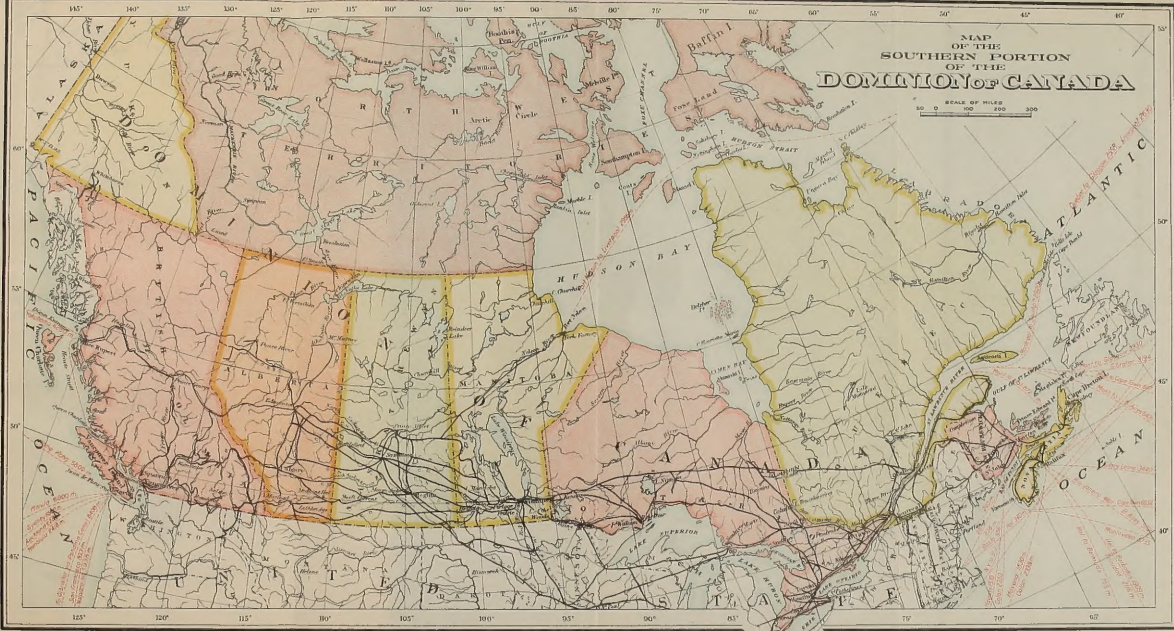




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By Sec. Canada Statistics, 1925, 1926

CANADA
(DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)
GENERAL STATISTICS BRANCH

THE CANADA YEAR BOOK 1925

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICAL ANNUAL OF THE RESOURCES,
HISTORY, INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
CONDITIONS OF THE DOMINION

Published by Authority of
The Honourable JAS. A. ROBB, M.P.,
ACTING MINISTER OF TRADE AND COMMERCE.



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LEADING ARTICLES IN CANADA YEAR BOOK 1913-1924.

(Not repeated in this Edition).

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PREFACE.

The Canada Year Book had its origin in the first year of the Dominion. The need of a publication that would assemble in conveniently accessible and summary form the chief comparative statistics of Canada, together with the necessary descriptive matter, was felt immediately after Confederation, when the "Year Book and Almanac of British North America"—being (to quote its sub-title) "an Annual Register of political, vital and trade statistics, customs tariffs, excise and stamp duties, and all public events of interest in Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and the West Indies"—was founded. Subsequently the title was altered to "The Year Book and Almanac of Canada,—an annual statistical abstract of the Dominion and a register of legislation and of public men in British North America." The work was edited by Mr. Arthur Harvey, F.S.S., of the Department of Finance, but was not a government publication. It was published annually from 1867 to 1879.

In 1886, after the passing of a general Statistics Act, the "Statistical Abstract and Record of Canada" was instituted as an official book of reference respecting the institutions, population, finance, trade and general conditions of the Dominion, "with comparative data for the United Kingdom, British Possessions and foreign countries." The work was prepared in the General Statistical Office of the Department of Agriculture, and was continued annually until 1904, under the direction of Dr. George Johnson, F.S.S. In 1905 the General Statistical Office was amalgamated with the Census Office (which was at the same time made a permanent organization), the Year Book being remodelled by Dr. Archibald Blue, Chief Officer, and continued under the title "The Canada Year Book, Second Series."

In the reorganization and centralization of statistics which followed the report of the Commission on Statistics of 1912, and the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, the continuous improvement of the Year Book, both in content and method of presentation, was made a primary object. A fundamental purpose of statistical organization is the securing of an *aperçu* or conspectus of the country as an entity, especially as regards its manifold social and economic activities, which are thus viewed both in their totality and in their relations to each other. In addition, therefore, to the branches of the Bureau which deal with specific subjects, such as population, agriculture, mining, trade, education, etc., and which work in collaboration with the various Dominion and Provincial Departments having jurisdiction in corresponding fields, there was created a "General Statistics" Branch with the following functions:—(a) the carrying-on of subsidiary inquiries on a variety of subjects of less extent and complexity than those assigned to special branches of the Bureau, but essential to a complete and rounded scheme; (b) the synthesizing of general statistics and the interpretation of the general economic trend; (c) the preparation of digests and abstracts of statistics relating to group phenomena; and (d) the bringing of Canadian statistics as a whole into relation with British Empire and world statistics, under the necessary reservations suggested by differing political and economic systems in the different nations. In these multifarious activities, the branch builds upon the inter-departmental organizations completed by the other branches of the Bureau (which provide for a pooling of data as between the Bureau and the various executive Departments, Dominion and Provincial), but also supplements these materials with other materials drawn from a wide field.

The most important publication of the General Statistics Branch of the Bureau is the Canada Year Book, which is a compendium of official data on the physiography, history, institutions, population, production, industry, trade, transportation, finance, labour, administration, and general social and economic conditions and life of the Dominion—the whole conceived from a wide point of view and presenting the more salient statistics of the country against a background of interpretative matter designed to bring out their significance. It will be appreciated that a work of this character is dependent upon the completion of the basic organization of statistics; it has been necessary, therefore, to develop the Year Book gradually, as improved statistics became available.

In the present volume the new features to which special attention may be directed include the following:—a new map of the southern portion of the Dominion, showing railways and ocean trade routes; census statistics showing the citizenship of the foreign-born population and the mother-tongue and language spoken; an enlarged and improved treatment of vital statistics; a sketch of the history of the Canadian lumber trade; new trade statistics showing by articles the trade of Canada with twenty-seven leading countries other than the United States and the United Kingdom; an outline of the organization of Provincial Departments and Bureaus of Labour; a special article on the co-operative movement in Canada; wages statistics based on the census of industry; an explanation of the Bureau's new index number of security prices; statistics of Dominion finance and the Bureau's latest co-ordinated statistics of provincial and municipal finance; a new table showing the age-sex-grade distribution of pupils in elementary and secondary grades in eight provinces; an article on the Dominion Council of Health; permanent rates of war pensions; new statistics relative to the Dominion civil service.

Throughout the volume the latest available information is included in each section, tables generally including figures for the fiscal year 1924-25 and the letter-press supplying supplementary figures extending in some cases to the end of the calendar year 1925.

The present edition of the Year Book has been edited by Mr. S. A. Cudmore, B.A. (Tor.), M.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R. Econ. Soc. Grateful acknowledgments are hereby tendered to the numerous officials of the Dominion and Provincial Governments who have assisted in the collection of information, especially to the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior for the maps included in the volume. In the compilation, the Editor has been assisted by Messrs. Joseph Wilkins and Paul Sykes, the latter having rendered specially valuable service in connection with the Public Health and Benevolence section, the survey of provincial legislation and the reorganization of the index. Most of the diagrams in the volume were drawn by Mr. R. E. Watts.

R. H. COATS,
Dominion Statistician.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics,
Ottawa, Dec. 31, 1925.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,654,200; Water, 142,923; Total, 3,797,123.

Items.		1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Population ¹ —						
1	Prince Edward Island..... No.	94,021	108,891	109,078	106,000	103,259
2	Nova Scotia..... “	387,800	440,572	450,396	455,000	459,574
3	New Brunswick..... “	285,594	321,233	321,263	326,000	331,120
4	Quebec..... “	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,571,000	1,648,898
5	Ontario..... “	1,620,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,150,000	2,182,947
6	Manitoba..... “	25,228	62,260	152,506	196,000	255,211
7	Saskatchewan..... “	—	—	—	—	91,279
8	Alberta..... “	—	—	—	—	73,022
9	British Columbia..... “	36,247	49,459	98,173	135,000	178,657
10	Yukon Territory..... “	—	—	—	—	27,219
11	Northwest Territories..... “	48,000	56,446	98,967	147,000	20,129
	Canada..... “	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,086,000	5,371,315
Immigration —						
12	From United Kingdom..... No.	—	—	—	11,383 ²	11,810
13	“ United States..... “	—	—	—	2,412 ²	17,987
14	“ Other Countries..... “	—	—	—	7,921 ²	19,352
	Total..... “	27,773	47,991	82,165	21,716 ²	49,149
Agriculture —						
15	Area of occupied farms..... acre	36,046,401	45,538,141	58,997,995	—	63,422,338
16	Improved lands..... “	17,335,818	21,899,181	27,729,852	—	30,166,033
Field Crops ³ —						
17	Wheat..... acre	1,646,781	2,366,554	2,701,213	—	4,224,542
	“ bush.....	16,723,873	32,350,269	42,223,372	—	55,572,368
	“ \$.....	16,993,265	38,820,323	31,667,529	—	36,122,039
18	Oats..... acre	—	—	3,961,356	—	5,367,655
	“ bush.....	42,489,453	70,493,131	83,428,202	—	151,497,407
	“ \$.....	15,966,310	23,967,655	31,702,717	—	51,509,118
19	Barley..... acre	—	—	868,464	—	871,800
	“ bush.....	11,496,038	16,844,868	17,222,795	—	22,224,366
	“ \$.....	8,170,735	11,791,408	8,611,397	—	8,889,746
20	Corn..... acre	—	—	195,101	—	360,758
	“ bush.....	3,803,830	9,025,142	10,711,380	—	25,875,919
	“ \$.....	2,883,145	5,415,085	5,034,348	—	11,902,923
21	Potatoes..... acre	403,102	464,289	450,190	—	448,743
	“ bush.....	47,330,187	55,268,227	53,490,857	—	55,362,635
	“ \$.....	15,211,774	13,288,510	21,396,342	—	13,842,658
22	Hay and Clover..... acre	3,650,419	4,458,349	5,931,548	—	6,543,423
	“ ton.....	3,818,641	5,055,810	7,693,733	—	7,852,731
	“ \$.....	38,869,900	40,446,480	69,243,597	—	85,625,315
	Total Area Field Crops..... acre	—	—	—	—	—
	Total Value Field Crops..... \$	—	—	—	—	194,953,420
Live Stock —						
23	Horses..... No.	836,743	1,059,358	1,470,572	—	1,577,493
	“ \$.....	—	—	—	—	118,279,419
24	Milch Cows..... No.	1,251,209	1,595,800	1,857,112	—	2,408,677
	“ \$.....	—	—	—	—	69,237,970
25	Other Cattle..... No.	1,373,081	1,919,189	2,263,474	—	3,167,174
	“ \$.....	—	—	—	—	54,197,341
26	Sheep..... No.	3,155,509	3,048,678	2,562,781	—	2,510,239
	“ \$.....	—	—	—	—	10,490,594
27	Swine..... No.	1,366,083	1,207,619	1,733,850	—	2,353,828
	“ \$.....	—	—	—	—	16,445,702
	Total value..... \$	—	—	—	—	268,651,026
Dairying —						
28	Cheese, factory..... lb.	155,524	54,574,856	97,418,855	—	220,833,269
	“ \$.....	17,585	5,130,036	9,644,467	—	22,221,430
29	Cheese, home made..... lb.	4,984,843	3,184,996	6,267,203	—	—
	“ \$.....	573,257	468,575	620,453	—	—
30	Butter, creamery..... lb.	981,939	1,365,912	3,654,364	—	36,066,739
	“ \$.....	188,532	225,375	635,859	—	7,240,972
31	Butter, home made..... lb.	74,190,584	102,545,169	111,577,210	—	105,343,076
	“ \$.....	14,244,592	16,919,953	19,414,435	—	21,384,644
32	Miscellaneous dairy products..	—	—	—	—	15,623,907
	Total value of dairy products \$	15,023,966	22,743,939	30,315,214	—	66,470,953
Fisheries —						
	Raw Furs..... \$	7,573,199	15,817,162	18,977,874	20,407,424	25,737,153
	“ \$.....	—	987,555	768,983	—	899,645

¹Estimated populations are given for inter-censal and post-censal years. ²1897. ³The figures for 1871-1911 are for the preceding years. Export prices have been used in working out values of dairy products

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

Area of the Dominion of Canada in square miles:—Land, 3,654,200; Water, 142,923; Total, 3,797,123.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925 ¹ .	
98,222	93,728	90,916	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300	1
476,119	492,338	506,660	523,837	527,100	530,000	533,600	536,900	2
341,682	351,889	368,844	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300	3
1,822,902	2,005,776	2,177,352	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000	4
2,352,470	2,527,292	2,722,804	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000	5
343,082	461,394	553,860	610,118	627,000	637,400	647,000	656,400	6
251,730	492,432	647,835	757,510	778,000	797,000	815,000	833,000	7
182,813	374,295	496,525	588,454	605,000	621,000	637,000	651,700	8
268,276	392,480	457,243	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500	9
14,899	8,512	6,317	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500	10
18,364	6,507	7,228	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600	11
6,170,649	7,206,643	8,035,584	8,788,483	8,940,150	9,082,840	9,226,740	9,364,200	
86,796	123,013	8,664	74,262	39,020	34,508	72,919	53,178	12
57,796	121,451	36,937	48,059	29,745	22,007	20,521	15,818	13
44,472	66,620	2,936	26,156	21,344	16,372	55,120	42,366	14
189,064	311,084	48,537	148,477	89,099	72,887	148,560	111,362	
-	108,968,715	-	140,887,903	-	-	-	-	15
-	48,733,823	-	70,769,548	-	-	-	-	16
-	8,864,154	15,369,709	23,261,224	22,422,493	21,886,146	22,055,710	21,972,732	17
-	132,077,547	262,781,000	300,858,100	399,780,000	474,199,000	262,097,000	411,375,700	
-	104,816,825	344,096,400	242,936,000	339,419,000	316,994,700	320,362,000	459,149,200	
-	8,656,179	10,996,487	16,949,029	14,541,229	14,387,807	14,491,289	14,672,320	18
-	245,393,425	410,211,000	426,232,900	491,289,300	563,997,500	405,976,000	513,384,000	
-	86,796,130	210,957,500	146,395,300	185,455,300	184,857,400	200,688,000	201,050,900	
-	1,283,094	1,802,996	2,795,665	2,599,520	2,784,571	3,407,441	4,075,995	19
-	28,848,310	42,770,000	59,709,100	71,865,300	76,997,800	88,807,000	112,668,300	
-	14,653,697	35,024,000	28,254,150	33,335,300	32,570,700	61,760,000	57,820,100	
-	293,951	173,000	296,866	318,397	317,729	295,015	238,767	20
-	14,417,599	6,282,000	14,904,000	13,798,000	13,608,000	11,998,000	10,564,300	
-	5,774,039	6,747,000	12,317,000	11,509,700	12,466,000	14,227,000	9,938,700	
-	464,504	472,992	701,912	685,594	560,942	561,623	545,591	21
-	55,461,478	63,297,000	64,407,000	55,745,300	55,497,000	56,648,000	42,379,900	
-	27,426,765	50,982,300	82,147,600	50,320,000	56,397,800	47,956,000	83,614,900	
-	8,289,407	7,821,257	10,614,951	10,001,667	9,725,602	9,874,907	10,067,942	22
-	10,406,367	14,527,000	11,366,100	14,488,200	14,844,900	14,960,300	16,141,200	
-	90,115,531	168,547,900	267,764,200	194,950,000	162,882,000	165,587,000	164,585,400	
-	-	38,930,333	59,635,346	57,180,681	56,444,816	57,552,550	58,210,667	
-	384,513,795	886,494,900	931,863,670	962,260,200	899,226,200	995,235,900	1,153,394,900	
-	2,598,958	3,246,430	3,813,921	3,648,871	3,530,641	3,588,788	3,554,041	23
-	381,915,505	418,686,000	314,764,000	264,045,000	223,154,000	229,421,000	245,764,000	
-	2,595,255	2,835,532	3,736,832	3,745,804	3,659,365	3,726,985	3,830,175	24
-	109,575,526	198,896,000	190,157,000	179,110,000	173,015,000	170,567,000	195,899,000	
-	3,930,828	3,763,155	6,469,373	5,974,065	5,586,866	5,739,851	5,477,123	25
-	86,278,490	204,477,000	183,649,000	156,440,000	143,458,000	154,524,600	168,837,000	
-	2,174,306	2,025,030	3,675,860	3,294,525	2,753,860	2,684,713	2,755,556	26
-	10,701,691	20,927,000	23,308,000	24,994,000	21,321,000	24,036,000	26,793,000	
-	3,634,778	3,484,982	3,904,895	3,915,684	4,405,316	5,069,181	4,426,148	27
-	26,986,621	60,700,000	54,842,000	57,300,000	52,312,000	62,596,000	69,702,000	
-	615,457,833	903,686,000	766,720,000	681,887,000	613,260,000	641,144,000	704,287,000	
204,788,583 ²	199,904,205	192,968,597	162,117,494	135,821,116	151,624,376	149,767,530	168,068,891	28
25,597,639 ²	21,587,124	35,512,622	28,710,030	21,824,760	28,645,192	24,201,925	55,967,000	
-	1,371,092	-	533,561	-	-	-	-	29
-	154,088	-	123,283	-	-	-	91,000	
45,930,294 ²	64,489,398	82,564,130	128,744,610	152,564,900	162,534,608	178,074,840	180,665,000	30
10,549,062 ²	15,597,807	26,966,355	48,135,439	53,451,282	56,873,510	60,491,826	68,754,000	
-	137,110,200	-	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	31
-	30,269,497	-	29,840,000	30,000,000	32,000,000	29,347,000	33,001,000	
-	35,862,437	-	98,627,598	92,439,303	121,175,183	104,386,783	116,356,000	32
-	103,381,854	-	205,436,350	197,717,345	238,693,885	218,430,532	253,269,000	
26,279,485 ²	34,667,872	35,860,708	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235	-	
-	1,927,550	-	10,151,594	17,438,867	16,761,567	15,643,817	15,441,564	

for the years.

¹The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

²Includes Canadian Navy. ³Cwt.

⁴Year 1907.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Minerals—						
1	Gold..... oz.	105,187	63,524	45,018	133,262	1,167,216
	\$	2,174,412	1,313,153	930,614	2,754,774	24,128,503
2	Silver..... oz.	—	355,083 ¹	414,523	3,205,343	5,539,192
	\$	—	347,271 ¹	409,549	2,149,503	3,265,354
3	Copper..... lb.	—	3,260,424 ¹	9,529,401 ¹	9,393,012	37,827,019
	\$	—	366,798 ¹	1,226,703	1,021,960	6,096,581
4	Lead..... lb.	—	204,800 ¹	88,665	24,199,977	51,900,958
	\$	—	9,216 ¹	3,857	71,159	2,249,387
5	Nickel..... lb.	—	839,477	4,035,347	3,397,113	9,189,047
	\$	—	498,286	2,421,208	1,188,990	4,594,523
6	Pig iron..... ton	—	24,827 ¹	23,891	67,268	274,376
	\$	—	366,192 ¹	368,901	924,129	3,512,923
7	Coal..... ton	1,063,742 ²	1,537,106	3,577,749	3,745,716	6,486,325
	\$	1,763,423 ²	2,688,621	7,019,425	7,226,462	12,699,243
8	Cement..... brl.	—	69,843 ¹	93,479	149,090	450,394
	\$	—	81,909 ¹	108,561	201,651	660,030
	Total value..... \$	—	10,221,255 ³	18,976,616	22,474,256	65,797,911
Electric Statistics—						
9	Power Houses..... No.	—	—	80	—	58
10	Capital invested..... \$	—	—	4,113,771	—	11,891,025
11	Kilowatt hours generated ⁴ No.	—	—	—	—	—
12	Subscribers..... No.	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures⁵—						
13	Employees..... No.	187,942	254,894	272,033	—	339,173
14	Capital..... \$	77,964,020	164,957,423	353,213,000	—	446,916,487
15	Salaries and wages..... \$	40,851,009	59,401,702	79,234,311	—	113,249,350
16	Products..... \$	221,617,773	309,731,867	368,696,723	—	481,053,375
External Trade—						
17	Exports ⁶ \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	109,707,805	177,431,386
18	Imports ⁷ \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	105,361,161	177,930,919
	Total..... \$	141,844,412	174,433,030	200,205,692	215,068,966	355,362,305
Exports to and Imports from U.K. and U.S.—						
19	Exports to United Kingdom... \$	21,733,556	42,637,219	43,243,784	62,717,941	92,857,525
20	Imports from United Kingdom \$	48,498,202	42,885,142	42,018,943	32,824,505	42,820,334
21	Exports to United States..... \$	29,164,358	34,038,431	37,743,430	37,789,481	67,983,673
22	Imports from United States... \$	27,185,586	36,398,701	52,033,477	53,529,390	107,377,906
Exports, domestic, by chief items—						
23	Wheat..... bush.	1,748,977	2,523,673	2,108,216	9,919,542	9,739,758
	\$	1,981,917	2,593,820	1,583,084	5,771,521	6,871,939
24	Wheat flour..... brl.	306,339	439,728	296,784	186,716	1,118,700
	\$	1,609,849	2,173,108	1,388,578	718,433	4,015,226
25	Oats..... bush.	542,386	2,926,532	200,560	968,137	8,155,063
	\$	231,227	1,791,873	129,917	273,861	2,490,521
26	Hay..... ton	23,487	168,381	65,083	214,640	252,977
	\$	290,217	1,813,208	559,489	1,976,431	2,097,882
27	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides. \$	103,444	103,547	75,541	537,361	1,055,495
	\$	1,018,918	758,334	628,469	4,381,968	11,778,446
28	Butter..... lb.	15,439,266	17,649,491	3,768,101	5,889,241	16,335,528
	\$	3,065,234	3,573,034	602,175	1,052,089	3,295,663
29	Cheese..... lb.	8,271,439	49,255,523	106,202,140	164,689,123	195,926,697
	\$	1,109,906	5,510,443	9,508,800	13,956,571	20,696,951
30	Gold..... \$	163,037	767,318	554,126	1,099,053	24,445,156
31	Silver..... oz.	—	—	—	2,508,233	4,022,019
	\$	595,261	34,494	238,367	1,595,548	2,420,750
32	Copper ⁸ lb.	6,246,000	39,604,000	10,994,498	3,575,482	26,345,776
	\$	120,121	150,412	505,196	194,771	2,659,261
33	Nickel..... lb.	—	—	5,352,043	6,996,540	9,537,558
	\$	—	—	240,499	486,651	958,365
34	Coal..... ton	318,287	420,055	833,684	1,025,060	1,888,538
	\$	662,451	1,123,091	2,916,465	3,249,069	5,307,060
35	Asbestos..... ton	—	—	7,022	9,588	26,715
	\$	—	—	513,909	482,679	864,573
36	Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	280,619	675,777	1,937,207
37	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—	—

¹1887. ²1874. ³1835. ⁴000's omitted. ⁵The statistics of manufactures in 1871, 1881, 1891, 1920 and 1921, include works employing fewer than 5 hands, while those of 1891, 1901 and 1911 are for works employing 5 hands and over, except in the case of butter and cheese factories, flour and grist mills, electric light plants, lumber, lath and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works and fish canneries. For 1920, 1921

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.*	
556,415	473,159	930,492	926,329	1,263,364	1,233,341	1,525,382	1,740,386	1
11,502,122	9,781,077	19,234,976	19,148,920	26,116,050	25,495,421	31,532,443	35,076,970	2
8,473,379	32,559,044	25,459,741	13,543,198	18,581,439	18,601,744	19,736,323	20,003,970	3
5,659,455	17,355,272	16,717,121	8,485,355	12,576,758	12,067,509	13,180,113	13,815,742	4
55,609,888	55,648,011	117,150,028	47,620,820	42,879,818	86,881,537	104,457,447	111,417,703	5
10,720,474	6,886,998	31,867,150	5,953,555	5,738,177	12,529,186	13,604,538	15,645,274	6
54,608,217	23,784,969	41,497,615	66,679,592	93,307,171	111,234,466	175,485,499	253,207,987	7
3,089,187	827,717	3,532,692	3,828,742	5,817,702	7,985,522	14,221,345	23,092,568	8
21,490,955	34,098,744	82,958,564	19,293,060	17,597,123	62,453,843	69,536,350	73,857,114	9
8,948,834	10,229,623	29,035,498	6,752,571	6,158,993	18,332,077	19,470,178	15,946,672	10
7,955,136	12,307,125	16,750,898	15,511,828	428,923	985,401	664,187	638,935	11
9,762,601	11,323,388	14,483,395	15,057,495	8,819,242	21,355,595	14,825,600 ¹⁰	14,259,925	12
19,732,019	26,467,646	38,817,481	72,451,656	15,157,431	16,990,571	13,638,197	13,129,401	13
2,128,374	5,692,915	5,369,560	5,752,885	65,518,497	72,058,986	53,593,988	49,092,649	14
3,170,859	7,644,537	6,547,728	14,195,143	6,943,372	7,543,589	7,498,624	8,116,597	15
				15,438,481	15,064,661	13,398,411	14,046,704	16
79,286,697	103,220,994	177,201,534	171,923,342	184,297,242	214,079,331	209,583,406	224,846,237	
157	266	307	510	522	532	532	-	9
80,393,445	110,838,746	248,573,546	484,669,451	568,068,752	581,472,533	628,565,093	-	10
-	-	-	5,614,132	6,740,750	8,099,192	9,315,277	-	11
-	-	-	973,212	1,053,545	1,122,900	1,200,950	-	12
383,920	515,203	-	456,076	474,430	525,267	-	-	13
833,916,155	1,247,583,609	-	3,190,026,353	3,244,302,410	3,380,322,950	-	-	14
162,155,578	241,008,416	-	518,785,137	510,431,312	571,470,028	-	-	15
706,446,578	1,165,975,639	-	2,576,037,029	2,482,209,130	2,781,165,514	-	-	16
235,483,956	274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	17
283,740,280	452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	18
519,224,236	727,041,156	1,249,811,772	2,429,322,583	1,488,045,012	1,734,030,687	1,938,507,923	1,865,999,890	
127,456,465	132,156,924	451,852,399	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,850,982	19
69,183,915	109,934,753	77,404,361	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,100,207	20
83,546,306	104,115,823	201,106,488	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,457,171	21
169,256,452	275,824,265	370,880,549	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,447	510,003,256	22
40,399,402	45,802,115	157,745,469	129,215,157	136,489,238	215,074,566	256,870,237	191,764,537	23
33,658,391	45,521,134	172,896,445	310,952,138	179,990,730	252,145,805	267,758,559	251,665,844	24
1,532,014	5,049,046	6,200,214	6,017,032	7,414,282	10,227,060	11,714,929	11,029,227	25
6,179,825	13,854,790	35,767,044	66,520,490	53,478,150	60,075,426	62,783,118	70,638,692	26
2,700,303	5,431,662	26,816,322	14,321,048	36,195,127	29,022,347	23,348,698	32,775,761	27
1,083,347	2,144,846	14,637,849	14,152,033	18,717,105	14,533,015	11,146,408	16,044,436	28
206,714	326,132	255,407	179,398	31,287	58,300	332,293	225,403	29
1,529,941	2,723,291	5,849,426	4,210,594	650,379	927,143	3,725,282	2,544,582	30
1,029,079	598,745	1,536,517	982,338	992,080	1,015,901	996,245	1,208,721	31
12,086,868	8,526,332	27,090,113	31,492,407	23,012,480	22,536,397	18,113,755	22,392,223	32
34,031,525	3,142,682	3,441,183	9,739,414	8,430,591	21,994,578	13,648,968	24,501,981	33
7,075,539	744,288	1,018,769	5,128,831	3,224,390	8,243,138	5,070,691	8,715,962	34
215,834,543	181,895,724	168,961,583	133,620,340	133,849,800	114,549,000	116,777,000	126,963,200	35
24,433,169	20,739,507	26,690,500	37,146,722	25,440,322	20,828,234	23,426,282	24,112,475	36
12,991,916	5,344,465	16,870,394	3,038,779	2,532,050	5,449,469	17,384,090	28,793,333	37
7,261,527	33,731,010	27,794,566	13,331,050	13,601,420	17,111,416	17,948,266	18,584,733	38
4,310,528	17,269,168	14,298,351	11,127,432	8,711,304	11,455,992	11,539,783	12,347,582	39
44,282,348	55,005,342	111,046,300	36,167,900	10,333,900	21,451,300	44,965,200	53,374,000	40
7,148,633	5,575,033	14,670,073	4,336,972	1,029,417	2,035,511	4,754,413	5,847,848	41
23,959,841	34,767,523	70,443,000	47,018,300	10,904,700	42,628,500	56,939,200	61,549,700	42
2,166,936	3,842,332	7,714,769	9,405,291	2,689,702	8,880,641	9,388,511	10,174,245	43
1,820,511	2,315,171	1,971,124	2,277,202	1,953,053	2,089,438	1,217,835	719,502	44
4,643,198	6,014,095	6,932,765	16,501,478	13,182,440	12,956,615	7,842,259	4,388,766	45
57,075	69,829	88,833	191,299	87,733	166,586	225,486	212,958	46
1,578,137	2,076,477	2,962,010	12,633,389	4,633,200	7,107,426	8,678,164	7,742,739	47
-	6,588,655	8,144,019	14,363,006	12,435,237	16,983,823	17,306,981	16,405,213	48
3,478,150	5,715,532	10,376,548	71,552,037	35,924,877	42,976,948	46,173,796	41,565,241	49
-	-	9,264,080	15,112,586	15,138,327	20,130,455	23,564,808	25,027,889	50
-	3,092,437	17,974,292	78,922,137	64,635,627	72,667,826	88,711,451	91,808,330	51

and 1922 statistics are exclusive of construction, hand trades, repair and custom work. ¹⁰Exports of domestic merchandise only. ¹¹Imports of merchandise for home consumption. ¹²Copper, fine, contained more, matte, regulus, etc. ¹³The figures for 1925 are subject to revision. ¹⁴Estimated at \$25 per long ton.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Exports, domestic, by classes—						
1	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood) \$	—	—	13,742,557	14,606,735	25,541,567
2	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	36,399,140	48,763,906	68,465,332
3	Fibres, textiles and textile products..... \$	—	—	872,628	2,104,013	1,880,539
4	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	25,351,085	28,772,187	33,099,915
5	Iron and its products..... \$	—	—	556,527	1,188,254	3,778,897
6	Non-ferrous metals and their products..... \$	—	—	1,618,955	3,843,475	33,395,096
7	Non-metallic minerals and their products..... \$	—	—	3,988,584	4,368,013	7,356,324
8	Chemicals and allied products \$	—	—	851,211	481,661	791,975
9	All other commodities..... \$	—	—	5,291,051	5,579,561	3,121,741
	Total exports, domestic..... \$	57,630,024	83,944,701	88,671,738	109,707,805	177,431,386
Imports for Consumption—						
10	Vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood). \$	—	—	24,212,140	22,742,835	38,036,757
11	Animals and their products (except chemicals and fibres) \$	—	—	8,080,862	7,599,802	14,022,896
12	Fibres, textiles and textile products..... \$	—	—	28,670,141	27,421,519	37,284,752
13	Wood, wood products and paper \$	—	—	5,203,490	4,787,288	8,196,901
14	Iron and its products..... \$	—	—	15,142,615	13,393,762	29,955,936
15	Non-ferrous metals and their products..... \$	—	—	3,810,626	2,967,439	7,159,142
16	Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals)..... \$	—	—	14,139,024	13,736,879	21,255,403
17	Chemicals and allied products \$	—	—	3,697,810	3,840,806	5,692,564
18	All other commodities..... \$	—	—	8,577,246	8,870,831	16,326,568
	Total imports..... \$	84,214,388	90,488,329	111,533,954	105,361,161	177,930,919
Steam Railways—						
19	Miles in operation..... No.	2,695	7,331	13,838	16,270	18,140
20	Capital..... \$	257,035,188 ¹	284,419,293	632,061,440	697,212,941	816,110,837
21	Passengers..... No.	5,190,416 ²	6,943,671	13,222,568	13,059,023	18,385,722
22	Freight..... ton	5,670,836 ²	12,065,323	21,753,021	24,248,294	36,999,371
23	Earnings..... \$	19,470,539 ²	27,987,509	48,192,099	50,374,295	72,898,749
24	Expenses..... \$	15,775,532 ²	20,121,418	34,960,449	34,893,337	50,368,726
Electric Railways—						
25	Miles in operation..... No.	—	—	—	—	675
26	Capital..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
27	Passengers..... No.	—	—	—	—	120,934,656
28	Freight..... ton	—	—	—	—	287,926
29	Earnings..... \$	—	—	—	—	5,768,283
30	Expenses..... \$	—	—	—	—	3,435,162
Canals—						
31	Passengers carried..... No.	100,377	118,136	146,336	151,342	190,428
32	Freight..... ton	3,955,621	2,853,230	2,902,526	7,991,073	5,665,259
Shipping (Sea-going)—						
33	Entered..... ton	2,521,573	4,032,946	5,273,935	5,895,360	7,514,732
34	Cleared..... “	2,594,460	4,071,391	5,421,261	5,563,464	7,028,330
35	Total..... “	5,116,033	8,104,337	10,695,196	11,458,824	14,543,062
Shipping (Inland International)—						
26	Entered..... ton	4,055,198	2,934,503	4,098,434	5,323,260	5,720,575
37	Cleared..... “	3,954,797	2,763,592	4,009,018	5,088,389	5,766,171
38	Total..... “	8,009,995	5,698,095	8,107,452	10,411,649	11,486,746
Shipping (Coastwise)—						
39	Entered..... ton	—	7,664,863	12,835,774	14,049,916	17,927,959
40	Cleared..... “	—	7,451,903	12,150,356	13,381,837	16,516,832
41	Total..... “	—	15,116,766	24,986,130	27,431,753	34,444,796
42	Telegraphs, Government, miles of line.....	—	1,947	2,699	2,736	5,744
43	Telegraphs, other, miles of line.....	—	—	27,866	28,949	30,194
44	Telephones..... No.	—	—	—	—	63,192
45	Motor vehicles.....	—	—	—	—	—

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—con.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.*	
55,828,252	84,556,886	257,249,193	482,924,672	317,578,963	407,760,092	430,932,150	443,298,877	1
84,570,644	69,693,263	138,375,083	188,359,937	135,798,720	135,841,642	140,423,284	163,031,415	2
2,602,903	1,818,931	15,097,691	18,783,884	4,585,987	7,850,843	8,055,083	9,711,720	3
45,716,762	56,334,695	83,116,282	284,561,478	179,925,887	228,756,205	273,354,778	253,610,024	4
4,705,296	9,884,346	66,127,099	76,500,741	28,312,272	51,137,912	66,975,571	57,405,940	5
28,455,786	34,000,996	66,036,542	45,939,377	27,885,996	44,358,037	65,911,171	90,370,788	6
7,817,475	10,038,493	11,879,741	40,121,892	22,616,684	27,646,704	26,776,330	20,728,986	7
1,784,800	2,900,379	15,948,480	19,582,051	9,506,170	14,046,940	15,559,956	16,209,820	8
4,002,038	5,088,564	87,780,527	32,389,669	14,030,001	14,053,068	17,362,733	14,699,783	9
235,483,956	274,316,553	741,610,638	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056	1,069,067,353	
50,330,667	79,214,342	95,426,024	261,081,364	172,665,523	161,669,784	186,468,685	173,585,839	10
23,616,835	30,671,908	38,657,514	61,722,390	46,645,789	46,736,774	45,026,734	41,491,969	11
59,292,868	87,916,282	96,191,485	243,608,342	139,997,137	170,146,958	173,795,660	165,440,757	12
14,341,947	26,851,936	18,277,420	57,449,384	35,791,487	35,845,544	40,976,833	38,185,383	13
49,436,840	91,968,180	92,065,895	245,625,703	110,210,539	138,724,455	173,473,503	134,684,441	14
17,527,922	27,655,874	29,448,661	55,553,902	29,773,413	37,492,604	43,432,617	41,111,550	15
33,757,284	53,335,826	53,427,531	206,095,111	137,604,140	139,989,012	155,899,393	131,013,294	16
8,251,378	12,489,776	19,253,326	36,334,612	24,630,333	25,793,101	26,088,041	24,760,237	17
27,184,539	42,620,479	65,448,278	72,688,072	50,485,971	46,181,012	48,205,401	46,659,067	18
283,740,280	452,724,603	508,201,134	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867	796,932,537	
21,353	25,400	37,431	39,363	39,360	39,665	40,061	-	19
1,065,881,629	1,528,689,201	1,893,125,774	2,164,687,636	2,159,277,131	3,264,674,038	3,413,865,613	-	20
27,989,782	37,097,718	43,503,459	46,793,251	44,383,620	44,834,337	42,921,809	-	21
57,966,713	79,884,282	109,659,088	103,131,132	108,530,518	118,289,604	106,429,355	-	22
125,322,865	188,733,494	261,888,654	458,008,891	440,687,128	478,338,046	445,923,877	-	23
87,129,434	131,034,785	180,542,259	422,581,205	393,927,406	413,862,818	382,483,908	-	24
814	1,224	1,674	1,687	1,724	1,736	1,737	-	25
111,532,347	151,895,584	177,187,436	188,258,974	199,069,870	213,767,660	-	-	26
237,655,074	426,296,792	550,094,167	719,305,441	738,908,949	737,282,038	726,497,729	-	27
506,024	1,228,362	1,936,674	2,285,886	2,445,425	3,145,863	2,546,928	-	28
10,966,871	20,356,952	27,416,285	44,536,833	49,660,485	50,191,387	49,439,559	-	29
6,675,037	12,096,134	18,099,906	35,945,316	35,986,872	36,171,923	36,125,213	-	30
256,500	304,904	263,648	230,129	219,519	220,592	208,587	208,692	31
10,523,185	38,030,353	23,583,491	9,407,021	10,026,055	11,199,434	12,868,551	11,150,667	32
8,895,353	11,919,339	12,616,927	12,516,503	13,629,183	17,095,883	18,497,025	20,470,379	33
7,948,076	10,377,847	12,210,723	12,400,226	13,974,287	17,182,453	18,521,377	20,510,647	34
16,843,429	22,297,186	24,827,656	24,916,729	27,544,470	34,278,337	37,018,402	40,981,026	35
9,352,653	13,286,102	16,486,778	14,828,454	14,459,222	18,861,448	18,926,976	17,616,105	36
8,536,090	11,846,257	16,406,670	14,903,447	14,711,561	19,260,398	19,001,995	19,341,920	37
17,888,713	25,132,359	32,893,448	29,731,901	29,070,783	38,124,846	37,928,971	36,958,025	38
23,543,604	34,280,669	35,624,074	28,567,545	31,109,156	36,240,041	39,268,712	40,480,372	39
22,780,458	32,347,265	33,085,350	27,773,668	30,726,933	34,730,037	38,096,416	40,139,447	40
46,324,062	66,627,934	68,709,424	56,341,213	61,827,089	70,970,078	77,365,128	80,619,819	41
6,829	8,446	10,099	11,207	11,455	11,532	11,210	-	42
31,506	33,905	38,552	41,577	41,641	41,851	42,274	-	43
	302,759	548,421	992,090	914,029	1,009,203	1,072,454	-	44
	21,519	123,464	465,378	513,821	536,850	652,121	728,005	45

*The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

†Motor vehicles in 6 provinces numbered 2,130 in 1907

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

	Items.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1896.	1901.
Post Office—						
1	Revenue..... \$	803,637	1,344,970	2,515,823	2,971,653	3,421,192
2	Expenditure..... \$	994,876	1,876,658	3,161,676	3,752,805	3,837,376
3	Money orders issued..... \$	4,546,434	7,725,212	12,478,178	13,081,861	17,956,258
Dominion Finance—						
4	Customs Revenue..... \$	11,841,105	18,406,092	23,305,218	19,766,741	28,293,930
5	Excise Revenue..... \$	4,295,945	5,343,022	6,914,850	7,926,006	10,318,266
6	Total Ordinary Revenue..... \$	19,335,561	29,635,298	38,579,311	36,618,591	52,514,701
7	Revenue per head..... \$	5-50	6-83	7-96	7-20	9-72
8	Total Ordinary Expenditure..... \$	15,623,082	25,502,554	36,343,568	36,949,142	46,866,368
9	Expenditure per head..... \$	1-44	5-88	7-50	7-26	8-67
10	Total Disbursements..... \$	19,293,478	33,796,643	40,793,208	44,096,384	57,982,866
11	Disbursements per head..... \$	5-48	7-79	8-42	8-64	10-73
12	Gross debt..... \$	115,492,683	199,861,537	289,899,230	325,717,537	354,732,433
13	Assets..... \$	37,786,165	44,465,757	52,090,199	67,220,104	86,252,429
	Net debt..... \$	77,706,518	155,395,780	237,809,031	258,497,433	268,480,004
Provincial Finance—						
14	Revenue, Ordinary, Total.... \$	6,090,783 ¹	7,858,698	10,693,815	11,286,792	14,074,991
15	Expenditure, Ordinary, Total. \$	5,180,872 ¹	8,119,701	11,628,353	12,023,944	14,146,059
Note Circulation—						
16	Bank Notes..... \$	20,914,637	28,516,692	33,061,042	31,456,297	50,601,205
17	Dominion Notes..... \$	—	—	16,176,316 ²	20,372,196 ²	27,898,509 ²
Chartered Banks—						
18	Capital paid-up..... \$	37,095,340	59,534,977	60,700,697	62,043,173	67,035,615
19	Assets..... \$	125,273,631	200,613,879	269,307,032	320,937,643	531,829,324
20	Liabilities (excluding capital and reserves)..... \$	80,250,974	127,176,249	187,332,325	232,338,086	420,003,743
21	Deposits payable on demand.. \$	—	—	—	—	95,169,631
22	Deposits payable after notice. \$	—	—	—	—	221,624,664
	Total deposits ² \$	56,287,391	94,346,481	148,396,968	193,616,049	349,573,327
Savings Banks—						
23	Deposits in Post Office..... \$	2,497,260	6,208,227	21,738,648	28,932,930	39,950,813
24	Government..... \$	2,072,037	9,628,445	17,661,378	17,866,389	16,098,144
25	Special..... \$	5,766,712	7,685,888	10,982,232	14,459,833	19,125,097
Loan Companies³—						
26	Assets..... \$	8,392,464	73,906,638	125,041,146	143,887,377	158,523,307
27	Liabilities to shareholders and public..... \$	8,392,464	71,965,017	123,915,704	143,296,284	158,523,307
28	Deposits..... \$	2,399,136	13,460,268	18,482,959	19,404,878	20,756,910
Trust Companies—						
29	Shareholders' assets..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
30	Trust funds, liabilities..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Fire Insurance—						
31	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	228,453,784	462,210,968	759,602,191	845,574,352	1,038,687,619
32	Premium income for year..... \$	2,321,716	3,827,116	6,168,716	7,075,850	9,650,348
Provincial Fire Insurance—						
33	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
34	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Dominion Life Insurance—						
35	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	45,825,935	103,290,932	261,475,229	327,814,465	463,769,034
36	Premium income for year..... \$	1,852,974	3,094,689	8,417,702	10,604,577	15,189,854
Provincial Life Insurance—						
37	Amount at risk, Dec. 31..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
38	Premium income for year..... \$	—	—	—	—	—
Education—						
39	Enrolment..... No.	—	891,000	995,000	—	1,083,000
40	Average daily attendance..... " "	—	—	—	—	669,000
41	No. of Teachers..... " "	13,559	18,016	23,718	—	27,126
42	Total Public Expenditure..... \$	—	—	—	—	11,044,925

¹Average, 1869-1872. ²Including amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada from 1901-1925.³Including Building Societies and Trust Companies (1871-1911). ⁴The figures for 1925 are subject to revision. ⁵As at June 30. ⁶Active assets only.

NOTE.

In the foregoing Summary, the statistics of immigration, fisheries (1871-1916), trade, shipping, the Post Office, the public debt, revenue and expenditure and the Post Office and Government Savings Banks

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PROGRESS OF CANADA—concluded.

1906.	1911.	1916.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.*	
5,993,343	9,146,952	18,858,410	26,331,119	26,554,538	29,262,233	29,100,492	28,581,993	1
4,921,577	7,954,223	16,009,139	24,661,262	28,121,425	27,794,502	28,305,937	29,873,802	2
37,355,673	70,614,862	94,469,871	173,523,322	139,914,186	143,055,120	159,855,115	163,519,320	3
46,053,377	71,838,089	98,649,409	163,266,804	105,686,645	118,056,469	121,500,798	108,146,871	4
14,010,220	16,869,837	22,428,492	37,118,367	36,755,207	35,761,997	38,181,747	38,603,489	5
80,139,360	117,780,409	172,147,838	434,386,537	381,952,387	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479	6
12 99	16 34	21 42	49 43	42 72	43 45	43 01	37 04	7
67,240,641	87,774,198	130,350,727	361,118,145	347,560,691	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901	8
10 90	12 18	16 22	41 09	38 88	36 58	35 20	34 05	9
83,277,642	122,861,250	339,702,502	528,283,199	463,652,436	434,452,341	370,589,247	351,169,803	10
13 49	17 04	42 27	60 11	51 86	47 83	40 16	37 53	11
392,269,680	474,941,487	936,987,802	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523	12
125,226,702	134,899,435	321,831,631	561,603,133	480,211,336	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837	13
267,042,978	340,042,052	615,156,171	2,340,878,984	2,422,135,801	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686	
23,027,122	40,706,948	50,015,795	102,030,458	116,156,699	117,423,174	127,896,047	-	14
21,169,868	38,144,511	53,826,219	102,569,515	112,874,954	131,299,100	135,159,185	-	15
70,638,870	89,982,223	126,691,913	194,621,710	166,466,109	170,420,792	166,136,765	165,235,168	16
49,941,426	99,921,354	176,816,006	271,531,162	240,429,548	240,862,014	226,002,628	212,681,059	17
91,035,604	103,009,256	113,175,353	129,096,339	125,456,485	124,373,293	122,409,504	118,831,327	18
878,512,076	1,303,131,260	1,839,286,709	2,841,782,079	2,638,776,483	2,643,773,986	2,701,427,011	2,789,619,061	19
713,790,553	1,097,661,393	1,596,905,337	2,556,454,190	2,364,822,657	2,374,308,376	2,438,711,000	2,532,831,231	20
165,144,569	304,801,755	428,717,781	551,914,643	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736	531,180,578	21
381,778,705	568,976,209	780,842,383	1,289,347,063	1,191,637,001	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,411	1,269,542,581	22
605,968,513	980,433,788	1,418,035,429	2,264,586,736	2,120,997,030	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760	2,221,160,611	
45,736,488	43,330,579	40,008,418	29,010,619	24,837,181	22,357,268	25,156,149	24,662,060	23
16,174,134	14,673,752	13,519,855	10,150,189	9,829,653	9,433,839	9,055,091	8,949,073	24
27,399,194	34,770,386	40,405,037	58,576,775	58,292,920	59,327,961	64,245,811	65,837,254	25
232,076,447	389,701,988	70,872,297	96,698,810	102,462,090	104,866,102	101,920,063	-	26
232,076,447	389,701,988	70,872,297	95,281,122	100,400,266	103,333,966	101,136,439	-	27
23,046,194	33,742,513	8,987,720	15,868,926	16,910,558	15,854,029	15,970,077	-	28
-	-	7,826,943	10,237,930	10,353,243	10,830,509	12,017,698	-	29
-	-	47,162,220	87,811,965	101,049,886	113,413,839	137,761,206	-	30
1,443,902,244	2,279,868,346	3,720,053,236	6,020,513,832	6,348,637,436	6,806,937,041	7,224,475,267	-	31
14,687,963	20,575,255	27,783,852	47,312,564	48,168,310	51,169,250	49,833,718	-	32
-	-	849,915,678	1,269,764,435	1,036,200,959	975,830,674	1,037,552,176	-	33
-	-	3,902,504	5,545,549	4,890,627	4,864,790	4,818,055	-	34
656,260,900	950,220,771	1,422,179,632	2,934,843,848	3,171,388,996	3,433,508,673	3,763,996,472	4,159,000,600	35
22,364,456	31,619,626	48,093,105	99,015,081	107,104,091	118,256,553	130,109,022	-	36
-	-	348,097,229	222,871,178	175,380,201	197,882,775	172,467,486	-	37
-	-	5,311,003	4,389,008	4,329,716	3,604,485	5,208,555	-	38
1,173,009	1,356,879	1,622,351	1,869,643	1,950,000	2,172,200	2,014,874	-	39
743,496	870,801	1,140,793	1,335,454	1,400,000	1,458,266	1,452,369	-	40
32,250	40,516	50,307	56,607	59,312	60,438	62,302	-	41
16,368,244	37,971,374	57,362,734	112,976,543	114,741,249	121,494,737	119,484,033	-	42

relate to the fiscal years ended June 30 up to 1906, and from that on to the years ended March 31. Agricultural, dairying, fisheries (1921-25), mineral, manufacturing, banking, insurance, loan and trust companies statistics relate to the calendar years and railway statistics to the years ended June 30, 1871-1916, and to the calendar years 1921-1925. Canal statistics are those of the navigation seasons. The telegraph statistics relate to the fiscal years for Government lines and to the calendar years for other lines.

ERRATA.

P. 183. Table 10. Opposite 1922, for "\$2,052,371" read "\$1,636,597".

P. 197, line 3. For "24" read "25",
line 35. For "9" read "11".

P. 326, line 7. For "seven" read "nine".

P. 402, last line of footnote 1. For "2,642" read "22,642".

P. 419. Non-Metallic Mineral Products group, under total employees, male and female, for "22,934" and "1,874" read "23,056" and "1,922" respectively.

P. 424, paragraph 2, line 3 of text. For "3,052,818,000" read "3,190,026,358" and for "10.7" p.c. read "6.0" p.c.

P. 689, line 21. For "\$117" read "\$1.17".

I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY.

I.—GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES.

Situation.—The Dominion of Canada comprises the whole northern half of the North American continent except the United States territory of Alaska, and Labrador, a dependency of the island colony of Newfoundland. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific ocean and Alaska, the boundary with which was in part determined by the award of the Alaska Boundary Tribunal signed at Washington, Oct. 20, 1903; on the south by the 49th parallel, the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence river and additional lines set out by the Ashburton Treaty, signed Aug. 9, 1842; and on the east by the Atlantic ocean, the gulf of St. Lawrence, the undefined Labrador boundary and Davis strait. As regards the far north, Canada includes all the lands in the area bounded on the east by a line passing midway between Greenland and Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere islands to the 60th meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole, and on the west by the 141st meridian of longitude, following this longitude to the pole. The southernmost point is Middle island in lake Erie, in north latitude $41^{\circ} 41'$, while from east to west the Dominion extends from about west longitude 57° —the approximate boundary with Labrador—to west longitude 141° , the boundary with Alaska. Canadian territory thus extends over 84° of longitude and 48° of latitude.

Area.—The area of the Dominion (as revised on the basis of the results of recent exploration in the north) is 3,797,123 square miles, a figure which may be compared with that of 3,743,529 square miles for the United States and its dependent territories, 3,776,700 the total area of Europe, 2,974,581 the total area of Australia, 4,277,170 the total area of China inclusive of dependencies, 3,275,510 the area of Brazil, 1,802,577 the area of India, 121,633 the area of the United Kingdom and 13,491,977, the total area of the British Empire. By comparison with the last two figures, Canada is seen to be over 31 times as large as the United Kingdom and to comprise over 28 p.c. of the total area of the British Empire.

Political Subdivisions.—Canada is divided from east to west into the following provinces:—the Atlantic Maritime provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, all three comparatively small in area; Quebec, covering a strip south of the St. Lawrence and the whole territory north of the St. Lawrence and east of the Ottawa to Hudson strait; Ontario, extending northward from the Great Lakes to Hudson bay; Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the provinces of the interior continental plain, extending from 49° to 60° north latitude; and British Columbia, the province of the western mountain and Pacific coast region, also extending from 49° to 60° . North of the 60th parallel of latitude, the country is divided into the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the latter area composed of the provisional districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin. In actual area the three Maritime provinces, covering a total land area of 51,163 square miles, make up but 1.4 p.c. of the total land area of the country. Quebec, the largest in area of all the provinces, and Ontario cover 18.9 and 10.0 p.c. of the country's aggregate land area respectively. The four western provinces, taken in order as one proceeds west, constitute 6.3, 6.7, 6.9 and 9.7 p.c., the Yukon 5.7 p.c., Franklin 13.5 p.c., Keewatin 6.0 p.c. and Mackenzie 14.9 p.c. of the land area of the Dominion. A brief description of each of the provinces is appended.

Prince Edward Island.—This, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of the continent by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length and varies from 4

miles to 30 in width, covering an area of 2,184 square miles, some 200 square miles more than the state of Delaware and slightly more than half the area of the island of Jamaica in the British West Indies. Its rich red soil and red sandstone formations make up a distinctive and even topography, no point in the island attaining a greater altitude than 311 feet above sea level. A climate tempered by the surrounding waters of the gulf and yet free from the rigours of Atlantic storms, combined with numerous rivers, sheltered harbours and rolling plains, offers great inducements to the pursuit of agriculture and of fishing. The province is noted for its predominance in the fox-farming industry, its lobster canneries, and its production of oats and potatoes.

Nova Scotia.—The province of Nova Scotia is 386 miles in length by from 50 to 100 miles in width, a long and rather narrow strip of land lying parallel to the Maine and New Brunswick coast and joined to the latter by the isthmus of Chignecto. It includes at its north the island of Cape Breton, which is separated from the mainland by the strait of Canso. The total area of the province is 21,428 square miles, a little over 2,000 square miles less than the combined area of Belgium and Holland, with which Nova Scotia may very well be compared as to climate, natural resources and accessibility. Cape Breton island, at the mouth of the gulf of St. Lawrence and sheltering Prince Edward Island from the Atlantic, is roughly 100 miles in length with an extreme breadth of 87 miles, its area of 3,120 square miles enclosing the salt water lakes of Bras d'Or, connected with the sea at the north by two natural channels and at the south by the St. Peter's ship canal. The ridge of mountainous country running through the centre of the Nova Scotian mainland divides it roughly into two slopes, that facing the Atlantic being generally rocky, barren and open to the sweep of Atlantic storms, while the other, facing the bay of Fundy and the gulf of St. Lawrence, consists for the most part of arable and fertile plains and river valleys, and is noted for its general farming and fruit farming districts. The Atlantic coast is deeply indented with numerous excellent harbours.

New Brunswick.—With a total area of 27,985 square miles, New Brunswick may be compared to Scotland with its area of 30,405 square miles. The conformation of the province is also rather similar to that of Scotland, for the country, although not mountainous, is diversified by the occurrence of a great number of low hills and valleys. While New Brunswick is essentially a part of the mainland, the bay of Chaleur at the north, the gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland strait at the east, the bay of Fundy at the south and Passamaquoddy bay at the southwest, provide the province with a very extensive sea coast. Although larger in area than Nova Scotia, New Brunswick does not cover as many degrees of latitude as does the former, its most southern point being a little south of 45° north latitude and its most northern a little north of 48°, while Nova Scotia extends roughly from the 43rd to the 47th parallel. To its southwest is a group of islands belonging to the province, the most important of which are Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. The soil of these islands, similar to much of that on the mainland, is generally fertile, but only a small proportion of it is under cultivation. New Brunswick has been well called the best watered country in the world; numerous rivers provide access to extensive lumbering areas in its interior and to many of the most attractive hunting and fishing resorts in the Dominion.

Quebec.—Quebec might with considerable accuracy be included among the Maritime provinces, for the gulf of St. Lawrence is really a part of the Atlantic, while salt water washes the coasts of the province for many miles on its northern and western borders. Besides including a narrow strip of land between the St.

Lawrence and the international and New Brunswick boundaries, Quebec extends northward from the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers to Hudson strait, covering over 17° of latitude and an area of 706,834 square miles. The combined areas of France, Germany, Sweden and Italy are some 7,000 square miles less than the area of Quebec. Apart from its importance as the threshold of Canada and the gateway through which ocean navigation must pass on its way to the interior of the continent, Quebec is also noted for its natural resources. The untold timber limits of its northern areas form the basis for a great pulp and paper industry of the present and the future. Its rivers, many of them as yet comparatively unknown, may be harnessed to supply over one-third of the electric power available in Canada. Its mineral deposits, particularly those of asbestos, have long been known for their quality and extent, while promising discoveries of copper and gold deposits have recently been made in Rouyn and neighbouring townships in the northwest part of the province, and the fisheries of the St. Lawrence river and gulf are familiar. Agriculturally, the climate and soil of the St. Lawrence shores and the plains of the Eastern Townships make the province eminently fitted for general farming operations.

Ontario.—The province of Ontario is the section of the Dominion contained between the great international lakes and Hudson bay and between the western boundary of Quebec and the eastern limits of Manitoba. Its most southern point is in north latitude 41° 41' and its most northern in north latitude 56° 48'. The total area comprised within its limits is 407,262 square miles, of which its water area of 41,382 square miles forms the unusually large percentage of 10·16. The province is a little more than 8,000 square miles less in area than are France and Germany together, and when compared with the states to the south, Ontario is found to be almost equal in extent to the combined area of the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Many varieties of climate and soil are encountered, from the distinctively southern conditions found along the shores of lake Erie to the infinitely diverse ones of Hudson and James bay. Ontario, of all the provinces of Canada, is the centre of the country's manufacturing life, owing to its abundant water power resources and its proximity to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, but the many natural resources of its rural districts are not on this account neglected. Mining in the Sudbury, Cobalt and Porcupine districts is a thriving industry, the nickel coming from the Sudbury field amounting to three-fourths of the world's consumption, while most of the gold mined in Canada is found in the province. Fruit farming in the Niagara district and general farming throughout the entire central part of the province are carried on extensively under unusually favourable conditions, while timber and furs are the most important products of more northern parts.

Manitoba.—Manitoba, the most easterly of the prairie provinces and also the oldest in point of settlement, extends roughly from a line joining the west coast of Hudson bay and the lake of the Woods to a line approximating closely to the 102nd meridian west from Greenwich. On the north and south it is bounded by the 60th and 49th parallels of latitude respectively. The total area of Manitoba is 251,832 square miles. This area may be compared to that of the United Kingdom with its area of 121,633 square miles, and Manitoba is seen to be 8,566 square miles greater than twice the total area of the British Isles. The province is typically an agricultural one, its southern plains being specially adapted to this form of industry. Its northern districts, with a topography very different from that of its prairies, are of importance in the production of timber products.

Saskatchewan.—The central prairie province, contained within the western boundary of Manitoba, the 49th and 60th parallels of latitude, and the 110th meridian, covers an area of 251,700 square miles, but slightly less than that of Manitoba, and greater by 5,000 square miles than the combined areas of the United Kingdom and Norway. The country consists for the most part of the open rolling prairie at an average altitude of 1,500 feet above sea-level, while in the north it assumes a more broken aspect and is as yet but slightly developed. The climate is quite different from that of eastern Canada, with less precipitation and perhaps slightly more severe features than are encountered in many other parts of the country, but it is nevertheless most favourable to plant and animal growth. The northern districts are abundantly watered by lakes and rivers and are rich in coal and timber resources.

Alberta.—Lying between Saskatchewan on the east and the Rocky mountains and the 120th meridian on the west, and bounded on the north and south by the Northwest Territories and the United States respectively, is the province of Alberta. Its area is slightly greater than that of Saskatchewan or Manitoba, comprising a total of 255,285 square miles, a little more than the combined areas of Germany and Bulgaria. Formerly an almost exclusively ranching country, it has now become a great wheat-producing region, the frontier of the grain-growing area now approximating to the line of the foot-hills of the Rockies. In the southwest, considerable coal and oil mining are carried on; lumbering is important in the more mountainous western parts and in the north, where some ranching is still pursued in the less populous sections. The climate of Alberta is a particularly favourable one, less severe in summer than more eastern parts of the country and tempered in winter by the "Chinook" winds from the Pacific.

British Columbia.—The province of British Columbia is in some respects the most favoured part of Canada. Within its boundaries are reproduced all the varied climates of the Dominion and almost every natural feature, while some of its climatic and geographical conditions are peculiar to the province. Extending from the Rockies to the Pacific and from the 49th to the 60th parallel of latitude, its limits contain an area of 355,855 square miles, more than three times the area of Italy, slightly less than three times the area of the United Kingdom and but slightly less than the combined area of the United Kingdom, Norway and Italy. The many islands of the Pacific coast, notably Vancouver island, with an area of about 13,500 square miles, and the Queen Charlotte group, are included in the province and are noted for their temperate climate and abundant natural resources. The mines, timber limits, fisheries, and agricultural resources of the province are remarkable for their quality and extent.

Yukon and Northwest Territories.—The vast area of 1,516,758 square miles is included within the boundaries of Canada's northern subdivisions, the Yukon Territory and the three provisional districts of the Northwest Territories. This is over twelve times the area of the United Kingdom, nearly half the area of the United States, and more than the combined areas of the Argentine Republic and Chile in South America. Much of these northern regions is uninhabited, large areas of them even unexplored, but none the less they are of considerable potential economic value, owing to their possibilities in agricultural and pastoral production, to their mineral deposits, such as the Yukon gold fields, as well as to their forest resources and their furs.

Summary of Land and Water Area.—For the convenience of the reader the total land and water area of the Dominion, and its distribution into provinces and territories, is shown in Table 1.

1.—Land and Water Area of Canada, by Provinces and Territories, as in 1925.

Provinces.	Land.	Water.	Total Land and Water.
	sq. miles.	sq. miles.	sq. miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,184	—	2,184
Nova Scotia.....	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	27,911	74	27,985
Quebec.....	690,865	15,969	706,834
Ontario.....	365,880	41,382	407,262
Manitoba.....	231,926	19,906	251,832
Saskatchewan.....	243,381	8,319	251,700
Alberta.....	252,925	2,360	255,285
British Columbia.....	353,416	2,439	355,855
Yukon.....	206,427	649	207,076
Northwest Territories—			
Franklin.....	546,532	7,500	554,032
Keewatin.....	218,460	9,700	228,160
Mackenzie.....	493,225	34,265	527,490
Total.....	3,654,200	142,923	3,797,123

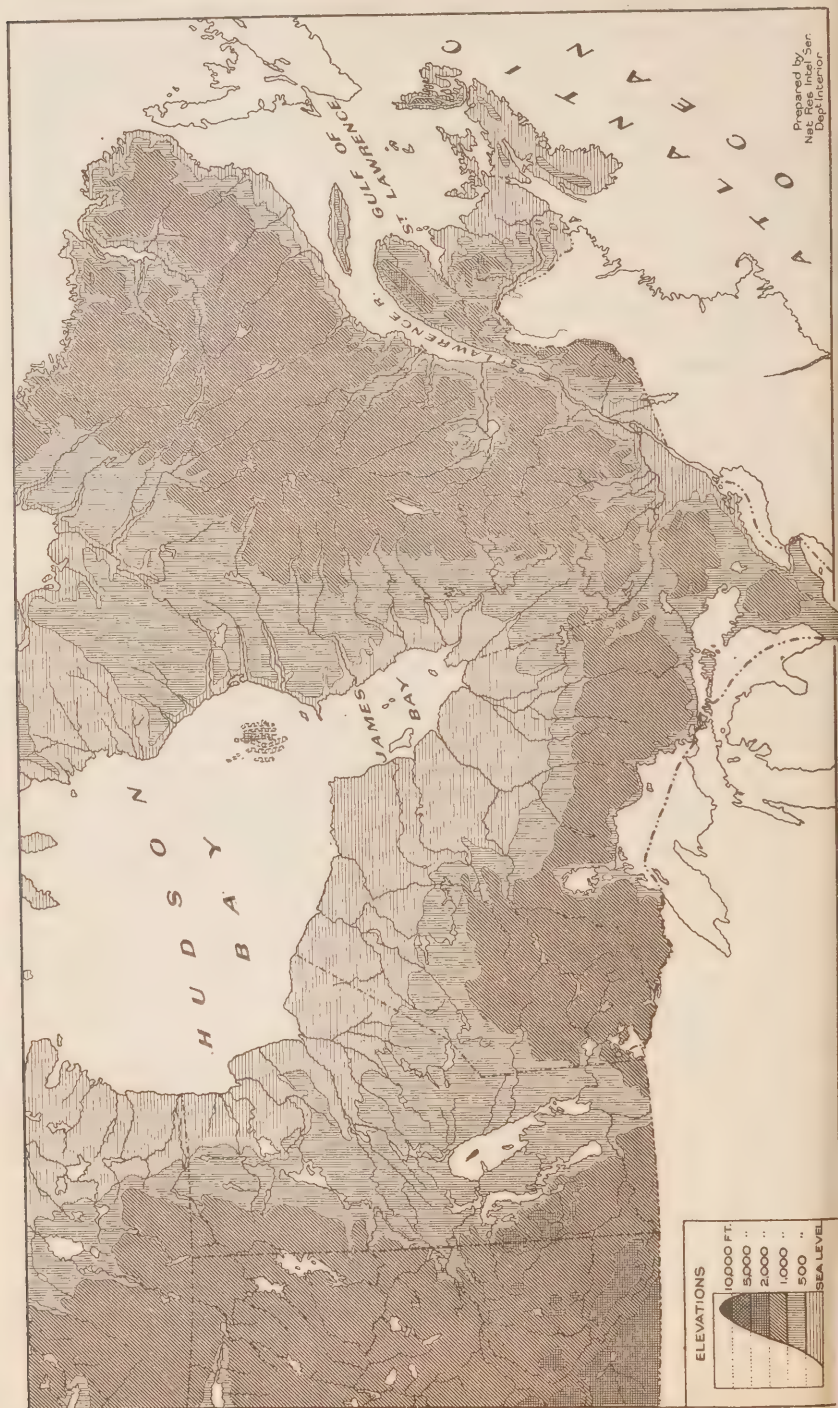
The water area is exclusive of Hudson bay, Ungava bay, the bay of Fundy, the gulf of St. Lawrence and all other tidal waters, excepting that portion of the river St. Lawrence which is between Pointe-des-Monts and the foot of lake St. Peter, in Quebec.

1.—Orography.

The topographical features of the present surface of the North American continent admit of its division, in Canada, into several orographic provinces. The exposed surface of the old pre-Cambrian continent forms one of the largest divisions and has been called the Canadian Shield, the Archæan Peneplain and, in its southern portion, the Laurentian Highland. The mountainous country of the west constitutes the Cordilleras, while the mountains of eastern United States, in their continuation across the border, form the Appalachian highlands of eastern Canada. The Great Plains, with various subdivisions, occupy the area between the mountainous area of the west and the great, roughened surface of the Canadian Shield. The St. Lawrence lowland lies between the Laurentian and Appalachian highlands. Within the borders of the Canadian Shield an area on the southern margin of Hudson bay has been referred to as the "clay belt." It occupies a part of the basin that was submerged during the glacial period and covered with a coating of clay which smoothed over its inequalities and concealed most of the underlying rocks. Since its emergence the surface has been but slightly altered by drainage channels cut across it.

Orographical maps of Eastern and Western Canada, showing elevations above sea-level, will be found on pages 6 and 8 of this volume.

Canadian Shield.—The portion of the pre-Cambrian continent, whose exposed surface still forms a large part of Canada, has an area of about two and a half million square miles. Its northern border crosses the Arctic archipelago and the eastern lies beyond Baffin island and Labrador and reaches the depressed area occupied by the St. Lawrence river, a short spur or point crossing this valley at the outlet of lake Ontario to join the Adirondack mountains in New York. The southern boundary runs from the spur west to Georgian bay, skirts the north shore of lake Huron and sweeps almost entirely around the ancient depressed area occupied by lake Superior. The western edge, from the lake of the Woods and lake Winnipeg, bears northwest to the western end of lake Athabaska and passes through the

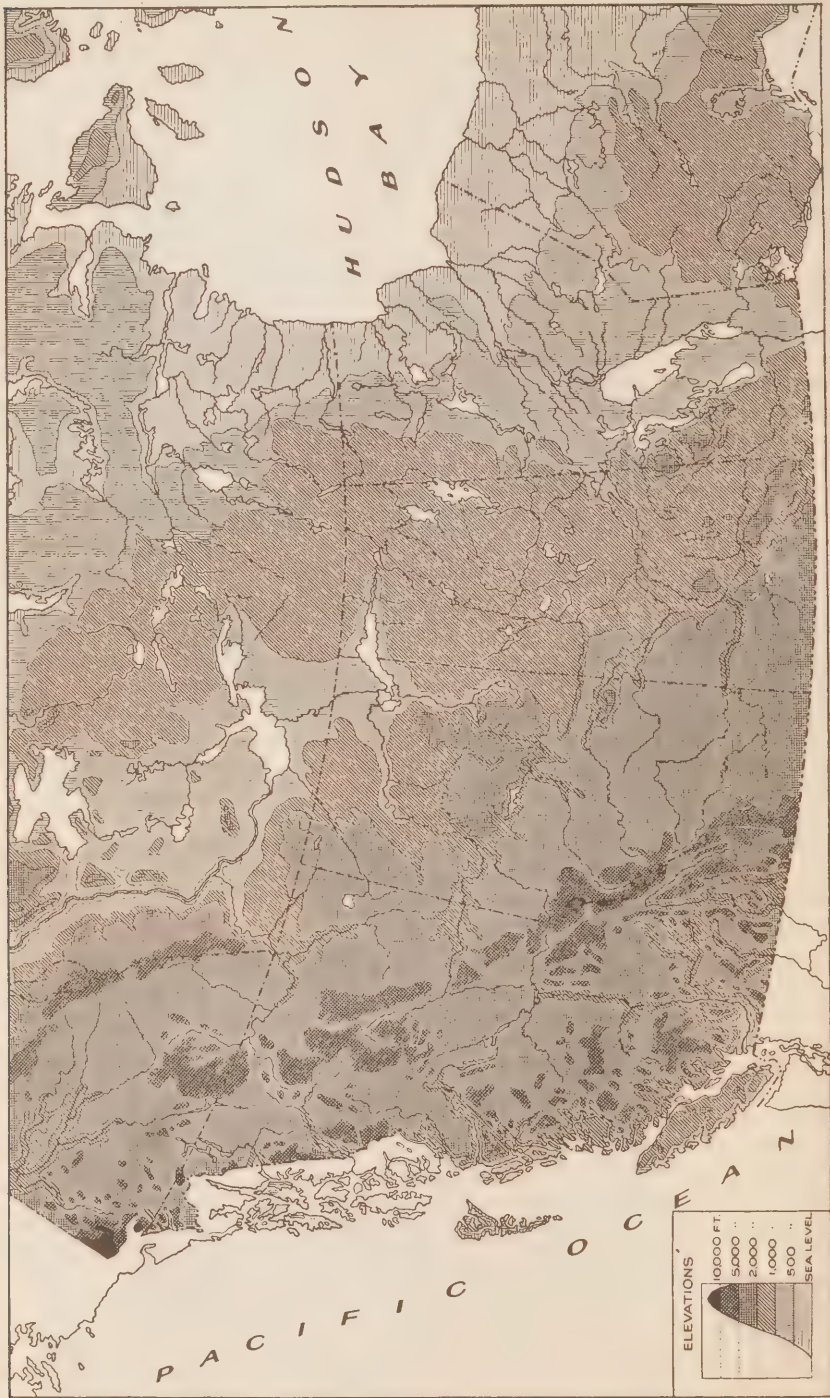


basins occupied by Great Slave and Great Bear lakes, reaching the Arctic ocean east of the Mackenzie River delta. In detail, the surface features of the Canadian Shield are irregular; but, viewed broadly, it has the conformation of a great plain, depressed toward the centre and in the north and slightly elevated along the eastern and southern borders, where it presents a somewhat steep outward slope. The general elevation in the eastern portion is under 2,000 feet, and over the larger part of the plain is about 1,000 feet. The highest portion is along the northeastern margin where it presents a steep face to the sea, rising to a maximum altitude of about 6,000 feet.

Appalachian Region.—The continuation of the Green mountains of Vermont into Canada may be traced in the Notre Dame mountains, which approach the St. Lawrence below Quebec and, continuing with more easterly trend, form the highland of the Gaspé peninsula. Over a large part of the region, these hills hardly attain the dignity of mountains, but peaks rising 3,500 feet above the nearby coast are found in the Gaspé peninsula. The continuation of the White mountains of New Hampshire is found in the highlands of Maine and New Brunswick, the continuity being shown quite plainly by the rock-folding and other evidences of the great earth movements which caused the topography. An additional ridge apparently forms the present province of Nova Scotia, and although the highlands of that province in few places rise to elevations greater than 1,500 feet, the rock structure indicates that it was a mountainous country at no very remote geological period.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The southern interior of the continent consists of a plain of low relief, bordered on the east by the Appalachian mountains, on the west by the Cordilleran mountain systems, and on the north by the Laurentian plateau. This plain, in its Canadian portion, is known as the St. Lawrence lowlands, and extends from a short distance below Quebec city to lake Huron, with a length of 600 miles and an area of 35,000 square miles. To the northeast it becomes reduced in width, and in the vicinity of Quebec is represented by a narrow plateau or shelf on each side of the St. Lawrence river. The triangular area beyond, in which is the island of Anticosti, is structurally related to the central lowlands. The St. Lawrence lowlands may be divided into three sections:—(1) the St. Lawrence river plain, separated from (2) the Eastern Ontario basin, by a point of crystalline rocks, and (3) the Ontario peninsula, a slightly more elevated plain whose eastern border is a steep escarpment, the eastern outcrop of a heavy limestone bed which underlies the western peninsula.

Great Plains.—A great area, including many diverse features, lies to the east of the Cordilleras. The portion that is included under the term Great Plains extends from the southwestern edge of the ancient surface, forming the Canadian Shield, to the eastern edge of the mountainous region of the Cordilleras. In the belt traversed by the railway lines a three-fold division into prairie steppes, rising one above the other, is clearly recognizable, though the divisions are not distinguishable in the region farther north to which the term prairie is not applicable. For the purpose of description, these three divisions are adopted and a fourth is added for the broken hilly country of the foot-hills. The first or eastern division comprises the plain lying between the Canadian Shield and the plateau formed of Cretaceous sediments; the second extends from the edge of this plateau westward to the erosion remnants of former Tertiary deposits; and the third stretches from this line westward to the foot-hills. North of the prairie country these distinctions are less noticeable, and divisions two and three become merged into one.



Cordilleran Region.—The western part of the American continent is more or less mountainous. The Andean chain, which extends throughout the length of South America and broadens out in the United States and in Canada, has an average width of over 500 miles. This region, covering about 600,000 square miles in Canada, is the most elevated in the Dominion, many of the summits reaching heights of 10,000 feet, with occasional peaks over 13,000 feet above sea-level. The mountainous tract forming the Cordilleras can be divided broadly into three parallel bands; a series of plateaus and mountains, comprised in the Columbia, Interior, Cassiar and Yukon systems forming the central part, referred to as the Central Belt; another series of parallel ridges east of the central plateaus, formed of fault rocks and folds and including the Rocky and Arctic systems, known as the Eastern Belt; and a third division between the plateau country and the Pacific, composed of the Pacific and Insular systems, called the Western Belt.

Following is a list of the principal named Canadian Cordilleran peaks exceeding 11,000 feet in elevation:—

Names.	Elevation. ft.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
		°	'	°	'	
Alberta—						
Alberta.....	11,874	52	14	117	36	Rocky Mts.
Alexandra ¹	11,214	51	59	117	12	"
Assiniboine ¹	11,870	50	56	115	42	"
Athabaska.....	11,452	52	07	117	11	"
Coleman.....	11,000	52	06	116	55	"
Columbia ¹	12,294	52	09	117	27	"
Deltaform ¹	11,235	51	18	116	15	"
Diadem.....	11,060	52	19	117	00	"
Forbes.....	11,902	51	48	116	56	"
Fryatt.....	11,026	52	33	117	54	"
Hector.....	11,135	51	34	116	15	"
Hungabee ¹	11,457	51	20	116	17	"
Joffre ¹	11,316	50	32	115	12	"
King Edward ¹	11,400	52	10	117	30	"
Kitchener.....	11,500	52	13	117	19	"
Lyell ¹	11,495	51	58	117	06	"
Lefroy ¹	11,230	51	22	116	17	"
Lumette ¹	11,150	50	52	115	39	"
Sir Douglas ¹	11,174	50	43	115	20	"
Snow Dome ¹	11,340	52	11	117	19	"
Stutfield.....	11,320	52	15	117	29	"
Temple.....	11,636	51	21	116	15	"
The Twins.....	11,675	52	13	117	12	"
	12,085					
Victoria ¹	11,365	51	23	116	18	"
Wilson.....	11,000	51	58	116	45	"
Woolley.....	11,170	52	18	117	25	"
British Columbia—						
Bush.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Bryce.....	11,507	52	03	117	20	"
Clémenceau.....	12,001	—	—	—	—	"
Chown.....	11,500	53	26	119	26	"
Delphine.....	11,076	50	28	116	25	Selkirk Mts.
Fairweather ²	15,300	58	54	137	31	St. Elias Mts.
Farnham.....	11,342	50	29	116	27	Selkirk Mts.
Goodsir.....	11,676	51	12	116	24	Rocky Mts.
Hasler.....	11,113	51	09	117	25	Selkirk Mts.
Huber.....	11,051	51	22	116	18	"
Jumbo.....	11,217	50	24	116	32	Rocky Mts.
King George.....	11,226	50	36	115	24	"
Resplendent.....	11,240	53	05	119	07	"
Robson.....	12,972	53	07	119	08	"
Root ²	12,860	58	59	137	30	St. Elias Mts.
Selwyn.....	11,013	51	09	117	24	Selkirk Mts.
Sir Alexander.....	11,000	54	00	120	15	Rocky Mts.
Sir Sandford.....	11,590	51	39	117	52	Selkirk Mts.
The Helmet.....	11,160	51	11	116	20	Rocky Mts.
Whitehorn.....	11,101	53	08	119	16	"

¹ These peaks are on the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia.

² These peaks are on the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska.

Names.	Elevation.	N. Lat.		W. Long.		Range.
	ft.	°	'	°	'	
Yukon ¹ —						
Alverstone.....	14,490	60	21	139	02	St. Elias Mts.
Augusta.....	14,070	60	18	140	28	"
Baird.....	11,375	60	19	140	31	"
Badham.....	12,625	60	38	139	47	"
Cook.....	13,754	60	10	139	59	"
Craig.....	13,250	—	—	—	—	"
Hubbard.....	14,950	61	16	140	53	"
Jeannette.....	11,700	60	20	140	43	"
King.....	17,130	60	35	140	39	"
Logan.....	19,850	60	35	140	21	"
Lucania.....	17,147	61	01	140	28	"
Malaspina.....	12,150	60	19	140	34	"
McArthur.....	14,400	60	36	140	13	"
Newton.....	13,811	60	19	140	52	"
St. Elias.....	18,008	60	18	140	57	"
Steele.....	16,644	61	06	140	19	"
Strickland.....	13,818	61	14	140	45	"
Vancouver.....	15,696	60	21	139	42	"
Walsh.....	14,498	61	00	140	00	"
Wood.....	15,885	61	14	140	31	"

¹ These peaks are on or near the Yukon-Alaska boundary.

NOTE.—The highest mountain east of the Rockies, with the exception of the Torngats in Labrador, peaks of which exceed 6,000 feet, is Taoletp mountain (recently re-named Mount Jacques Cartier by the Geographic Board of Canada) in lat. 48° 60', long. 65° 53', Gaspé district, Quebec, the summit of which is 4,350 feet above sea level.

2.—Rivers and Lakes.

General.—The waterways of Canada constitute not only one of its most remarkable geographic features but one of the most vital elements of its national existence. The water area of 142,923 square miles is unusually large, constituting almost 4 p.c. of the total area of the country, whereas the water area of the United States forms but slightly more than 1½ p.c. of its area. The Great Lakes, with the St. Lawrence river, form the most important system of waterways on the continent and one of the most notable fresh water transportation routes in the world. Their value in facilitating the cheap and speedy shipment of grain from the prairie provinces cannot be overestimated. These lakes never freeze over, but usually most of their harbours are closed by ice about the middle of December and remain frozen over until the end of March or the beginning of April.

Drainage Basins.—The great drainage basins of Canada are the Atlantic (554,000 square miles), the Hudson bay (1,486,000 square miles), the Arctic (1,290,000 square miles), the Pacific (387,300 square miles) and the gulf of Mexico (12,365 square miles). Table 2 indicates the drainage areas of the more important rivers.

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada.

NOTE.—Owing to overlapping, the totals of each drainage basin do not represent an addition of the drainage areas as given. Tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. The Gulf of Mexico basin is that part of the southern area of the prairie provinces drained by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Atlantic Basin.	sq. miles.	Hudson Bay Basin.	sq. miles.
Hamilton.....	29,100	Koksoak.....	62,40
Miramichi.....	5,400	George.....	20,00
St. John.....	21,500	Big.....	26,30
St. Lawrence.....	309,500	Eastmain.....	25,50
Saguenay.....	35,900	Rupert.....	15,70
St. Maurice.....	16,200	Broadback.....	9,80
French.....	8,000	Nottaway.....	29,80
Nipigon.....	9,000	Moose.....	42,10
Ottawa.....	56,700	Abitibi.....	11,30
Lièvre.....	3,500	Missinaibi.....	10,60
Gatineau.....	9,100	Albany.....	59,80
		Kenogami.....	20,70
Total.....	554,600	Attawapiskat.....	18,70

2.—Drainage Basins of Canada—concluded.

Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.	Drainage Basins.	Area Drained.
Hudson Bay Basin—concluded.	sq. miles.	Pacific Basin—concluded.	sq. miles.
Winisk.....	24,100	Stikine.....	20,300
Severn.....	38,600	Nass.....	7,400
Hayes.....	28,000	Skeena.....	19,300
Nelson.....	370,800	Fraser.....	91,700
Winnipeg.....	44,000	Thompson.....	21,800
English.....	20,600	Nechako.....	15,700
Red.....	63,400	Blackwater.....	5,600
Assiniboine.....	52,600	Quesnel.....	4,500
Saskatchewan.....	158,800	Chilcotin.....	7,500
North Saskatchewan.....	54,700	Columbia.....	39,300
South Saskatchewan.....	65,500	Kootenay.....	15,500
Red Deer.....	18,300	Okanagan.....	6,000
Bow.....	11,100	Kettle.....	3,160
Belly.....	8,900	Pend d'Oreille.....	1,190
Churchill.....	115,500	Total.....	387,300
Kazan.....	32,700		
Dubawnt.....	58,500		
Total.....	1,486,000	Arctic Basin.	
Pacific Basin.		Backs.....	47,500
Yukon.....	145,800	Coppermine.....	29,100
Porcupine.....	24,600	Mackenzie.....	682,000
Stewart.....	21,900	Liard.....	100,700
Pelly.....	21,300	Hay.....	25,700
Lewes.....	35,100	Peace.....	117,100
White.....	15,000	Athabaska.....	58,900
Alsek.....	11,200	Total.....	1,290,000
Taku.....	7,600	Gulf of Mexico Basin.....	12,365

St. Lawrence River System.—Most important of the lakes and rivers of Canada is the chain of the Great Lakes with their connecting rivers, the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. This chain is called the St. Lawrence River system. The Great Lakes, separating the province of Ontario from the United States and connected by a series of canals with the St. Lawrence river, allow vessels drawing not over 14 feet of water to proceed from the Atlantic ocean to the interior of the Dominion as far as Fort William and Port Arthur, twin cities situated on lake Superior, practically half way across the continent.

Other River Systems.—Apart from the St. Lawrence, the great waterway of the eastern half of the Dominion, other systems also merit some attention. The Saskatchewan river, for example, flowing eastward from the Rocky mountains to lake Winnipeg and thence northward by the Nelson river into Hudson bay, drains a great part of the plains of the western provinces. In the north, the Mackenzie river, with its tributaries the Slave, Liard, Athabaska and Peace rivers, follows the northerly slope of the Great Plain and empties into the Arctic ocean, its waters having traversed in all a distance of 2,525 miles. The Yukon river also, draining a great part of the Yukon territory, flows northward through Alaska into the Behring sea after a course of 1,765 miles. The Fraser, Columbia, Skeena and Stikine rivers flow into the Pacific ocean after draining the western slopes of the mountains of British Columbia. Table 3 gives the lengths of the principal rivers with their tributaries, classified according to the course taken by their waters.

3.—Lengths of Principal Rivers and Tributaries in Canada.

NOTE.—In this table the tributaries and sub-tributaries are indicated by indentation of the names. Thus the Ottawa and other rivers are shown as tributary to the St. Lawrence, and the Gatineau and other rivers as tributary to the Ottawa.

Names.	Miles.	Names.	Miles.
Flowing into the Atlantic Ocean.		Flowing into Hudson Bay—concluded.	
Hamilton (to head of Ashuanipi).....	350	Attawapiskat.....	465
Natashkwan.....	220	Albany (to head of Cat river).....	610
Romaine.....	270	Moose (to head of Mattagami).....	340
Moisie.....	210	Mattagami.....	275
Ste. Marguerite.....	130	Abitibi.....	340
St. John.....	390	Missinaibi.....	265
Miramichi.....	135	Harricanaw.....	250
St. Lawrence (to head of St. Louis).....	1,900	Nottaway (to head of Waswanipi).....	400
Manikuanan.....	310	Waswanipi.....	190
Outarde.....	270	Rupert.....	380
Bersimis.....	240	Eastmain.....	375
Saguenay (to head of Peribonka).....	405	Big.....	520
Peribonka.....	280	Great Whale.....	365
Mistassini.....	185	Leaf.....	295
Ashwamuchuan.....	165	Koksoak (to head of Kaniapiskau).....	535
Chaudière.....	120	Kaniapiskau.....	445
St. Maurice.....	325	George.....	365
Mattawin.....	100		
St. Francis.....	165	Flowing into the Pacific Ocean.	
Richelieu.....	210	Columbia (total).....	1,150
Ottawa.....	685	Columbia (in Canada).....	465
North.....	70	Kootenay.....	400
Rouge.....	115	Fraser.....	695
North Nation.....	60	Thompson (to head of North Thompson).....	175
Lièvre.....	205	North Thompson.....	280
Gatineau.....	240	South Thompson.....	120
Coulonge.....	135	Chilecotin.....	145
Dumoine.....	80	Blackwater.....	140
South Nation.....	90	Nechako.....	255
Mississippi.....	105	Stuart.....	220
Madawaska.....	130	Porcupine.....	525
Petawawa.....	95	Skeena.....	335
Moir.....	60	Nass.....	205
Trent.....	150	Stikine.....	335
Grand.....	140	Alsek.....	260
Thames.....	135	Yukon (mouth to head of Nisutlin).....	1,765
French (to head of Sturgeon).....	180	Yukon (Int. boundary to head of Nisutlin).....	655
Sturgeon.....	110	Stewart.....	320
Spanish.....	153	White.....	185
Mississagi.....	140	Pelly.....	330
Thessalon.....	40	Macmillan.....	200
Nipigon (to head of Ombabika).....	130	Lewes.....	338
Flowing into Hudson Bay.		Flowing into the Arctic Ocean.	
Hayes.....	300	Anderson.....	465
Nelson (to lake Winnipeg).....	390	Horton.....	275
Nelson (to head of Bow).....	1,660	Hay.....	350
Red (to head of lake Traverse).....	355	South Nahanni.....	250
Red (to head of Sheyenne).....	545	Petitot.....	260
Assiniboine.....	450	Twitya.....	200
Souris.....	450	Mackenzie (to head of Finlay).....	2,525
Qu'Appelle.....	270	Peel.....	365
Winnipeg (to head of Firesteel).....	475	Arctic Red.....	230
English.....	330	Liard.....	550
Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	1,205	Fort Nelson.....	260
North Saskatchewan.....	760	Athabaska.....	765
South Saskatchewan (to head of Bow).....	865	Pembina.....	210
Bow.....	315	Slave.....	265
Belly.....	180	Peace (to head of Finlay).....	1,065
Red Deer.....	385	Finlay.....	250
Churchill.....	1,000	Parsnip.....	145
Beaver.....	305	Smoky.....	245
Kazan.....	455	Little Smoky.....	185
Dubawnt.....	580	Coppermine.....	525
Severn.....	420	Backs.....	605
Winisk.....	295		

The Great Lakes.—Table 4 shows the length, breadth, area, elevation above sea-level and maximum depth of each of the Great Lakes.

4.—Area, Elevation and Depth of the Great Lakes.

Lakes.	Length.	Breadth.	Maximum depth.	Area.	Elevation above sea-level.
	miles.	miles.	feet.	square miles.	feet.
Superior.....	383	160	1,180	31,810	602·29
Michigan.....	320	118	870	22,400	581·13
Huron.....	247	101	750	23,010	581·13
St. Clair.....	26	24	23	460	575·62
Erie.....	241	57	210	9,940	572·52
Ontario.....	180	53	738	7,540	246·17

Lake Superior, with its area of 31,810 square miles, is the largest body of fresh water in the world. As the international boundary between Canada and the United States passes through the centre of lakes Superior, Huron, Erie, St. Clair and Ontario, only half of the areas of these lakes given in the above statement is Canadian. The whole of lake Michigan is within United States territory. From the western end of lake Superior to the mouth of the St. Lawrence there is, with the aid of the canal system, a continuous navigable waterway. The total length of the St. Lawrence river from the head of the St. Louis river to Pointe-des-Monts, at the entrance of the gulf of St. Lawrence, is 1,900 miles. The tributaries of the St. Lawrence, several of which have themselves important tributaries, include the Ottawa river, 685 miles long, the St. Maurice river, 325 miles long, and the Saguenay (to head of Peribonka), 405 miles long.

Other Inland Waters.—In addition to the Great Lakes there are large bodies of inland water in other parts of Canada. Of these only the following principal lakes, with their respective areas, need be mentioned:—in Quebec, lake Mistassini (975 square miles); in Ontario, lake Nipigon (1,730 square miles); in Manitoba, lake Winnipeg (9,459 square miles), lake Winnipegosis (2,086 square miles) and lake Manitoba (1,817 square miles); in Saskatchewan, Reindeer lake (2,436 square miles); in Alberta, lake Athabaska (2,842 square miles). All these are within the boundaries of the provinces as at present constituted, and are exclusive of lakes situated in the Northwest Territories, as, for instance, Great Bear lake (11,821 square miles) and Great Slave lake (10,719 square miles) in the district of Mackenzie.

Table 5 gives a list of the principal lakes of Canada by provinces, with the area of each in square miles. The table corresponds with the delimitation of the provinces as altered by the Boundary Extension Acts, 1912 (2 Geo. V, cc. 32, 40 and 45).

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Nova Scotia—		Ontario—	
Bras d'Or.....	230	Abitibi, portion in Ontario.....	331
Little Bras d'Or.....	130	Balsam.....	17
Total.....	360	Buckhorn.....	14
		Couchiching.....	19
New Brunswick —		Dog.....	61
Grand.....	74	Eagle.....	128
		Erie, portion in Ontario.....	5,019
Quebec—		George, portion in Ontario.....	11
Abitibi, portion in Quebec.....	25	Huron, including Georgian bay, portion in Ontario.....	14,331
Albanel.....	206	La Croix, portion in Ontario.....	23
Apiskigamish.....	392	Lansdowne.....	98
Ashuanipi.....	319	Long.....	75
Atikonak.....	331	Manitou, Manitoulin island.....	38
Aylmer.....	8	Mille Lacs, Lac des.....	104
Baskatong.....	17	Mud.....	13
Burnt.....	56	Muskoka.....	54
Champlain, portion in Quebec.....	3	Namagan, portion in Ontario.....	19
Chibougamau.....	138	Nipigon.....	1,730
Clearwater.....	478	Nipissing.....	330
Evans.....	231	Ontario, portion in Ontario.....	3,727
Expanse.....	59	Panache.....	35
Gull.....	125	Pigeon.....	15
Grand Victoria.....	57	Rainy, portion in Ontario.....	260
Great Long.....	245	Rice.....	27
Indian House.....	306	St. Clair, portion in Ontario.....	257
Ishimaniquagan.....	87	St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	24
Kakabonga.....	65	St. Joseph.....	245
Kaniapiskau.....	411	Saganaga, portion in Ontario.....	21
Kipawa.....	117	Sandy.....	245
Lower Seal.....	220	Seul.....	392
Matapédia.....	16	Simcoe.....	271
Manuan.....	113	Sougov.....	39
Mattaganui.....	87	Stony.....	19
Mégantic.....	14	Sturgeon, English river.....	106
Melville.....	1,298	Sturgeon, Victoria county.....	18
Memphremagog, part in Quebec.....	28	Superior, portion in Ontario.....	11,178
Menihék.....	112	Timagami.....	90
Minto.....	235	Timiskaming, part.....	52
Mishikamau.....	612	Trout, English river.....	134
Mishikamats.....	122	Trout, Severn river.....	233
Mistassini.....	975	Wanapitei.....	45
Nemisau.....	56	Woods, lake of the, part in Ontario.....	1,325
Nichikum.....	208	Total.....	41,173
Nomining.....	9		
Obatogamau.....	56	Manitoba—	
Olga.....	50	Atikameg.....	90
Ossokmanuan.....	131	Cedar.....	285
Papineau.....	5	Cormorant.....	141
Patamisk.....	44	Dauphin.....	200
Payne.....	747	Dog.....	64
Petitikapau.....	91	Ebb-and-flow.....	39
Pipmaukin.....	100	Etawney.....	625
Pletipi.....	138	Gods.....	319
Quinze, Lac des.....	46	Granville.....	392
Richmond.....	269	Island.....	551
St. Francis, Beauce county.....	13	Ki-kiito.....	69
St. Francis, river St. Lawrence, part.....	59	Kiskittogisu.....	122
St. John.....	350	Manitoba.....	1,817
St. Louis.....	56	Moose.....	552
St. Peter.....	130	Namew, part.....	12
Sandgirt.....	106	North Indian.....	184
Simon.....	12	Nueltn, part.....	76
Timiskaming, part.....	65	Playgreen.....	224
Témiscouata.....	29	Reed.....	86
Thirty-one Mile.....	23	Red Deer, west of lake Winnipegosis.....	86
Two Mountains.....	63	Reindeer, part.....	134
Upper Seal.....	270	St. Martin.....	125
Wakonichi.....	44	Settling.....	58
Waswanipi.....	100	Shoal.....	102
Whitefish.....	19	South Indian.....	1,531
Total.....	19,830	Swan.....	84
		Todatara, part.....	156
		Waterhen.....	83

5.—Areas of Principal Canadian Lakes, by Provinces—concluded.

Names of Lakes.	Areas.	Names of Lakes.	Areas.
	square miles.		square miles.
Manitoba—concluded.		British Columbia—concluded.	
Wekusko.....	83	Lower Arrow.....	64
Winnipeg.....	9,459	Okanagan.....	135
Winnipegosis.....	2,086	Owikano.....	98
Woods, lake of the, part.....	60	Quesnel.....	147
Total.....	19,895	Shuswap.....	124
Saskatchewan—		Stuart.....	220
Amisk.....	111	Tacla.....	135
Athabaska, part.....	1,801	Tagish, part.....	91
Buffalo.....	281	Teslin, part.....	123
Candle.....	150	Upper Arrow.....	99
Chaplin.....	66	Total.....	2,439
Cree.....	406	Northwest Territories—	
Cumberland.....	166	Aberdeen.....	514
Doré.....	242	Aylmer.....	612
Ile-à-la-Croise.....	187	Baker.....	1,029
Johnston.....	131	Clinton-Colden.....	674
Last Mountain.....	98	Dubawnt.....	1,654
Little Quill.....	70	Franklin.....	122
Manitou.....	67	Garry.....	980
Montreal.....	138	Gras, Lac de.....	674
Nomeau, part.....	54	Great Bear.....	11,821
Plonge, Lac la.....	383	Great Slave.....	10,719
Quill.....	163	Kaministiquia.....	368
Red Deer, on Red Deer river.....	86	Macdougall.....	318
Reindeer, part.....	2,302	Magase.....	490
Ronge, Lac la.....	343	Martre, Lac la.....	1,225
White Loon.....	97	Mackay.....	980
Witchikan.....	70	Nueltin, part.....	230
Wollaston.....	906	Nutarawit.....	343
Total.....	8,318	Pelly.....	331
Alberta—		Schultz.....	123
Athabaska, part.....	1,041	Thaalintoa.....	184
Beaver.....	89	Todatara, part.....	52
Biche, Lac la.....	15	Yathkyed.....	858
Buffalo.....	55	Total.....	34,301
Claire.....	404	Yukon—	
Lesser Slave.....	480	Aishihik.....	107
Pakowki.....	72	Atlin, part.....	12
Sullivan.....	94	Kluane.....	184
Total.....	2,360	Kusawa.....	56
British Columbia—		Lahege.....	87
Adams.....	52	Marsh.....	32
Atlin, part.....	331	Tagish, part.....	48
Babine.....	306	Teslin, part.....	123
Chalko.....	172	Total.....	649
Harrison.....	122	Canada.....	120,399
Kootenay.....	220		

3.—Islands.

The islands of Canada are among its most important geographic features. They include the numerous unsurveyed and little-known areas of the Arctic regions, the fringe of both large and small islands off the Pacific coast, those of the Maritime provinces and Quebec, both in the Atlantic ocean and the gulf of St. Lawrence, together with the islands of the Great Lakes and other inland waters. Of the Arctic islands, but little can be said. They are known to be of vast extent, Baffin, Victoria and Ellesmere, the three largest, being approximately 211,000, 74,000 and 76,600 square miles in area respectively, but Banks, North Devon, Southampton, North Somerset, Prince of Wales, Melville and Axel Heiberg are also of considerable size. Their economic possibilities, beyond scattered deposits of coal and other

minerals, have not been established. The Pacific coast islands, with the exception of Vancouver island and the Queen Charlotte group, are small and dot the western coast of British Columbia from Dixon entrance to the southern boundary of the province. Vancouver island is 285 miles long and from 40 to 80 miles broad, covering an area of about 13,500 square miles, the mountain range which forms its backbone rising again to form the Queen Charlotte islands farther north. These islands figure largely in the mining, lumbering and fishing industries of the west.

On the eastern coast of the Dominion are the island province of Prince Edward Island, the island of Cape Breton (an integral part of Nova Scotia), Anticosti and the Magdalen group, included in the province of Quebec, and the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello, part of the province of New Brunswick, in the bay of Fundy. Prince Edward Island is 2,184 square miles in area, Cape Breton, 3,120 and Anticosti of about the same extent. Fishing activities in these eastern islands are important, while agriculture in Prince Edward Island and mining in Cape Breton are among the chief occupations of the inhabitants.

Manitoulin island in lake Huron and the Thousand Island group in the St. Lawrence river, at its outlet from lake Ontario, are the more important islands of the inland waters.

II.—GEOLOGICAL FORMATION.

1.—Historical Outline and Geological Divisions.¹

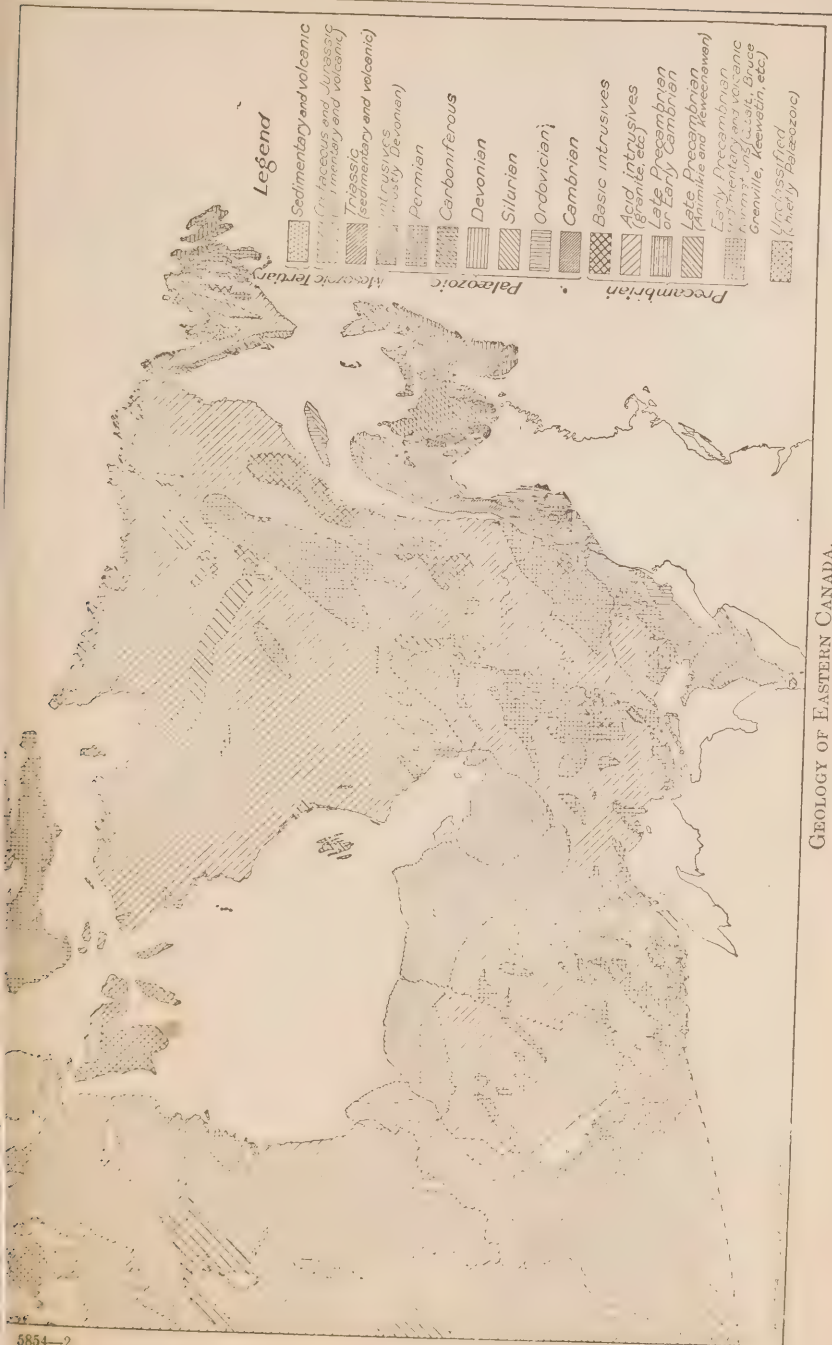
Introduction.—From the geological point of view, Canada's central and eastern parts are of extreme old age, forming probably the largest area of Archæan or pre-Cambrian rocks in the world. At the same time, comparatively recent geological events have rejuvenated the region, impressing upon it many of the characteristics of youth, as a result of which the Dominion presents impressive contrasts in geological structure and physical features.

When the officials of the Geological Survey commenced to study the geology of eastern Canada, they found that the more ancient and crystalline rocks, the nucleus or protaxis about which the remainder of the continent was built up, extended north-eastwards and north-westwards on each side of James bay and Hudson bay. The American geologist, Dana, called this Canadian Archæan with its spreading arms a V-formation, but when it became evident that the ancient rocks extended also along the north side of Hudson bay, the Viennese geologist, Suess, gave to this vast area the name of the Canadian Shield, a term which has been accepted by subsequent writers. In the centre of the Shield there was in early times a depression filled by a shallow sea and now occupied by Hudson bay.

A second Archæan protaxis is situated 500 miles south-west of the edge of the Shield, that of the Selkirk and Gold Range mountains in British Columbia. This is long, narrow, and somewhat interrupted, running from south-east to north-west, parallel to the coast. The *débris* resulting from the destruction of the mountainous Archæan areas piled up in the shallow seas around, and on their flanks and in the wide trough between them marine Palæozoic rocks were laid down. Later Mesozoic sediments were deposited upon them, practically completing the outline of Canada and extending south into what is now the United States.

Together with this growth in area went the upheaval of mountains, first in Archæan times, when apparently the whole surface of the Shield was covered by

¹Adapted from articles by R. W. Brock, M.A., LL.D., University of British Columbia, and Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, in the Canada Year Book, 1921.



GEOLOGY OF EASTERN CANADA.

great mountain chains, next at the end of the Palæozoic age, along the south-eastern and south-western sides, and finally at the end of the Mesozoic era, when the Rocky mountains were elevated on the margin of the shallow interior sea. Outside of this area of mountain-building, the rocks are fairly level and undisturbed, showing comparatively stable conditions throughout the continent.

Process of Geological Development.—Since more than half of Canada is covered by Archæan or pre-Cambrian formations, these must first be considered. The lowest rocks are the Laurentian granites and gneisses, which latter, though once believed to be sedimentary, are now known to be deep-seated, eruptive rocks, which pushed up as molten material into the cold rocks above, lifting them as domes and themselves solidifying slowly far below the surface. These great domes of gneiss and granite, known as batholiths, are the commonest structure of the Archæan region.

Though the Laurentian rocks are the lowest, they are not the oldest, as the Keewatin rocks were already cold and solid at the period when they were heaved upward upon the shoulders of the Laurentian. The Keewatin rocks also consist chiefly of eruptive rocks, lava flows and volcanic ash, now metamorphosed into greenstones and schists. With them are found in many places thick deposits of ordinary sediments, now changed into gneiss or mica-schist, together with the banded jasper and iron ore of the iron formation.

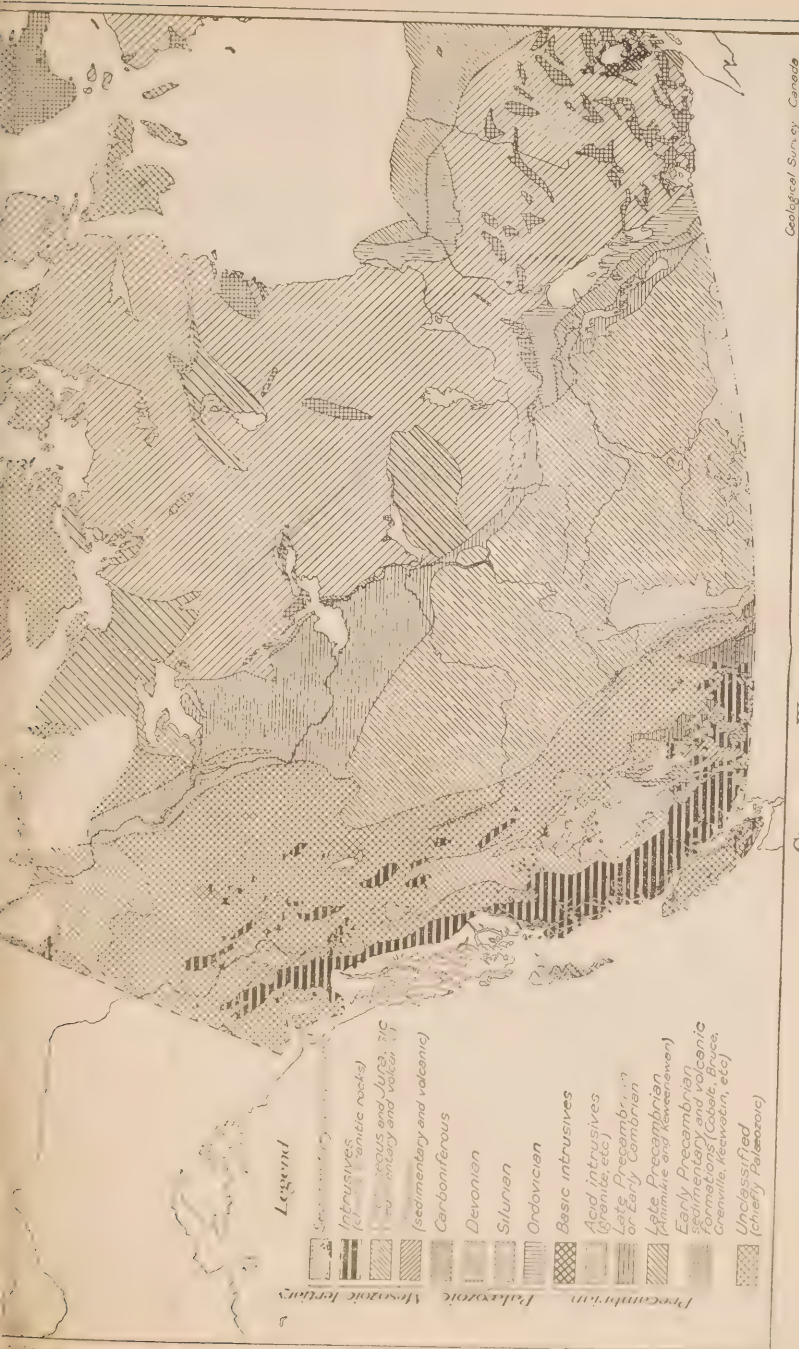
Much marble or crystalline limestone is also found in the Grenville series of the southern Archæan, which is probably of the same age as the Keewatin. During that period, thousands of feet of lava, ashes, mud and sand were laid down on a sea-bottom that has utterly vanished. This was followed by the eruption of the domes of gneiss, lifting the earlier rocks into great mountain ranges, which were afterwards worn down to stumps, disclosing their foundations of granite and gneiss enclosed in a rude network of Keewatin schist.

The next formation, the Huronian, consists of a great sheet of boulder clay or tillite, formed by wide-spread glaciers, and masses of water-formed sediments, now slate or quartzite or limestone. In many places the Huronian rocks still lie nearly flat on the worn surfaces of the older rocks, but in others they were caught in mountain-building operations and squeezed and rolled out into schists. The Animikie or Uppermost Huronian is also made up of sediments, very modern in appearance.

The Keweenaw is the concluding formation of the Canadian Archæan resulting from another outburst of volcanic activity. Thousands of feet of lava, ash rocks, coarse sandstones and conglomerates were piled up on various parts of the old continent. Keweenaw intrusives are considered the source of the ores of silver, nickel and copper, mined on a great scale in northern Ontario. Altogether, more than half of the Dominion owes its present configuration to forms shaped in the Archæan rocks, though overlaid and sometimes obscured by later activities.

Palæozoic formations are all well represented in Canada, limestones, shales and sandstones of its various ages (Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian and Carboniferous) contributing to the shaping of the country. These in many places lie almost undisturbed, but in far eastern Canada, where the Palæozoic ended with the Appalachian mountain-building period, they are crumpled into great folds or torn asunder with profound faults. The Carboniferous of the Atlantic coast is valuable for its important coal-beds.

The Mesozoic in its earlier formations (Triassic, Jurassic) is poorly represented in Canada, but its later formation, the Cretaceous, is of great importance, both for



Geological Survey, Canada

GEOLOGY OF WESTERN CANADA.

extent and economic features, its crumbling sandstones and shales underlying the prairies of western Canada and containing beds of coal at many places. During the Laramie period, a transition era between the Mesozoic and the Tertiary, were elevated the Rocky mountains, the latest and therefore the highest of the mountain ranges of Canada.

By this time the continent was complete within its main outlines; but during the Tertiary sediments were deposited in several small western basins, while in southern British Columbia volcanic eruptions covered thousands of square miles with lava or ashes. Thereafter the climate grew colder, and with the Pleistocene or Quaternary began the Glacial Period, which continued for a long time but was relieved by at least one inter-glacial period characterized by a warm climate. At the close of the Glacial Period the surface of the northern part of the continent had been profoundly modified, "the vast accumulations of loose materials, due to ages of weathering, being scoured away from the central parts of the glaciated areas, leaving bare, rounded surfaces of fresh rock, while nearer the edges of the ice-sheets, boulder clay was spread out or long loops of moraine were heaped up, blocking the valleys and transforming the whole system of drainage." During the subsequent thawing of the ice-sheets, the melting ice in the upper part of the valleys of the northward-flowing Canadian rivers formed glacial lakes in which sheets of silt or sand were deposited, forming what are now thousands of square miles of the most fertile lands of Canada. Also, as a consequence of the heavy load of ice which at some points was two miles thick, the land sank some hundreds of feet leaving thousands of square miles beneath the sea when the ice-sheets began to thaw. Relieved of its burden of ice, the sunken portions of the continent rose again, exposing wide belts of marine clay on the coastal plains. Many of the richest soils and the flattest plains of Canada owe their fertility and their smoothness to the process just described. Thus the geologically recent episode of the Ice Age "modified the old topography and hydrography of Canada, giving to one of the oldest lands under the sun its singularly youthful aspect."

Geological Divisions.—As a result of the process of geological development just described, the Canada of to-day may be divided into five main regions, each with distinctive characteristics of formation and present resources. A general accepted division is as follows:—

1. The Appalachian or Acadian region, occupying the Maritime province and the mountainous southeastern side of the province of Quebec.
2. The Canadian Shield or Laurentian Plateau, the vast upland surrounding Hudson bay and stretching through twenty degrees of latitude to the Arctic circle and in places four or five degrees beyond it.
3. The St. Lawrence Lowlands of southern Quebec and Ontario, extending south-west from the city of Quebec to the Detroit river.
4. The Interior Continental Plain, contained between the western edge of the Canadian Shield and the Rocky mountains.
5. The Cordilleran region, extending from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific coast.

In addition two other less important regions may also be noted:—1. The Arctic Archipelago, including the islands of the Arctic ocean north of Hudson bay and 2. The Lowlands of James and Hudson bays. These last two regions, while distinct as to formation and peculiarities, are yet of insufficient importance of interest to warrant the further more detailed mention given to the five principal regions.

Appalachian Region.—The Appalachian region occupies the hilly part of southeastern Quebec and the Maritime provinces. Here, during remote geological ages, the sedimentary beds of limestone, sandstone and shale that had been deposited beneath the sea were folded into mountain ranges, hardened, and intruded by igneous rocks. During long succeeding ages these mountains have been subdued, and little is left that may be regarded as mountains except the Notre Dame range of Quebec, with a general elevation of 1,000 to 2,000 feet and with peaks rising above 3,500 feet, the broken hilly country of the northwestern part of New Brunswick, a section of this province bordering the bay of Fundy and a central ridge in Nova Scotia.

In the ordinary processes of erosion, much of the loosened material resulting from rock decay was carried seaward, and in recent times glaciation denuded a great deal of the more elevated sections of country, leaving barely enough soil to support a forest growth.

In some places sediments have been deposited subsequently to the great folding processes of earlier ages; they are unaltered, easily attacked by weathering agencies, and are overlain by an ample depth of soil. The soils of Prince Edward Island, the Annapolis-Cornwallis valley and other sections are derived from these sandstones and shales of later deposition, the shales producing the clayey constituents and the sandstones yielding the sand that renders the soil porous and tillable. Calcareous slates have in places such as in Carleton and York Cos., New Brunswick, broken down into fertile soils. In eastern Quebec, sufficient soil has been retained in the valleys to render the land arable. The great fertility of the reclaimed marshes of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is due to the fine silt deposited by the tides by which they were formerly submerged.

In Canada the Appalachian extension is found to possess many of the minerals which have placed some of the eastern States in the foremost rank of mineral and industrial districts of the world. Important deposits of coal, gypsum and gold are mined in Nova Scotia. Of lesser but still considerable importance are the iron, stone and building materials; manganese, antimony, tripolite and barite are also mined, and some attention has been paid to copper. The principal minerals of New Brunswick are gypsum, iron, coal, stone for building purposes and grindstones, clays, antimony, manganese, mineral water and oil-bearing shales. Natural gas is also a commercial product. The chief asbestos mines of the world are situated in the southeastern part of the province of Quebec, where there are also important deposits of chrome iron ore, copper and pyrite. Iron ores and gold also occur.

St. Lawrence Lowlands.—The St. Lawrence lowlands consist of the generally level, arable land south of the Laurentian plateau. This lies on both sides of the St. Lawrence above Quebec, reaching south to the international boundary, occupies the eastern part of Ontario, east of a line running southward from a point about 50 miles west of Ottawa, and forms that portion of Ontario lying southwest of a line extending from Kingston to Georgian bay.

These lowlands are among the most fertile of Canada's agricultural sections. They are underlain by flat-lying shales and limestones which yield readily to weathering. The physiographic features are favourable, and the residual material derived from the decomposition of limestones and shales results in a fertile, calcareous, clayey soil. The loose surface deposits are of great depth, in places exceeding 200 feet.

The region was overridden by the great glacier, but the glaciation had apparently slight denuding effect on this part of the country, serving to mix the loose materials

resulting from the weathering of the shales and limestones, and contributing the potash-bearing ingredients transported from the granitic areas of the Laurentian plateau.

In its mineral deposits the area is very similar to the state of New York, its Palæozoic rocks containing frequent occurrences of petroleum, natural gas, salt, gypsum and other non-metallic minerals. In addition, clay products, cement and other building materials are produced in large quantities.

Laurentian Plateau.—North of the valley of the St. Lawrence, from Newfoundland to beyond the lake of the Woods, and enclosing Hudson bay like a huge V, is an area of pre-Cambrian rocks, estimated to cover 2,000,000 square miles, or over one-half of Canada.

The plateau is underlain by hardened sediments and igneous rocks. The latter are much more widespread than the former, however, and granitic types predominate. Considerable inequalities of surface have been augmented by glacial action, and a further effect of glaciation was the denuding of much of this region of its soil. Generally speaking, therefore, the physiographic and soil conditions are not favourable to agricultural pursuits. Over a great part of the area, however, sufficient soil has been retained to support a forest growth, although insufficient for agriculture. Within the plateau there are some valleys where areas of softer rock have afforded a greater abundance of soil that has not been removed by glaciation, and beautiful cultivated fields lend a pleasing contrast to the surrounding forest. In places the sediments deposited in the basins of glacial lakes have reduced the inequalities of the surface and produced large level areas of arable land. Interesting examples of these are furnished by the Clay Belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, traversed by the Canadian National railway, and by the flat section of country along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway a few miles north of Sudbury.

The rocks of this pre-Cambrian formation are remarkable for the variety of useful and valuable minerals they contain. Iron, copper, nickel, cobalt, silver, gold, platinum, lead, zinc, arsenic, pyrite, mica, apatite, graphite, feldspar, quartz, corundum, talc, actinolite, the rare earths, ornamental stones and gems, building materials, etc., are all found, and are, or have been, profitably mined. Most of the other minerals, both common and rare, that are used in the arts have been found. Diamonds have not been located, but from their discovery in glacial drift from this area, it is altogether probable that they occur.

A tongue of these pre-Cambrian rocks extends into New York state and supports some large and varied mineral industries. Another extension crosses over from Canada into Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In it are located the Michigan copper mines and the great lake Superior iron ranges. Along the southern edge of the pre-Cambrian in Canada, there are the copper and gold deposits of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the gold ranges of the lake of the Woods, the silver of Thunder bay, a succession of iron ranges occurring at intervals from Minnesota to the province of Quebec, the copper rocks of Michipicoten and Bruce Mines, the Sudbury copper-nickel deposits (probably the largest high-grade ore bodies in the world), the Montreal River and Cobalt silver areas, the world-famous Porcupine and other gold deposits, the corundum deposits of eastern Ontario, the magnetites of eastern Ontario and Quebec and their large apatite-mica deposits. In the far north, about Coronation gulf, are rocks that will warrant prospecting, since they bear native copper very similar to the great Michigan occurrences.

Interior Continental Plain.—The greater portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan that lie outside of the pre-Cambrian and the province of Alberta are pre-eminently agricultural, the flat-lying shales and sandstones having weathered down into the clays and clay loams which have made the plains one of the great wheat-producing districts of the world. The greatest proportion of the surface deposits is derived from these underlying rocks. Some large stretches of the region, however, were submerged by glacial lakes in which fine silts and clays, carried down from the surrounding land and introduced by glacial streams, were deposited. Such is the very fertile Red River valley. This is a part of the bed of a great lake that extended from the Laurentian plateau west to the Manitoba escarpment; it reached southward into the United States and northward 100 miles beyond lake Winnipeg.

The sedimentary rocks which underlie the greater part of the Interior Plain are chiefly of Cretaceous age and contain coal, building stones, clays, some of them high grade, and cement materials. Natural gas over wide areas and under great pressure has been tapped in northern Alberta, and some oil has been encountered in the southwest. The lower sandstones of the Cretaceous along the Athabaska river, where they come to the surface, are for miles saturated with bitumen. These tar sands will probably average 12 p.c. in maltha or asphaltum. Recent prospecting has discovered oil at Pouce Coupé on the Peace river, and at Fort Norman, on the Mackenzie river, near the Arctic circle. At other points in the Devonian rocks of the Mackenzie basin, oil indications occur. The lignites of the eastern plains are useful for local purposes, and highly bituminized coals are found as the mountains are approached. Vast areas are underlain by lignite beds in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the reserves of bituminous coal in Alberta are enormous. Gold is found in a number of the rivers coming from the mountains. Gypsum is quarried in Manitoba and important deposits also occur in northern Alberta. Beds of salt have been discovered by drilling near McMurray, northern Alberta.

Cordilleran Region.—The Cordilleran belt in South America, in Mexico, and in the western States, is recognized as one of the greatest mining regions of the world, noted principally for its wealth in gold, silver, copper and lead. The Cordilleras stand unparalleled in the world for the continuity, extent and variety of their mineral resources. In Canada and in Alaska this belt maintains its reputation, although in both, for the greater part, it is unprospected. In Canada the belt has a length of 1,300 miles and a width of 400 miles. It is pre-eminently a great mining region. Its rocks range from the oldest formations to the youngest; vulcanism and mountain-building processes have repeatedly been active. The chief products of its lode mines in Canada are copper, gold, silver, lead and zinc. The Yukon territory is noted for its production of placer gold and is now attracting attention with rich silver ores. In addition to these minerals there are, within the same region, enormous resources of coal of excellent quality, varying from lignite to anthracite, and conveniently distributed.

The surface of the region is generally mountainous, though the interior section is reduced to an elevated plateau. Agricultural pursuits are therefore limited to the valleys. In these there are numerous terraces composed of silt carried down by streams issuing from former glaciers, the latter acting as eroding agents on the underlying rocks. These valley deposits are fertile and are well adapted to fruit culture.

Appendix.—Geology of the Great Lakes Area.¹

The Great Lakes system, forming for a distance of one thousand miles the boundary between the United States and Canada, is commonly thought of as a permanent feature of the continent which has always existed and which will always remain in its present state. To the geologist, however, the existence of these lakes appears unnatural and accidental, their age very youthful, and their present character far from permanent. How and when they originated, what changes have taken place in their outline and drainage, and what future changes may be expected, are questions concerning which much detailed information is available.

Somewhere about a million or a million and a half years ago great ice sheets began to form on either sides of Hudson bay, and increasing in size, spread out in all directions until on the south they reached the mouth of the Ohio river. These continental glaciers scoured off the soil, polished and grooved the bedrock, and by irregularly scattering this eroded material dammed up river channels and disorganized the old drainage systems. The result was the production of thousands of lakes, making the vast territory around Hudson bay one of the great lake regions of the world. The glacial period did not consist of a single advance of the ice sheets. There were at least four separate advances separated by long inter-glacial periods during which mild climates prevailed. The last glacier commenced its retreat from the Niagara region about thirty-five thousand years ago.

The present Great Lakes began with this final retreat of the ice. In front of the melting glacier stood lakes whose outlines can be traced to-day by their old beaches. The region of lakes Superior, Michigan and Huron was occupied by a great body of water to which the name lake Algonquin has been given, while the basin of lake Ontario was covered by glacial lake Iroquois. The history of the drainage changes of these lakes is complicated. The early drainage of lake Algonquin was by way of Niagara river. When, however, the ice had retreated north of Kirkfield, Ontario, the Trent valley channel was opened up and the flow was from the Georgian Bay region to lake Iroquois, robbing the Niagara of most of its waters. The region, however, was slowly rising, owing to the removal of the load of ice which had long weighed it down, and in time the drainage was once more swung around to the lake Erie and Niagara route. During this stage, part of the drainage of lake Algonquin found its way past Chicago to the Mississippi waters. When the ice retreated still farther north, a new outlet was opened at North Bay and the drainage took place by way of the Ottawa river, Niagara once more being robbed of most of its water. Continued uplift of the land, however, raised the outlet at North Bay, and eventually the old channel past Port Huron and lake Erie to the Niagara once again became the outlet channel, a course which has been maintained to the present day.

What changes will take place in the future? If uplift continues along the lines it has in the past, the next great change which may be expected to take place will be a change of the drainage of the upper lakes past Chicago into the Mississippi, thus again robbing Niagara of most of its waters. This possibility, however, is a matter of future centuries and is of no immediate concern. Much more important in this regard is the action of man in artificially diverting part of the flow of the upper lakes by means of the Chicago drainage canal into the Mississippi waters, thus lowering the level of the upper lakes and depriving Niagara of part of its volume.

2.—Economic Geology of Canada, 1923 and 1924.⁸

The years 1923 and 1924 were prolific of contributions to the economic geology of Canada. The purpose of this article is to call attention to the most important reports and articles; outlines of some of these are presented. It is scarcely necessary to remind the reader that although the articles referred to are of recent date, they do not necessarily give the most complete information on the subjects with which they deal, and that it is advisable to consult the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Mines for further information. The numbers appearing throughout this paper refer to the publishers and publications listed at the end.

Coal.—The results of important investigations in several different coal fields have been published. F. H. McLearn¹, in describing the coal seams of the Kootenay formation exposed in Peace River canyon, states that as compared with seams of similar age in southern Alberta they are comparatively thin. Eight of the ten seams described attain a thickness of 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 8 inches in parts of the area. One seam varies from 5 feet 5 inches to 5 feet 9 inches and another, known over a large area, varies in thickness of coal from 3 feet 7 inches to 8 feet 4 inches. They vary in rank from bituminous to semi-bituminous.

A rather detailed statement is given by J. MacVicar¹ on the coal fields of western Alberta lying about the headwaters of Smoky river. The results are given by D. B. Dowling¹ of an examination of coal seams in the Bow River valley within the Rocky mountains, where coal suitable for domestic use occurs. The investigations were directed towards an examination of the seams in what appeared to be the least disturbed area south of Canmore.

The Scientific Research Council of Alberta has published the results of studies by John A. Allan and Ralph L. Rutherford in the Saunders Creek and Nordegg coal basins and in the Blackstone, Brazeau and Pembina River areas of the foothills of Alberta. Geological conditions are described and sections of the coal measures given. A concise description of the structural features of the Crowsnest coal area, Alberta, has been given by Bruce Rose⁵; and W. J. Dick⁵, in a paper entitled "Economic Study of Coal Mining in Alberta and Southeastern British Columbia," presents a great deal of valuable information. A report by A. O. Hayes and W. A. Bell¹ on the southern part of the Sydney coal field presents detailed information regarding the structure of the area, measured sections and the logs of borings. Four coal seams of determined workable thickness occur within the area mapped. A paper read by W. S. Dyer^{4,5} before the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy gives a description of the Minto coal basin, New Brunswick, where a thin seam of bituminous coal is mined.

Copper.—In a detailed report on the Flinflon ore-body, Manitoba, F. J. Alcock¹ states that the ore consists of two types, solid sulphide and disseminated ore. The solid sulphide consists chiefly of fine-grained pyrite containing sphalerite and chalcopyrite, which shows in places a banded structure. The disseminated ore consists of country rock, mainly chlorite schist, impregnated with sulphides. It has been calculated that there is more than 16,000,000 tons of ore in the whole mass. The deposit was formed by replacement in a shear zone in greenstone.

The Hidden Creek copper mine at Anyox, B.C., has been described by V. Dolmage¹, who drew largely on information contained in an unpublished report by J. Austen Bancroft. There are several ore-bodies lying well to the centre of a

⁸ By Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Geological Survey, Ottawa.

large mass of greenstones and metamorphosed argillaceous sediments which forms an inclusion in the Coast Range batholith. The common metallic minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, zinc blende, magnetite and arsenopyrite in a gangue of silicified argillite and greenstone. The ore is found at or near the contact between the greenstone and the argillaceous sediments, and is thought by Bancroft to have been formed by the replacement of these two rocks by solutions that began to circulate towards the close of the intrusion of greenstones, and continued during the advance and cooling down of the Coast Range batholith.

A copper deposit that has recently drawn much attention to itself because of its size and its occurrence in volcanics of Keewatin age is the deposit on the Horne claims, Rouyn township, northern Quebec. This is described by H. C. Cooke.¹ The ore minerals are pyrite, pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite, found in all degrees of concentration from scattered grains to solid masses in a gangue of rhyolite. There are several bodies. They differ widely in composition, some consisting mainly of pyrite, others of pyrrhotite, with some running high in chalcopyrite. Gold values also vary a great deal. The ore-bodies are replacement deposits in rhyolite and rhyolite tuff. Although there is little evidence bearing on their origin it is thought that the ores were segregated from some deep-seated body of gabbro magma and injected into their present position somewhat after the manner of an igneous rock.

The native copper deposits of Bathurst inlet, Northwest territory, have been described by J. J. O'Neil in a report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, 1913-1918. There is in Bathurst inlet a series of copper-bearing amygdaloidal basalts that have a total thickness of something over 850 feet. The copper occurs as minute grains in the ground mass of the rock, as grains or tiny flakes in the amygdules, and as grains and small flakes in narrow seams and veins. Although the copper-bearing rocks are of wide distribution, the general conclusion is that, while the Bathurst inlet deposits probably form an important reserve of copper ore, they are not sufficiently attractive under present conditions of accessibility, transportation and demand to warrant the large expense necessary to prove and develop them.

Gold.—A great deal has been written recently on the gold deposits of Canada. H. S. Robinson⁷ describes those of the Pearl Lake area of the Porcupine camp. The area includes the two producing mines, the Hollinger and the McIntyre. The fractures which are now represented by veins seem to have been the results of readjustments following the solidification of the porphyry. The mineralization of the fractures and their schistose and brecciated wall rocks followed closely on the solidification of the porphyry. The coarsely crystalline pegmatitic character of the quartz suggests that the time interval between intrusion and first vein filling was short. The quartz is not auriferous except where it is fractured. After deposition of the quartz additional stresses opened and extended the veins. The solutions assumed a basic character. Pyrite invaded the fractures and the schistose wall rocks. It was most abundantly deposited on the contacts between the quartz and the schists and in the schists. This contact mineralization is not appreciably auriferous, though ordinary methods of assay often give low gold values and some of the pyrite is itself gold-bearing. Towards the end of the deposition of pyrite fracturing again took place. The greater part of the gold was introduced after this period and was deposited in cracks in the pyrite and quartz.

The veins of the Porcupine gold district consist primarily, according to J. E. Spurr⁶, of rather typical and definite gold-quartz veindyes fully representative and characteristic of the deep-seated gold zone. After the forcible intrusion of the

quartz ore magma took place in a manner exactly similar to the intrusion of pegmatite veins elsewhere, crystallization began, and the bulk of the magma crystallized as quartz with some contemporaneous pyrite and gold. A part of the remaining more highly metalliferous portion of the magma escaped into the wall rocks or penetrated and replaced isolated inclusions of country rock in the veins, and a part ascended and entered cracks that had developed in the higher parts of the veins through cooling and contraction. At Kirkland lake there was the same sequence of lode history as at Porcupine, but with different factors present in different proportions. Here the more mobile, richer portion of the gold-quartz ore magma is well represented and but little of the white quartz vein portion. It is inferred that the more mobile portion rose from the ore magma from which quartz crystallized in veins at greater depth.

The results of an examination of the ore deposits of the Argonaut gold mine of Ontario is presented by H. C. Cooke.¹ In this area Keewatin lavas, most of which are basic in character, were intruded by dykes of quartz diorite. The intrusions were followed by compressive stresses producing joints into which dykes of syenite porphyry were afterwards intruded. The ore was deposited from heated solutions that ascended mainly through the zone of rocks heated by the quartz diorite dyke and effected alteration in the heated country rock. There is no evidence to indicate the source of the vein-forming solutions. They were introduced after the intrusion of the syenite porphyry, and since the quartz diorite was still hot when the vein-forming solutions entered, the intrusion of the porphyry must have followed that of the diorite very closely. The Crown Reserve property has also been described by H. C. Cooke.¹ The ore-bodies are replacement veins or lenses developed in Keewatin lavas and tuffs by solutions that entered through the fissures of a distributive fault. It seems probable that these solutions were derived from a mass of diorite porphyry in the vicinity.

Considerable attention has been directed during the last two or three years to the economic possibilities of the geological formations in northwestern Quebec similar to those in which the important gold deposits of Ontario occur. A number of promising discoveries have been made. Field investigations have been carried on by H. C. Cooke¹, W. F. James², Robert Harvie³ and others^{4,5}. The areas that have attracted greatest attention are those underlain by Keewatin lavas and tuffs and Timiskaming sediments. These have suffered intrusion by porphyry, gabbro, etc. Through experience gained in the gold fields of Ontario, prospectors have shown a tendency to restrict their intensive work to the vicinity of syenite porphyry intrusives, to the exclusion of other bodies of igneous rock. Field work has, however, shown that ore-bodies may be derived from other rocks as well as from the syenite porphyry.

The gold-quartz deposits of Rice Lake area, Manitoba, are described by J. F. Wright.¹ They outcrop as a series of lenses which partly replace the country rock and fill fracture planes in volcanic and interbedded sedimentary rocks of pre-Cambrian age and in granitic intrusives. It is thought that in their final stages of intrusion the wide sill-shaped masses of granitic magma thrust aside the intruded rock, producing openings or easily replaceable zones by intense fracturing both in the intruded rock and in the nearly consolidated intruding rocks. The residual solutions, carrying quartz, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite and gold from the granitic magma, were concentrated along these zones. The gold-quartz deposits of Beresford lake, Manitoba, are described by J. F. Wright¹ as outcropping along fracture and shear zones in a massive coarse-grained granodioritic phase of a granitic intrusive

and in the intruded lavas and sediments near the contact. The quartz, sulphides and gold represent a residual magma or residual solutions from the granitic magma.

A discussion of the origin of the placer gold of the Barkerville area, British Columbia, is presented by W. L. Uglow and W. A. Johnston.⁷ The most important placers of this area rest upon bedrock beneath glacial drift. The gold was derived from lode deposits of the vicinity. During the long period in Tertiary and possibly late Cretaceous times, when the country was being gradually reduced to a nearly plain-like surface of erosion, oxidation of the sulphides of the quartz veins and gold enrichment in the upper oxidized parts of the veins must have taken place on a fairly large scale. With re-elevation the old plain-like surface was eroded and dissected by streams, in the gravels of which the gold was concentrated.

An examination of the placer gold deposit of Cedar creek, British Columbia, was made by W. A. Johnston.¹ The gold occurs generally in gravels lying on bedrock beneath the glacial drift. The gold-bearing gravels have possibly been more or less disturbed by glaciation. Although no quartz veins were found in the immediate vicinity of Cedar creek, the coarseness and angularity of much of the gold shows that it was not transported by streams far from its original source.

Other valuable contributions have been made, among which are those made by C. E. Cairnes¹ on deposits in the Yale and Similkameen mining divisions, by W. L. Uglow¹ on auriferous quartz veins in the Barkerville area, by Charles Spearman⁴ on the Kirkland Lake area, by A. G. Burrows⁴, Rowland C. Feilding and Louis D. Huntoon on the Porcupine area, and by Charles Bunting on the Premier mine, British Columbia.

Iron.—E. L. Bruce³ describes the occurrence of iron ore on Lake St. Joseph. The iron oxides are associated with sediments and form masses that are lenticular in form. It is thought that these sediments were deposited in basins on an old land surface, and that at various times iron-bearing solutions derived from the surrounding rocks by ordinary weathering deposited iron hydrates and iron carbonates. On account of regional disturbances various parts of the same lens have undergone different degrees of metamorphism, and the hydrated oxides have been changed to magnetite and hematite. An examination by J. A. Allan and Alan E. Cameron of the iron deposits in the vicinity of Fishhook and Moose bays on the north shore of lake Athabaska shows that bands of quartzite, dolomite, slate and schist have been impregnated by iron-bearing solutions. The red colour produced on weathering suggests that the quantity of iron in the rock is much greater than it really is. Thin beds of bluish hematite are found, the thickest bed observed measuring only 14 inches. A short description is given by T. L. Tanton¹ of the iron formation lying north of Gravel lake, about 51 miles west of Port Arthur.

Lead.—The Kingdon lead mine at Galetta, Ont., has for a number of years been an important producer of lead. According to M. E. Wilson¹ there are two veins, both of which occupy fault fissures. Sphalerite is associated with galena in a gangue of calcite. After carefully weighing the evidence as to whether the origin of the ore was superficial or deep-seated, Wilson concludes that the evidence is so conflicting that a definite conclusion is scarcely warranted.

Magnesite.—George W. Bain⁷ presents a discussion of the various types of magnesite deposits and their origin. The types are:—(a) magnesite as a sedimentary rock; (b) magnesite as an alteration of serpentine; (c) magnesite as a vein filling; (d) magnesite as a replacement of limestone. The deposits of Argenteuil Co.,

Que., are referred to the last-named type. The replacement was effected by magnetite-bearing waters given off by a granite magma during its final stages of consolidation.

Molybdenite.—The molybdenite deposits of Canada were worked to some considerable extent during the war and in 1924 there was a slight revival of interest. A number of deposits are found in the Ottawa valley. Many of these have been examined by M. E. Wilson¹ and are classed as follows:—(a) aggregations of molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, fluorite, quartz in quartz syenite; (b) veins of molybdenite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and quartz in granite gneiss; (c) pegmatite dykes and feldspathic quartz veins; (d) contact metamorphic deposits. The deposit from which the greater part of the ore has been obtained is of the first class.

Nickel.—The question of the origin of the Sudbury nickel deposits continues to be a subject of investigation and controversy. Alfred Wandke and Robert Hoffman⁷, after summing up observed facts regarding these deposits, write as follows:—"To us it seems that these facts all indicate a deep-seated source for the ore solutions; perhaps the same magmatic reservoir which furnished the magma eruptive also furnished the ore. The peculiar gangue minerals indicate a high temperature type of deposit. We are forced, therefore, to conclude that the ores were derived from a deep-seated source and represent a high temperature type of ore deposit, associated with basic rather than with the usual acidic type of intrusive. The Sudbury ore deposits are then to be classed among the pneumatolytic deposits." J. E. Spurr⁷ claims that the ores have originated through magmation, not directly from the norite or granite or any other rocks exposed, but from a deeper source, the same general source whence the norite, granite and other emanations were derived.

Petroleum.—Considerable geological field work has been done in recent years in Mackenzie River basin, with a view to determining conditions that may exist favourable to the occurrence and accumulation of petroleum. Reports by G. S. Hume¹, M. Y. Williams¹ and E. J. Whittaker¹ have been published. The oil possibilities of the Fraser River delta, B.C., were reported on by W. A. Johnston.¹ The conclusion is that there is little or no definite evidence that the rocks are oil-bearing, except possibly to some slight extent in the lower marine parts of the series, and that, although the general structure of the Tertiary rocks may not be unfavourable to the accumulation of oil, the internal structure is such that important reservoirs of oil or gas are not likely to occur. A summary of our knowledge of the oil-shales of Canada is given by S. C. Ells², who also describes the results of investigations of certain shales of Manitoba and Saskatchewan and their possibilities as a source of crude petroleum. A report by Ells² on the economic possibilities of the bituminous sand of northern Alberta has also been published.

Silver.—A valuable report by C. W. Knight³ on the Cobalt and South Lorrain silver mining districts appeared during 1924. It is supplementary to an earlier work by W. G. Miller, and contains a wealth of detail regarding the numerous mines of the districts, ready access to the mines and all available facilities for extensive investigation having been given by the operating companies. A description of the South Lorrain deposits is given in the Transactions of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers by J. Mackintosh Bell, who also describes in another paper⁷ a case of oxidation at depth and secondary enrichment in the Keeley mine, a very unusual phenomenon in a region that has been so intensely glaciated. J. E. Spurr⁶, as a result of a brief visit to Cobalt, during which he examined typical rich veins, states that these veins have all the characteristics of true intrusive vein-dykes.

Keno Hill, Yukon, has in recent years shipped a large quantity of high grade argentiferous galena. W. E. Cockfield¹ describes the ore as occurring in fault fissures. These fissures cut a series of schists and intrusive sills and lacoliths of greenstone which are themselves largely sheared and altered. There are later intrusions of quartz and granite porphyries. It is not thought, however, that these small bodies of acid intrusives caused the extensive mineralization of Keno Hill, but rather that they and the mineralizing solutions had their origin in a large body of magma. George Hanson¹ presents the results of reconnaissance surveys between Skeena river and Stewart, along the eastern border of the Coast Range batholith, the source of numerous ore deposits.

Titanium.—A. H. A. Robinson², in a report on titanium, states that all the known occurrences of titanium in Canada that are of any possible economic interest are in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. Ilmenite in commercial quantity and carrying 20 to 30 p. c. titanium is found at St. Urbain and Ivry, Que. There is enough rutile mixed with the ilmenite in parts of one of the St. Urbain occurrences to make it of possible importance for the rutile alone.

Miscellaneous.—The silica sands, sandstones, quartzites and quartz deposits within easy transportation distance of the main centres of industry of eastern Canada have been described in considerable detail by L. H. Cole.³ Hugh S. Spence² describes the bentonite deposits of Canada and makes suggestions as to possible industrial uses of this material. L. H. Cole^{3,5} presents the results of investigations of a number of alkali deposits of western Canada. A mineralogical examination of the rocks from which the Tulameen platinum-bearing placers have been derived was made by Eugene Poitevin⁴, who institutes a comparison between these and the rocks of the Ural mountains, from which a large part of the world's platinum has been procured. A striking similarity is observed. The occurrence of radioactive minerals in certain pegmatite deposits of Hastings Co. is described by H. V. Ellsworth.¹

SOURCES OF REPORTS AND ARTICLES REFERRED TO IN THE TEXT.

¹Geological Survey, Ottawa. ²Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa. ³Department of Mines, Toronto. ⁴Canadian Mining Journal, Gardenvale, Quebec. ⁵Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, Montreal. ⁶Engineering and Mining Journal Press, New York. ⁷Economic Geology, New Haven.

III.—SEISMOLOGY IN CANADA¹.

Seismology—the branch of science which treats of earthquakes—has received considerable attention in Canada during recent years. It has been generally recognized that earthquakes are frequent in regions of adjustment of strata and are characteristic of the newer mountain and coast regions where abrupt changes in level are present. Seismological researches, while recording their location, duration and intensity, seek to determine particular causes. They ascertain the physical properties of the earth's crust and interior, as revealed by the peculiarities of the recorded waves after their passage through the earth. Instruments as developed by seismological research for the better recording of earth tremors are being used commercially in many ways, not the least important being for the mapping out of underground densities, in order to locate minerals and oil without frequent and expensive borings.

During the years for which records are available, Canada has been but slightly affected by earthquakes. Historically, a record shows that the St. Lawrence valley was shaken by a great quake in 1663. From time to time other shocks have been felt in that region, notably in 1870 and again on Feb. 28, 1925. In 1899

¹By Ernest A. Hodgson, M.A., Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

a great disturbance shook Alaska at Yukatat bay, very close to Canadian territory. On June 28, 1925, an earthquake in Montana, caused tremors which were felt in Alberta. The most serious earthquake for more than two centuries was the St. Lawrence tremor of Feb. 28, 1925. Although very widely felt it cannot be classed as a seriously destructive earthquake such as are experienced in more seismic regions.

At present six seismologic stations, all maintained by the Dominion Government, are in active operation in Canada, and are situated at Halifax, Ottawa, Toronto, Saskatoon, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière and Victoria. Two of these—at Toronto and Victoria—are under the Meteorological Branch of the Department of Marine and Fisheries, while the four remaining stations are controlled by the Dominion Observatory, of the Department of the Interior, with the assistance and co-operation of the universities at Halifax and at Saskatoon and of the Department of Agriculture at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.

The records for Toronto and Victoria are published from Toronto, whence monthly bulletins are issued to seismologic observatories interested, giving full details of all quakes registered. The records for the remaining stations are published from Ottawa. Monthly bulletins are issued to 219 seismologic observatories situated throughout the world. These are supplemented by a yearly publication giving the location of epicentres of all earthquakes of which any trace is registered at Ottawa and for which the total data are sufficient. Reports are received regularly from all the working seismologic stations of the world.

Regular research work in seismology is carried on at Ottawa, where the full time of two seismologists is given to the work of earthquake study alone. The reports are issued in the publications of the Dominion Observatory, Ottawa.

The natural and instrumental data for each station are as follows:—

Halifax.—Lat., 44° 38' N.; Long., 63° 36' W.; Alt., 47.3 m. Substrata, carbonaceous slate. Equipment:—Small Mainka Pendulum Seismograph. Mechanical Registration. Components N., S., E., W. Mass of each 139.3 kgm. Period of each 10 sec. Damping ratio of each 6:1. Magnification of each, about 60. Time is checked automatically each hour by signal from Western Union Telegraph and is to be dependent on one or two seconds.

Ottawa.—Lat., 45° 23' 38" N.; Long., 75° 42' 57" W.; Alt., 82 m. Substrata, boulder clay over limestone (Ordovician). Equipment:—(1) Bosch Horizontal Seismographs. Photographic registration. Independent components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each 200 gm. Period of each, about 5.5 sec. Damping ratios N.S., 2:1. E.W., 18:1. Magnification of each, 120. (2) Milne-Shaw Horizontal Seismographs. Photographic registration. Independent components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 1 lb. Period of each, 12 sec. Damping ratio of each 20:1. Magnification of each, 250. (3) Wiechert Vertical Seismograph. Mechanical registration. Mass, 80 kgm. Period, 6 sec. Damping ratio, 20:1. Magnification, 160. (4) Deformation Instrument. Photographic registration. Components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 20 gm. Period of each, about 36 sec. No damping. 1 sec. for determination of tilt. The time service at Ottawa is that of the Dominion Observatory and the correction to the record is kept correct to within 0.2 sec.

Toronto.—Lat., 43° 40' N.; Long., 79° 24' W.; Alt., 115.5 m. Substrata, sand and gravel on boulder clay to a depth of about 15 m., then shale over crystalline rock (Laurentian) to a depth of about 335.5 metres. Equipment:—(1) Milne Seismograph. Photographic registration. E.W. component. Mass, 6.3 kgm. Period, 18 sec. No damping. (2) Milne-Shaw Horizontal Seismographs. Photographic registration. Independent components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 1 lb. Period of each, 12 sec. Damping ratio of each, 20:1. Magnification of each, 150. Time markings by Toronto Observatory clock. The registration has an error of 2 sec. The time is checked by meridian transits.

Saskatoon.—Lat., 52° 8' N.; Long., 106° 30' W.; Alt., 515 m. Substrata, clay and sand. Equipment:—Small Mainka Pendulum Seismograph. Mechanical registration. Components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 139.3 kgm. Period of each, approximately 9 sec. Damping ratio of each, 5:1. Magnification of each, about 60. Time by local clock, checked occasionally by telephone with train time.

Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—Lat., 47° 23' N.; Long., 70° 3' W. Alt., 29.3 m. Substrata, clay. Equipment:—Milne-Shaw Horizontal Seismograph. Photographic registration. One component, N.W., S.E. Mass, 1 lb. Period, 20 sec. Damping ratio, 20:1. Magnification, 150. Time by box chronometer of small daily rate, checked daily by wireless signals recorded by the operator directly upon the seismogram. Time may be determined on the record to within a second.

Victoria.—Lat., 48° 24' 50" N.; Long., 123° 19' 28" W. Alt., 67.6 m. Substrata, igneous rock. Equipment:—(1) Milne Seismograph. Photographic registration. E.W. component. Mass, 0.25 kgm. Period, 13 sec. No damping. (2) Milne-Shaw Horizontal Seismographs. Photographic registration. Independent components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 1 lb. Period of each, 12 sec. Damping ratio of each, 20:1. Magnification of each, 250. (3) Wiechert Vertical Seismograph. Mechanical registration. Mass, 80 kgm. Period, 5 sec. Magnification, 70. Time service of the meteorological station. Registration correct to ± 0.1 sec.

IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article on "The Flora of Canada," prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.L.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See page 25 of the 1922-23 edition or page 73 of the 1921 edition.

V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See page 32 of the 1922-23 edition or page 82 of the 1921 edition.

VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later, mainly upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their own resources and utilizing those of less developed areas. Canada is distinctly a new country, the resources of which are but now commencing to be appreciated; in recent years numerous surveys and investigations as to their extent and value have been made. A short summary of important details regarding them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to the later sections—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water Powers—of this volume.

Agricultural Lands.—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,401,316,413 acres), it is estimated that approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production. This figure is of course an estimate and is taken to include lands now occupied by agriculturists, including grazing lands, and all lands possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1924 being 57,852,550 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 9,377,691 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the census of 1921 place the area then occupied at 140,887,903 acres, figures by provinces of areas occupied and those still available being as follows:—Prince Edward Island, 1,216,483 acres occupied and 41,707 acres available; Nova Scotia, 4,723,550 and 3,368,450; New Brunswick, 4,269,560 and 6,448,440; Quebec, 17,257,012 and 26,487,988; Ontario, 22,628,901 and 33,821,099; Manitoba, 14,715,844 and 9,984,156; Saskatchewan, 44,022,907 and 49,435,093; Alberta, 29,293,053 and 67,829,947; British Columbia, 2,860,593 and 19,757,407. Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and on their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, perhaps particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed farming communities, various districts specializing in

dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of grains is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, in which splendid crops are grown, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

Furs.—Canada is one of the world's greatest fur producers. As early as 1676 Canadian furs sold in England were valued at £19,500. Since that time great areas of northern territory have been explored by hunter and trapper. The larger companies engaged in the business, notably the Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillon Frères, maintain extensive systems of trading posts where trappers call at intervals to dispose of their pelts and procure supplies. The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and the Northwest Territories furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are the beaver, fisher, various varieties of foxes, marten and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island has always been the centre of the industry but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1924, 1,466 fox farms were in operation, with a total of 33,739 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, lynx, coyote, rabbit, marten and fisher. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "Persian lamb," "astrachan" and "broadtail," are also being raised successfully in Canada. In 1924 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 84. Raccoon farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, mink farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

During the year 1923-24 the value of pelts taken in Canada amounted to \$15,643,817. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1924 were valued at \$661,081 and animals sold at \$2,549,180.

Forests.—Among the most notable of all Canadian natural resources are those of the forests. From the days when early French settlers established ship-building yards along the St. Lawrence up to the present, when our forests supply millions of tons of pulp, paper, and other wood products yearly, these resources have been of immense value, not only to Canada but to the Empire. Canada's forest areas may be stated as follows:—(1) the great coniferous forest of the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast, (2) the northern forest, stretching in a wide curve from the Yukon north of the Great Lakes to Labrador, and (3) the forest extending from lake Huron through southern Ontario and Quebec to New Brunswick and the Atlantic coast. Estimates have placed the extent of timber lands in the Dominion at 1,227,000 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. About 475,000 square miles are

covered with saw timber of commercial size. With regard to quantity of timber, it has also been estimated that the stand of timber of merchantable size in 1924 comprised 482,075,500,000 feet board measure of saw timber and 1,279,705,000 cords of pulpwood, the stands in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia making up over 40 p.c. of the total. These figures place Canada next to the United States among the countries of the world with respect to forests, and while, during the past, the yearly cuts have generally exceeded new growth and considerable losses have been caused by fire and other destructive agencies, the extent of the uncut forests and the measures taken to preserve them and induce the development of new growth by reforestation assure an adequate supply for many years to come.

The strength and durability of many of the woods of British Columbia, notably the Douglas fir and the cedar, place them among the most valuable in commercial use, while pulpwood and some of the hardwoods from limits in eastern Canada are of equally high grade. Statistics of primary forest production in 1923 place its total value at \$197,459,331, of which \$43,594,592 and \$69,352,821 represent logs sawn and pulpwood used respectively, or its equivalent value in standing timber at 2,671,054,862 cubic feet. The total value of paper production alone in the same year was \$128,089,609; in 1924 it amounted to \$133,395,673.

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America the cod-banks south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundant catches. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The more important fishes of the out-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river, the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish, Hudson Bay, with a shore line of 6,000 miles, and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarine salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut, herring and whales are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1924 was \$44,534,235.

Minerals. The numerous and varied mineral deposits of the Dominion form another of her most important resources. Their value was first appreciated early in the 17th century, when iron was mined in Cape Breton. Following a development which has only become an important one during recent years, when the needs of manufacturing industries and a more settled civilization were to be met, Canada has now become one of the important mining countries of the world. Her coal resources are only now being exploited to any considerable extent, the estimate, total reserves available amounting to 1,234,269,310,000 metric tons, approximately one-sixth of the world's reserve; over 85 p.c. of the Canadian reserves are in Alberta. The total estimated reserves constitute almost one quarter of the total amount of coal available in North and South America. Extensive oil fields exist in the western provinces, where they remain practically undeveloped. Some smaller fields in

Ontario have been exploited, while oil shale occurs in several parts of eastern Canada. In the production of natural gas, Canada holds second place among the countries of the world. Nickel deposits at Sudbury, Ontario, are as large as all others in the world combined, and produce six-sevenths of the world total. Copper deposits in the same area and in Manitoba, while not of great extent, still assure the maintenance and possible increase of the present rate of production. Arsenic in large quantities is a by-product obtained in the smelting of Ontario silver ores of the Cobalt and Porcupine districts, where the latter are found in large quantities. Gold, of which Canada was in 1924 the world's third largest producer, is also found in the same region, in British Columbia, in the Yukon and in Quebec, where a large field is now being extensively prospected. Canada is the second largest producer of magnesite and the third largest producer of mica in the world. Large iron deposits, although of a low grade, are found in the district north of lake Superior. The asbestos deposits of southern Quebec are unrivalled in the production of this mineral. The total value of mineral production in Canada during 1924 was \$209,583,406.

Water-Powers.—Canada's water area of 142,923 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,316 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 32,075,998 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. is available. The present turbine installation of 3,569,275 h.p. thus represents only 8.5 p.c. of the recorded water-power resources. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Feb. 1, 1925, to 731,794 h.p. Over 90 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 7,000,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

Game and Scenery.—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. With the increasing growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist and the fisherman new types of scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which forms a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, participation in winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season.

The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, administering the eleven parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this body also are numerous historic sites which have been preserved throughout the country. Several of the provinces also maintain parks for similar purposes.

In these parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at

proper seasons, a wealth of game species; the deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages in this means of recreation.

VII.—CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY.

1.—The Factors which Control Canadian Weather.¹

Several prime factors play important roles in establishing climatic types, latitude, distance from the sea (especially on the western side of the continents), altitude and prevailing winds, the last named being a variable, accounting for differences in the character of corresponding seasons in different years.

Canada, with her huge area, has a wide range of climatic types, varying between temperate and arctic, and between marine and semi-arid. No country, however, has a climate altogether independent of the rest of the world; the atmosphere knows no political boundaries, but moves in accordance with physical laws.

Prevailing Winds due to Inequality of Atmospheric Pressure.—Meteorological research has shown that the earth's atmosphere is not spread uniformly over its surface, and that certain regions exist where the atmospheric pressure is either higher or lower than the general average the year round, and other regions where it changes with the seasons. The winds are the outcome of the tendency to establish an equilibrium, which, however, is never attained. This general circulation of the atmosphere is withal a mechanism of marvellous beauty and intricacy, which, owing to causes yet imperfectly understood, is subject to many variations.

The most persistent and relatively unvarying feature of atmospheric distribution is a belt of high pressure between latitudes 30° and 40° in the southern hemisphere. Its partial counterpart exists in the northern hemisphere, but is there subject to greater changes which, without doubt, result from the larger land areas in the north. Between these two belts of high pressure is a belt of relatively low pressure over the equatorial regions. To this distribution, with certain other factors, is due the system of trade winds, the northeast and southeast trades. Toward higher latitudes beyond 40° in both hemispheres, there is a tendency towards a gradual diminution of pressure, and westerly winds prevail in the middle and even higher latitudes.

Unequal Heating of Land and Water.—The physical properties of land and water, as regards temperature, play an important role. The earth receives almost all its heat from the sun, and the character of the surface on which it falls is a very important factor in determining climatic differences. Water has a large capacity for heat and, being a fluid, is mixed by the winds and kept fairly uniform in temperature to considerable depths. Thus the sun's heat warms the oceans very slowly, and for the same reason the oceans cool very slowly. On the other hand, the same solar heat warms an area of land more rapidly than the same area of water in the ocean, and moreover the sun's heat is all absorbed in the surface layers of the land, which thus become very hot; similarly, when the sun is withdrawn, the land surface cools very rapidly. The result of these physical facts is that the northern portions of the continents of the northern hemisphere become very cold in winter while the oceans in corresponding latitudes remain warm, and as cooling of the lower strata of the atmosphere resting over the lands leads to contraction, the

¹ Contributed by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service, Toronto, Canada.

pressure becomes higher over the continents than over the seas, and, consequently, the tendency is for air to move from land to sea during the winter, while in summer, when all the continents become warmer than the oceans, the reverse holds. But the winter effect of contracting atmospheric lower strata is in operation more or less throughout the year over the ice-covered arctic seas and over Greenland, with the result that in summer the barometric pressure is a little higher in the polar regions than in the middle latitudes.

Cyclones and Anticyclones.—This general average distribution of pressure has an important bearing on Canadian weather. Another important factor to be considered is the influence of anticyclonic and cyclonic areas. We have mentioned the west to east drift of the air over the middle latitudes, and it is within and more frequently towards the northern limit of this drift, that the phenomena of the travelling anticyclone and cyclone are found. The anticyclonic area is a disturbance in the general drift of the atmosphere, usually of enormous extent, within which the air is moving spirally outwards from the higher to the lower pressure. Within this region the weather is generally fine and settled. The cyclonic area is also a disturbance, varying from a few hundred to more than fifteen hundred miles in diameter. It may be elliptical or circular or very irregular in form, and within its boundaries the air is moving inwards from a higher to a lower pressure. This is the region of unsettled and stormy weather.

The anticyclones and cyclones, designated as areas of high and low pressure, or more shortly as highs and lows, pass across the North American continent in constant procession from west to east, at velocities averaging 20 miles in summer and 30 miles in winter. The highs, especially those first appearing in the more northern regions, have a tendency towards a southeastward course, while the majority of the lows have a more directly eastward movement, the mean average track being from British Columbia to the Great Lakes and thence to Newfoundland. It is the passage of these high and low areas which brings to us the changing winds and weather, warm showery weather being associated with the lows, and fair, cool or cold weather, according to the season, with the highs. As example, the barometer is high in say Ottawa and Toronto, and begins to fall as a low approaches lake Michigan, the wind sets in from the east or southeast, cloudiness increases and within twelve hours conditions are more or less favourable for rain. Rain falls continuously when a warm, moist, expanding and hence cooling air is passing slantingly upward over a barrier of relatively cold air, and these conditions are frequently found in advance of the low, more especially in the colder seasons, and occasionally in summer. But in summer it is more often that the rain partakes rather of the character of showers, perhaps with thunder, and this occurs when, with the heating of the land, upward moving, convectional, and hence rapidly cooling currents, become prevalent. It is often thought that if only water vapour in the cloud would fall as rain, it would be sufficient for all purposes, but this is not so; the actual amount of water in the cloud is not much greater than is often obtained in a heavy dew. Before an abundance of rain can be obtained, it is necessary to feed the cloud with a copious supply of water vapour. This supply is obtained when the centre or trough of lowest pressure approaches the place of observation, and the rain usually becomes heavier, and as it passes, the wind shifts to the northwest, not infrequently with a squall, and the barometer begins to rise in advance of an oncoming area of high pressure, accompanied by clearing weather. Such is an ordinary sequence of events over the larger portion of Canada.

Effect of Topography on Climate.—The topography of a country, however, exercises an important influence on weather conditions, and there are many parts of Ontario, to say nothing for the moment of British Columbia, where, owing to topographical features, considerable rain or snow may fall with westerly winds, when the barometer is rising behind a retreating low area. Immediately to the east of lake Huron and Georgian bay the land rises rather abruptly over 1,000 feet; westerly winds off the lake are deflected upward by the increasing height of the land, and the air, expanding as it rises, is cooled below the dew point, with resulting precipitation. Hence it is that the snowfall in Grey, Bruce and neighbouring counties is greater than in the counties to the south and east, where the land falls away in elevation. This topographical effect is more general and more pronounced in British Columbia, where in winter the mean temperature of the sea is warmer than the land. The air coming eastward from the Pacific rises up the western slopes of the mountain ranges, and the cooling effect of expansion leads to very heavy rains on the outer coastline, with lighter but still heavy rains on the lower mainland.

Climatic Features of the Canadian Provinces.—There are very interesting climatic features peculiar to each of the Canadian provinces. Beginning in the far west, the most striking feature is the mildness of the climate near the Pacific coast, where the controlling influence is the prevailing westerly winds which bring the warm moist air from the Pacific. In addition to this, when winds are northerly and easterly, the air is being drawn from higher to lower levels, and is thus gradually warmed as the atmospheric pressure increases towards sea level. It is also due to this latter cause that the cold spells near the coast are never severe. Another feature is the seasonal character of the rainfalls. During the colder months of the year it is heavy, while in summer it is very light. In the cold months, Pacific air, on reaching the continent, is cooled both by passing over a relatively cold land, and also a land with rapidly increasing elevation. In summer, on the contrary, the sea air is colder than the land, and it is only occasionally, even at high levels, that it is cooled below the dew point, hence the deficiency of rain during June, July and August. Another factor which plays an important role in British Columbia is the anticyclone moving southward from the Yukon. It is at such times that the severe east and northeast snowstorms occur in the mountains.

A problem which is receiving much attention is that of the precipitation of the western provinces. It has not yet been definitely decided whence comes the moisture which falls in summer rains, but from recent investigation it would appear that the greater part is from the gulf of Mexico, though a certain proportion comes across the mountains south of Canada from the Pacific. The variation from season to season is certainly closely connected with the distribution of atmospheric pressure over other parts of the continent. It is surmised that a cold spring, following a cold winter with an abnormal accumulation of snow and ice in northeastern Canada, including Hudson bay, is usually there followed by a rather persistent abnormally high barometer, which in turn leads to a prevalence of east and northeast winds over the northern portion of the Great Lakes, and thence westward to the Canadian prairies, while over the northwestern portions of the continent the pressure is relatively low. The stream lines of the warm lower atmosphere in the Mississippi valley will then be from the southeast, converging towards colder east and northeast winds, and gradually rising above them. With such conditions, copious rains are likely to occur in the western Canadian provinces. When, in other seasons, a series of lows pass eastward across the Great Lakes, the resultant stream lines in western Canada will be southwest and west and the rainfall west of the Great Lakes will be light.

A factor which plays an important role in determining the character of western winters is the intensity of the anticyclones and the latitude in which they first appear. The weather chart of the northern hemisphere between longitude 40° E. and 180° W., now prepared daily, includes data both from Alaska and from the sub-arctic portions of the north Atlantic, and there is a growing conviction that the pressure distribution in northwestern America in winter depends largely on the position and the intensity of the normal area of low pressure over the north Pacific, which is the resultant of the persistent development of deep cyclonic areas.

In some seasons these cyclonic areas enter the continent very far north, and appear actually to prevent the formation of the anticyclones, which are so intimately associated with great cold waves, and in such seasons comparatively mild or even very mild winters prevail in the western provinces, the general flow of air being from the south and west. In other seasons, the Pacific cyclonic areas develop farther south, and enter the continent over British Columbia, and then great anticyclones, accompanied by intense cold, develop in the Mackenzie River valley and Yukon and sweep southeastward towards the Great Lakes and eastern Canada. One of the problems then to be solved has relation to the factors governing cyclonic development in the higher latitudes over the ocean, and one wonders whether a varying solar radiation may not cause changes in the barometric distribution in the tropics, which will affect the strength of the trade winds and which will in turn lead to variations in the great ocean currents, and then, according as the warm waters are abnormally far north or far south, the Pacific centre of action will also vary. The solution of such a problem may ultimately lead to the possibility of forecasting the character of coming winters.

Canadian territory stretches northward beyond the arctic circle, from lands in the western provinces where cereal crops are an assured success to the barren lands where only mosses and lichen grow. A question of moment, then, is how far north the lands of agricultural possibilities extend. Certainly, between the two limits, there is a wide zone, in the southern portion of which crops will in most years mature, and in the northern portion of which they will only very occasionally ripen. Throughout all this vast doubtful area, the factor of long summer sunlight plays an important role and lengthens the period of growth, but another factor, acting adversely, is the liability of early and late summer frosts, and the husbandman who sees his crops rapidly maturing is not unlikely to see them destroyed in August before ready for harvest. Graphs showing summer temperature curves at various stations show how in August the downward trend of the curve is very rapid at the more northern stations.

The southern portions of Ontario enjoy a particularly favourable climate, partly owing to their being farther south than other portions of the Dominion. The most southerly point in Ontario is in the same latitude as Rome, and Toronto is in the same latitude as Florence. The Great Lakes also exert an important influence in tempering the cold of winter and moderating the heat of summer, and undoubtedly have some influence in equalizing the precipitation, periods of drought there being less frequent than in corresponding latitudes to the west.

The enormous territory included in northern Ontario and Quebec, north of a line passing through Quebec city, enjoys a fairly warm summer, and it is only as autumn advances that a marked difference of temperature is registered between these districts and those farther south. It is not latitude alone which leads to the shorter growing season and more severe winters in these northern parts, but rather the fact that the mean path of cyclonic depression lies in the valley of the St. Lawrence to the south.

In the southern portions of Ontario and Quebec the winds connected with cyclonic circulation commonly veer from east through south to west, while in the north they back through northeast to northwest, and it is only occasionally that the warmer air of the south is wafted northward. This, of course, leads to a steadier and more intense cold in winter, and, as this whole northern region has a fairly heavy precipitation, the snow lies deep in winter and does not disappear until quite late in the spring. It is practically certain that deforestation will not appreciably affect this northern climate, the causes which lead to existing conditions being the result of a world wide atmospheric circulation.

The weather types peculiar to the Maritime Provinces are likewise largely controlled by factors apart from latitude (which is lower than that of Great Britain). Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lie near the eastern coast line of America, and hence are affected at intervals by the cold waves coming from the interior of the continent. Then again the mean path of lows is directly over the northern part of the gulf of St. Lawrence, hence conditions associated with cyclonic areas are of frequent occurrence. These conditions are accentuated by the fact that many storms, especially in winter, develop near the Atlantic coast between the Gulf Stream and the cold land, and, moving northeastward, cause gales and bring precipitation in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

2.—The Climate of Canada since Confederation.

In the Canada Year Book, 1924, will be found on pages 31 to 34 an article on the Climate of Canada since Confederation, by Sir Frederick Stupart, Director of the Meteorological Service of Canada.

3.—The Meteorological Service of Canada.

Under the above heading Sir Frederick Stupart contributed a short article descriptive of the growth and present activities of the Meteorological Service, which for reasons of space is not reprinted here, to the 1922-23 edition of the Year Book (pp. 43-47); to it the interested reader is referred.

4.—Meteorological Tables.

Tables 6 and 7 which follow, have been prepared by the Meteorological Service of Canada for insertion in the Year Book. For the interpretation of Table 6 a note on the method used in measuring temperature and precipitation is appended.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION.

TEMPERATURE.—At the stations of the Dominion Meteorological Service the highest and lowest temperature in each 24 hours, termed respectively the maximum and the minimum, are recorded by self-registering thermometers. For any month the sum of the daily maxima, divided by the number of days of the month, is the mean maximum temperature of that month. The mean minimum temperature is obtained in a similar manner. The half sum of the mean maximum and the mean minimum is called the mean temperature. The averages of these results for any particular month over a period of years are the average means for that period and are used as normal means or temperatures of reference. The highest and lowest temperatures recorded during the whole period of years are termed the extreme maximum and extreme minimum respectively. These latter figures are of course to be regarded as extraordinary, the more unlikely to recur the longer the period

from which they have been derived. Temperatures below zero have the minus sign (—) prefixed. The mean winter temperature is based on the records of January, February, March, November and December, and the mean summer temperature is based on those of June, July and August.

PRECIPITATION.—Under the collective term "precipitation" is included all moisture which has been precipitated from the atmosphere upon the earth; rain, snow, hail, sleet, etc. The amount of moisture is conveniently measured by determining the depth to which it has accumulated upon an impervious surface, and is always expressed in inches of depth. The total depth of snow is tabulated separately, but is added to the depth of rain after division by ten. An extended series of experiments in melting and measuring snow having been collated, the rule was deduced that a given fall of snow will, in melting, diminish on the average to one-tenth of its original depth. This rule is used in practice. All solid forms of precipitation other than snow are included in the tables of rain.

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations.

VICTORIA, B.C.—Lat. 48° 25' N., long. 123° 21' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	38.4	42.5	34.3	55	—2	8.2	4.12	6.2	4.74	9.95	2.56
Feb.....	40.0	44.9	35.2	60	6	9.7	2.81	4.2	3.23	6.80	0.80
Mar.....	43.5	49.9	37.0	68	17	12.9	2.32	1.3	2.45	5.36	0.32
April.....	47.8	55.4	40.3	75	24	15.1	1.54	—	1.54	5.40	0.21
May.....	53.3	61.5	45.1	84	30	16.4	1.19	—	1.19	2.83	0.18
June.....	57.1	65.6	48.7	88	36	16.9	1.00	—	1.00	2.37	0.08
July.....	60.2	69.6	50.7	90	37	18.9	0.37	—	0.37	1.15	0.00
Aug.....	59.9	69.0	50.8	88	38	18.2	0.59	—	0.59	2.26	0.00
Sept.....	55.6	63.7	47.5	85	30	16.2	1.92	—	1.92	4.27	0.32
Oct.....	50.1	56.2	44.1	70	28	12.1	2.61	0.1	2.62	5.60	0.46
Nov.....	44.4	48.8	40.0	63	14	8.8	5.52	1.4	5.66	11.50	0.91
Dec.....	41.5	45.3	37.7	59	19	7.6	5.27	1.0	5.37	13.41	0.59
Year.....	49.3	56.0	42.6	90	—2	13.4	29.26	14.2	30.68	51.03	22.58

VANCOUVER, B.C.—Lat. 49° 17' N., long. 123° 5' W. (Observations for 16 years, 1898-1913).

Jan.....	35.0	39.2	30.9	55.0	2.0	8.3	7.12	14.4	8.56	10.54	6.08
Feb.....	37.8	43.1	32.5	58.0	10.0	10.6	5.90	3.2	6.22	10.17	2.60
Mar.....	41.9	49.0	34.8	61.0	15.0	14.2	4.31	1.5	4.46	10.29	0.89
April.....	47.0	55.8	38.3	70.0	27.0	17.5	3.49	—	3.49	5.29	1.04
May.....	53.5	62.3	44.7	80.0	33.0	17.6	3.56	—	3.56	5.39	1.44
June.....	58.4	67.7	49.1	88.0	36.0	18.6	2.82	—	2.82	5.42	1.43
July.....	63.2	73.3	53.0	90.0	43.0	20.3	1.33	—	1.33	2.45	0.32
Aug.....	61.5	71.0	52.0	92.0	39.0	19.0	1.71	—	1.71	5.86	0.22
Sept.....	55.7	64.6	47.4	82.0	30.0	16.6	4.29	—	4.29	9.09	1.61
Oct.....	49.2	55.7	42.6	69.0	23.0	13.1	5.69	—	5.69	9.20	1.76
Nov.....	42.4	47.1	37.6	63.0	15.0	9.5	10.97	3.1	11.28	18.99	4.18
Dec.....	38.9	42.8	35.0	58.0	17.0	7.8	7.27	2.9	7.56	9.55	4.21
Year.....	48.7	56.0	41.5	92.0	2.0	14.5	58.06	25.1	60.57	72.29	52.27

PORT SIMPSON, B.C.—Lat. 54° 34' N., long. 136° 25' W. (Observations for 22 years, 1886-1907).

Jan.....	34.0	40.0	28.1	64.0	— 9.0	11.9	8.62	9.8	9.60	16.74	1.08
Feb.....	34.8	41.8	27.7	63.0	—10.0	14.1	6.07	11.8	7.25	16.65	1.93
Mar.....	37.6	44.8	30.3	63.0	11.0	14.5	5.06	5.3	5.59	8.16	1.41
April.....	41.6	49.9	33.4	73.0	18.0	16.5	4.85	3.0	5.15	14.31	2.24
May.....	48.3	56.5	40.0	79.0	27.0	16.5	5.14	—	5.14	9.84	1.63
June.....	52.8	60.5	45.1	88.0	34.0	15.4	4.26	—	4.26	7.50	1.20
July.....	56.0	63.3	48.8	88.0	29.0	14.5	4.42	—	4.42	9.41	1.28
Aug.....	56.7	63.8	49.5	80.0	31.0	14.3	6.93	—	6.93	14.11	1.74
Sept.....	52.2	59.1	45.2	74.0	30.0	13.9	9.03	—	9.03	14.63	2.20
Oct.....	47.1	53.5	40.7	65.0	28.0	12.8	12.21	—	12.21	16.99	6.71
Nov.....	39.7	45.6	33.7	65.0	6.0	11.9	11.47	1.6	11.63	23.90	3.26
Dec.....	36.9	42.6	31.2	62.0	5.0	11.4	10.11	8.7	10.98	18.82	5.23
Year.....	44.8	51.8	37.8	88.0	—10.0	14.0	88.17	40.2	92.19	126.48	62.05

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

KAMLOOPS, B.C.—Lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 18' W. (Observations for 22 years, 1892–1913).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	22.4	28.3	16.5	54.0	-31.0	11.8	0.13	7.7	0.90	0.60	0.35
Feb.	26.5	33.4	19.6	64.0	-27.0	13.8	0.20	6.0	0.80	1.17	0.02
Mar.	37.6	47.3	27.8	70.0	-6.0	19.5	0.20	1.2	0.32	0.83	0.01
April.	49.7	61.1	38.3	92.0	19.0	22.8	0.36	S	0.36	1.36	R
May.	57.5	70.3	44.8	100.0	26.0	25.5	0.93	-	0.93	2.50	R
June.	64.6	76.4	52.7	101.0	35.0	23.7	1.23	-	1.23	3.07	0.57
July.	69.6	82.7	56.5	102.0	42.0	26.2	1.27	-	1.27	3.50	0.35
Aug.	68.1	80.9	55.4	101.0	35.0	25.5	1.05	-	1.05	3.73	0.06
Sept.	58.4	69.3	47.4	93.0	28.0	21.9	0.94	-	0.94	2.34	0.10
Oct.	47.8	56.2	39.3	82.0	16.0	16.9	0.57	0.2	0.59	1.41	R
Nov.	35.8	41.5	30.2	72.0	-22.0	11.3	0.40	6.5	1.05	1.23	0.07
Dec.	28.8	32.6	24.9	59.0	-17.0	7.7	0.20	13.5	1.55	0.64	0.12
Year.....	47.2	56.7	37.8	102.0	-31.0	18.9	7.48	35.1	10.99	13.47	7.07

DAWSON, YUKON.—Lat. 64° 5' N., long. 139° 20' W. (Observations for 17 years, 1902–1918).

Jan.	-24.6	-18.0	-31.3	30.0	-68.0	13.3	0.00	8.6	0.86	1.73	R
Feb.	-12.0	-4.3	-19.6	45.0	-55.0	15.3	R	7.3	0.73	1.35	0.20
Mar.	5.6	16.5	-5.3	52.0	-47.0	21.8	0.01	4.7	0.48	1.21	0.00
April.	27.6	40.2	15.1	67.0	-30.0	25.1	0.18	4.7	0.65	1.68	0.23
May.	46.8	59.0	34.6	85.0	12.0	24.4	0.83	0.4	0.87	2.00	0.25
June.	56.9	70.3	43.6	90.0	27.0	26.7	1.18	0.3	1.21	2.66	0.25
July.	59.4	71.9	46.8	95.0	31.0	25.1	1.61	-	1.61	3.32	0.62
Aug.	54.0	66.2	41.7	85.0	23.0	24.5	1.51	-	1.51	2.38	0.07
Sept.	41.6	51.1	32.2	78.0	8.0	18.9	1.40	1.8	1.58	3.52	0.86
Oct.	26.4	32.7	20.1	68.0	-22.0	12.6	0.29	8.8	1.17	4.09	0.10
Nov.	0.4	6.4	-5.6	46.0	-48.0	12.0	0.01	12.4	1.25	2.00	0.24
Dec.	-10.2	-4.3	-16.1	38.0	-63.0	11.8	R	10.9	1.09	2.09	0.08
Year.....	22.6	33.0	13.0	95.0	-68.0	20.0	7.02	59.9	13.01	17.75	6.28

EDMONTON, ALTA.—Lat. 53° 35' N., long. 113° 30' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885–1914).

Jan.	5.9	15.6	-3.8	57.0	-57.0	19.4	0.06	7.0	0.76	2.49	0.05
Feb.	10.6	21.1	0.1	62.0	-57.0	21.0	0.00	6.7	0.67	2.33	S
Mar.	23.4	34.9	11.9	72.0	-40.0	23.0	0.05	6.2	0.67	1.93	R
April.	40.8	52.9	28.6	84.0	-15.0	24.3	0.44	3.6	0.80	2.60	0.04
May.	51.2	64.4	38.1	90.0	10.0	26.3	1.73	1.3	1.86	4.04	0.20
June.	57.3	70.1	44.4	94.0	25.0	25.7	3.26	S	3.26	8.53	0.00
July.	61.2	73.7	48.8	94.0	33.0	24.9	3.56	-	3.56	11.13	0.15
Aug.	59.0	71.6	46.4	90.0	26.0	25.2	2.47	-	2.47	6.43	0.49
Sept.	50.4	62.9	37.8	87.0	12.0	25.1	1.33	0.7	1.40	4.32	0.00
Oct.	41.7	53.2	30.3	82.0	-10.0	22.9	0.39	3.5	0.74	1.86	0.00
Nov.	24.5	33.3	15.6	74.0	-37.0	17.7	0.06	6.7	0.73	3.57	0.00
Dec.	16.0	24.7	7.3	60.0	-43.0	17.4	0.07	6.8	0.75	3.21	0.00
Year.....	36.9	48.2	25.6	94.0	-57.0	22.6	13.42	42.5	17.67	27.81	8.16

MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.—Lat. 50° 2' N., long. 110° 41' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885–1914).

Jan.	11.2	21.6	0.7	62.0	-51.0	20.9	0.00	6.1	0.61	1.72	0.00
Feb.	12.8	23.5	2.1	64.0	-46.0	21.4	0.01	6.0	0.61	1.51	0.00
Mar.	26.7	38.4	14.9	84.0	-38.0	23.5	0.11	5.0	0.61	1.62	S
April.	45.1	58.8	31.4	96.0	-16.0	27.4	0.37	2.4	0.61	2.26	0.03
May.	54.7	68.0	41.5	99.0	12.0	26.5	1.70	0.5	1.75	6.29	0.12
June.	62.5	75.6	49.3	107.0	30.0	26.3	2.57	S	2.57	5.62	0.00
July.	68.4	82.7	54.1	108.0	36.0	28.6	1.73	-	1.73	4.86	0.09
Aug.	66.0	80.7	51.4	104.0	31.0	29.3	1.51	-	1.51	5.65	0.00
Sept.	56.5	70.2	42.7	94.0	17.0	27.5	0.88	0.4	0.92	2.41	0.00
Oct.	45.8	58.7	32.9	93.0	-10.0	25.8	0.51	1.1	0.62	3.48	0.00
Nov.	29.3	39.9	18.7	76.0	-36.0	21.2	0.08	6.4	0.72	3.11	R
Dec.	21.1	31.0	11.2	68.0	-37.0	19.8	0.06	4.7	0.53	1.42	0.00
Year.....	41.7	54.1	29.2	108.0	-51.0	22.2	11.53	32.6	12.79	22.28	6.72

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

FORT VERMILION, ALTA.—Lat. 53° 21' N., long. 110° 52' W. (Observations for 18 years, 1905–1922).

Months	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.	−14.8	−2.5	−27.1	50.0	−77.0	24.6	0.00	4.7	0.47	1.80	0.15
Feb.	−3.9	9.7	−17.5	53.0	−58.0	27.2	0.00	3.7	0.37	0.65	0.20
Mar.	11.8	26.0	−2.4	63.0	−41.0	28.4	0.01	7.0	0.71	1.70	0.00
April.	32.0	44.5	19.5	78.0	−29.0	25.0	0.23	6.1	0.84	1.85	0.00
May.	49.3	63.3	35.3	93.0	13.0	28.0	0.78	0.6	0.84	2.06	0.00
June.	57.9	72.2	43.7	98.0	26.0	28.5	1.65	0.1	1.66	3.44	0.25
July.	61.0	75.2	46.9	94.0	28.0	28.3	1.60	—	1.60	3.49	0.51
Aug.	57.1	70.4	43.8	101.0	28.0	26.6	1.57	—	1.57	3.32	0.53
Sept.	47.3	58.2	36.4	84.0	9.0	21.8	1.40	0.1	1.41	2.33	0.64
Oct.	33.1	43.1	23.1	70.0	−14.0	20.0	0.26	2.1	0.47	0.81	0.00
Nov.	14.0	22.4	5.6	48.0	−26.0	16.8	0.02	7.2	0.74	1.40	0.20
Dec.	−1.7	10.2	−13.6	65.0	−50.0	23.8	0.00	5.0	0.50	1.60	0.20
Year.....	28.6	41.1	16.1	101.0	−77.0	25.0	7.52	36.6	11.18	14.78	7.60

FORT CHIPEWYAN, ALTA.—Lat. 58° 46' N., long. 111° 13' W. (Observations for 16 years, 1884–1906½).

Jan.	−11.9	−3.5	−20.4	45.0	−55.0	16.9	0.00	9.0	0.90	1.68	0.02
Feb.	−9.1	0.5	−18.7	46.0	−56.0	19.2	R	5.8	0.58	2.03	0.03
Mar.	5.0	15.1	−5.0	47.0	−41.0	20.1	R	5.8	0.58	1.58	0.09
April.	28.5	39.4	17.6	69.0	−22.0	21.8	0.20	4.4	0.64	3.04	0.06
May.	44.5	53.8	35.1	83.0	−3.0	18.7	0.65	1.6	0.81	2.08	0.02
June.	54.0	64.6	43.3	90.0	24.0	21.3	1.56	0.1	1.57	3.31	0.10
July.	61.5	71.0	51.9	93.0	26.0	19.1	2.64	—	2.64	9.52	0.21
Aug.	58.1	68.1	48.2	89.0	25.0	19.9	1.64	—	1.64	3.67	0.39
Sept.	45.2	53.0	37.3	79.0	13.0	15.7	1.52	0.5	1.57	2.93	0.27
Oct.	33.7	40.1	27.3	66.0	−9.0	12.8	0.32	4.3	0.75	5.30	0.02
Nov.	11.0	17.9	4.2	56.0	−33.0	13.7	0.05	8.6	0.91	2.28	0.26
Dec.	2.2	10.3	−5.9	49.0	−48.0	16.2	0.01	9.1	0.92	3.20	0.09
Year.....	26.9	35.8	17.9	90.0	−56.0	17.9	8.59	49.2	13.51	16.99	6.70

QU'APPELLE, SASK.—Lat. 50° 32' N., long. 103° 57' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885–1914).

Jan.	−0.6	8.5	−9.7	50.0	−47.0	18.2	0.00	6.9	0.69	2.28	0.05
Feb.	2.0	11.2	−7.2	50.0	−55.0	18.4	0.00	8.1	0.81	2.85	0.12
Mar.	16.0	25.7	6.2	76.0	−45.0	19.5	0.06	9.6	1.02	4.11	0.05
April.	37.3	49.1	25.5	89.0	−24.0	23.6	0.43	6.7	1.10	3.59	0.29
May.	49.8	62.4	37.3	92.0	8.0	25.1	2.40	3.1	2.71	6.95	0.25
June.	59.6	70.8	48.4	101.0	25.0	22.4	3.69	S	3.69	7.19	0.32
July.	63.8	75.9	51.7	100.0	34.0	24.2	2.84	—	2.84	7.25	0.58
Aug.	61.1	73.3	48.9	100.0	27.0	24.4	2.04	—	2.04	5.03	0.30
Sept.	52.0	64.0	39.9	93.0	12.0	24.1	1.28	1.0	1.38	4.61	0.08
Oct.	40.8	51.5	30.2	86.0	−12.0	21.3	0.53	4.5	0.98	3.35	S
Nov.	21.8	30.4	13.3	73.0	−30.0	17.1	0.14	8.4	0.98	2.51	0.12
Dec.	10.7	18.5	2.8	49.0	−40.0	15.7	0.01	7.1	0.72	3.11	0.03
Year.....	34.5	45.1	23.9	101.0	−55.0	21.2	13.42	55.4	18.96	26.47	10.14

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK.—Lat. 53° 12' N., long. 105° 48' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885–1914).

Jan.	−5.9	5.3	−17.1	53.0	−67.0	22.4	0.00	8.2	0.82	2.00	0.22
Feb.	−1.3	11.3	−13.9	52.0	−70.0	25.2	0.01	6.8	0.69	2.15	0.04
Mar.	12.1	26.2	−2.1	68.0	−44.0	28.3	0.10	7.7	0.87	2.56	0.17
April.	36.1	48.7	23.6	86.0	−23.0	25.1	0.38	4.4	0.82	3.37	0.03
May.	48.9	62.6	35.2	90.0	2.0	27.4	1.34	1.6	1.50	4.87	0.01
June.	58.1	71.0	45.1	96.0	17.0	25.9	2.67	—	2.67	7.36	1.00
July.	62.0	74.2	49.8	93.0	33.0	24.4	2.31	—	2.31	5.31	0.17
Aug.	58.8	71.7	46.0	94.0	22.0	25.7	2.31	—	2.31	8.01	R
Sept.	49.4	61.7	37.1	87.0	14.0	24.6	1.32	0.7	1.39	2.94	0.09
Oct.	38.3	49.2	27.4	85.0	−5.0	21.8	0.57	2.3	0.80	1.97	0.10
Nov.	18.5	27.4	9.5	66.0	−41.0	17.9	0.12	8.7	0.99	3.06	0.07
Dec.	5.3	15.1	−4.5	58.0	−57.0	19.6	0.01	8.0	0.81	2.61	0.19
Year.....	31.7	43.7	19.7	96.0	−70.0	24.0	11.13	48.4	15.97	29.88	9.25

Broken period

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—Lat. 49° 55' N., long. 97° 6' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	- 3.5	6.8	-13.8	42.0	-46.0	20.6	0.01	8.1	0.82	2.12	0.12
Feb.....	- 0.5	10.7	-11.8	46.0	-46.0	22.5	0.01	7.4	0.75	1.80	0.09
Mar.....	15.2	26.7	3.6	73.0	-37.0	23.1	0.21	9.6	1.17	3.00	0.29
April.....	38.7	50.1	27.4	90.0	-13.0	22.7	1.10	4.4	1.54	5.64	0.25
May.....	51.5	64.5	38.5	94.0	11.0	26.0	2.06	0.9	2.15	6.38	0.11
June.....	62.6	74.9	50.2	101.0	21.0	24.7	3.03	-	3.03	6.30	0.45
July.....	66.2	78.1	54.3	96.0	35.0	23.8	3.25	-	3.25	7.14	0.87
Aug.....	62.7	75.0	50.4	103.0	30.0	24.6	2.18	-	2.18	4.75	0.77
Sept.....	54.1	65.9	42.2	99.0	17.0	23.7	2.07	0.1	2.08	5.49	0.60
Oct.....	41.6	52.0	31.3	85.0	- 3.0	20.7	1.22	1.4	1.36	5.67	0.29
Nov.....	22.0	30.8	13.3	71.0	-33.0	17.5	0.17	8.2	0.99	2.34	0.06
Dec.....	7.2	16.7	- 2.4	49.0	-44.0	19.1	0.06	8.6	0.92	3.99	0.11
Year.....	34.8	46.0	23.6	103.0	-46.0	22.4	15.37	48.7	20.24	28.40	14.38

PORT ARTHUR, ONT.—Lat. 48° 27' N., long., 89° 13' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	6.2	17.1	- 4.6	48.0	-40.0	21.7	0.02	7.4	0.76	1.46	0.21
Feb.....	8.2	19.7	- 3.3	52.0	-51.0	23.0	0.05	6.5	0.70	2.77	0.04
Mar.....	19.6	30.8	8.4	70.0	-42.0	22.4	0.11	8.1	0.92	2.76	0.18
April.....	35.6	44.7	26.4	78.0	- 3.0	18.3	1.19	3.6	1.55	3.09	0.07
May.....	46.0	55.6	36.5	89.0	16.0	19.1	1.98	0.5	2.03	4.10	0.36
June.....	57.1	67.2	47.0	91.0	20.0	20.2	2.69	-	2.69	6.94	0.50
July.....	62.6	73.5	51.7	96.0	33.0	21.8	3.76	-	3.76	9.21	1.39
Aug.....	59.0	70.6	47.5	94.0	31.0	23.1	2.77	-	2.77	5.06	1.02
Sept.....	52.8	62.3	43.3	88.0	19.0	19.0	3.26	-	3.26	7.54	1.30
Oct.....	41.5	50.6	32.9	80.0	1.0	17.7	2.39	0.9	2.48	5.27	0.37
Nov.....	26.7	34.6	18.7	69.0	-22.0	15.9	0.84	6.2	1.46	4.29	0.35
Dec.....	13.4	22.7	4.1	51.0	-38.0	18.6	0.18	6.6	0.84	2.68	0.02
Year.....	35.7	45.8	25.7	96.0	-51.0	20.1	19.24	39.8	23.22	29.43	18.80

TORONTO, ONT.—Lat. 43° 39' N., long. 79° 20' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	22.7	29.9	15.5	56	-23	14.4	1.22	17.6	2.98	5.52	1.58
Feb.....	20.5	28.3	12.7	54	-22	15.6	0.87	15.4	2.41	5.21	0.40
Mar.....	29.8	37.0	22.5	75	- 8	14.5	1.32	8.3	2.15	4.28	0.50
April.....	42.8	51.3	34.3	80	14	17.0	2.15	2.6	2.41	5.40	0.76
May.....	54.3	64.0	44.6	93	27	19.4	2.79	0.1	2.80	9.36	0.54
June.....	64.2	74.4	54.0	97	37	20.4	2.49	-	2.49	5.81	0.65
July.....	69.3	79.6	58.9	103	42	20.7	2.74	-	2.74	5.24	0.66
Aug.....	67.0	76.8	57.3	98	42	19.5	2.77	-	2.77	5.76	0.37
Sept.....	60.4	69.8	51.0	97	28	18.8	2.71	-	2.71	5.48	0.39
Oct.....	48.4	56.6	40.2	86	19	16.4	2.55	0.4	2.59	5.77	0.54
Nov.....	37.6	44.1	31.1	70	6	13.0	2.20	4.2	2.62	4.27	0.11
Dec.....	27.5	33.6	21.3	56	-10	12.3	1.16	9.9	2.15	5.00	0.83
Year.....	45.4	53.8	37.0	103	-23	16.8	24.97	58.5	30.82	39.70	25.75

PARRY SOUND, ONT.—Lat. 45° 20' N., long. 80° 1' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	14.7	24.8	4.7	54	-38	20.1	0.91	34.1	4.32	7.75	2.09
Feb.....	13.1	24.2	2.1	50	-38	22.1	0.64	26.4	3.28	5.60	1.61
Mar.....	23.8	34.4	13.1	71	-25	21.3	1.36	15.6	2.92	4.79	0.60
April.....	39.2	49.4	29.1	82	- 3	20.3	1.89	3.6	2.25	4.03	0.53
May.....	52.0	63.0	41.1	90	16	21.9	2.85	0.4	2.89	6.06	0.50
June.....	61.9	73.0	50.9	94	34	22.1	2.57	-	2.57	5.47	0.70
July.....	67.0	77.6	56.4	98	37	21.2	2.80	-	2.80	7.90	0.23
Aug.....	64.2	74.5	54.0	99	35	20.5	2.96	-	2.96	5.21	0.66
Sept.....	57.4	67.5	47.2	90	24	20.3	3.43	-	3.43	5.78	0.48
Oct.....	46.2	54.9	37.5	84	9	17.4	3.57	0.8	3.65	6.29	0.57
Nov.....	33.7	40.9	26.5	69	- 6	14.4	2.61	15.2	4.13	7.88	1.39
Dec.....	21.0	30.1	11.9	56	-39	18.2	1.26	33.7	4.63	8.16	1.44
Year.....	41.2	51.2	31.2	99	-39	20.0	26.85	129.8	39.83	50.30	31.92

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—
continued.

LONDON, ONT.—Lat. 43° 0' N., long. 81° 15' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High- est.	Low- est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	22.4	30.5	14.4	60	-26	16.1	1.63	23.8	4.01	9.26	1.08
Feb.....	19.8	29.1	10.6	59	-25	18.5	1.36	21.4	3.50	8.26	1.61
Mar.....	29.8	38.4	21.2	78	-17	16.2	1.81	11.4	2.95	6.01	0.80
April.....	43.8	54.1	33.4	84	9	20.7	2.32	4.2	2.74	4.94	1.25
May.....	55.8	67.2	44.4	94	24	22.8	3.28	0.1	3.29	9.81	0.92
June.....	64.8	76.6	53.1	94	30	23.5	2.99	-	2.99	12.32	0.72
July.....	69.2	80.9	57.4	102	36	23.5	2.72	-	2.72	5.58	0.27
Aug.....	66.4	78.2	54.7	95	37	23.5	2.85	-	2.85	5.96	0.10
Sept.....	60.5	71.9	49.1	94	26	22.8	2.56	-	2.56	5.59	0.47
Oct.....	48.2	58.3	38.2	85	14	20.1	2.72	0.9	2.81	6.07	0.90
Nov.....	36.8	44.2	29.5	68	2	14.7	2.67	10.9	3.76	6.86	1.46
Dec.....	26.8	33.2	20.3	57	-22	12.9	1.72	19.2	3.64	6.37	0.79
Year.....	45.4	55.2	35.7	102	-26	19.5	28.63	91.9	37.82	48.32	24.64

HAILEYBURY, ONT.—Lat. 47° 26' N., long. 79° 38' W. (Observations for 20 years, 1895-1914).

Jan.....	6.4	17.4	-4.6	48.0	-40.0	22.0	0.27	17.5	2.02	3.43	1.20
Feb.....	7.8	14.0	-3.4	48.0	-48.0	17.4	0.20	18.0	2.00	3.94	0.54
Mar.....	19.4	21.6	8.2	66.0	-34.0	13.4	0.52	16.0	2.12	4.43	0.59
April.....	37.1	48.0	26.2	81.0	-3.0	21.8	1.25	5.8	1.83	4.38	0.88
May.....	50.8	62.2	39.4	93.0	14.0	22.8	2.83	1.5	2.98	4.73	0.75
June.....	61.7	73.4	50.0	100.0	28.0	23.4	2.91	-	2.91	5.55	0.72
July.....	66.0	76.8	55.4	102.0	36.0	21.4	2.72	-	2.72	8.21	1.55
Aug.....	62.2	72.7	51.8	94.0	30.0	29.9	2.88	-	2.88	4.45	1.14
Sept.....	55.3	64.9	45.7	91.0	24.0	19.2	2.31	-	2.31	7.44	0.96
Oct.....	43.0	51.5	34.4	80.0	13.0	17.1	2.58	2.8	2.86	5.20	0.97
Nov.....	23.2	35.2	21.1	67.0	-15.0	14.1	0.99	13.7	2.36	4.35	0.43
Dec.....	13.6	22.0	5.2	51.0	-34.0	16.8	0.75	19.9	2.74	3.95	0.88
Year.....	37.1	46.7	27.5	102.0	-48.0	19.2	20.21	95.2	29.73	39.77	27.13

MONTREAL, QUE.—Lat. 45° 31' N., long. 73° 34' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	13.2	21.1	5.4	53	-27	15.7	0.98	29.7	3.95	6.84	2.08
Feb.....	13.7	21.2	6.2	47	-27	15.0	0.72	26.9	3.41	6.22	1.03
Mar.....	25.4	32.3	18.5	62	-15	13.8	1.67	19.7	3.64	6.60	1.01
April.....	41.4	49.4	33.5	83	7	15.9	1.84	5.1	2.35	4.19	0.61
May.....	55.5	64.5	46.5	89	23	18.0	3.01	-	3.01	5.95	0.11
June.....	64.7	73.3	56.1	92	38	17.2	3.39	-	3.39	8.00	0.90
July.....	69.4	77.7	61.0	94	46	16.7	3.59	-	3.59	7.72	0.96
Aug.....	66.2	74.1	58.2	91	43	15.9	3.91	-	3.91	8.08	1.23
Sept.....	58.3	65.9	50.7	90	32	15.2	3.54	-	3.54	6.66	1.03
Oct.....	46.5	53.2	39.7	80	22	13.5	3.00	0.8	3.08	7.77	0.65
Nov.....	33.5	39.3	27.7	68	0	11.6	2.19	14.4	3.63	7.65	1.44
Dec.....	19.9	26.6	13.2	59	-21	13.4	1.40	25.2	3.92	8.72	1.12
Year.....	42.3	49.9	34.7	94	-27	15.2	29.35	121.8	41.53	52.22	31.30

QUEBEC, QUE.—Lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 12' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	10.0	18.1	1.8	51	-34	16.3	0.72	28.4	3.56	6.17	1.10
Feb.....	10.8	18.9	2.8	49	-32	16.1	0.64	25.7	3.21	6.22	1.16
Mar.....	22.3	30.4	14.3	64	-22	16.1	0.27	19.7	3.24	5.68	1.03
April.....	37.5	44.9	28.2	80	1	16.7	1.56	5.6	2.12	3.68	0.71
May.....	51.4	61.1	41.7	91	21	19.4	3.11	0.5	3.16	6.93	0.27
June.....	60.9	70.8	51.1	90	32	19.7	3.86	-	3.86	9.23	1.39
July.....	66.6	76.3	56.8	96	39	19.5	4.13	-	4.13	7.12	1.18
Aug.....	62.9	71.8	54.1	97	37	17.7	4.08	-	4.08	9.58	1.35
Sept.....	55.2	63.5	46.8	88	27	16.7	3.81	-	3.81	8.75	1.14
Oct.....	43.4	50.4	36.5	77	14	13.9	3.06	1.4	3.20	6.99	0.93
Nov.....	29.9	35.7	24.2	66	-10	11.5	1.82	13.4	3.16	6.37	1.16
Dec.....	15.7	22.6	8.8	54	-27	13.8	0.77	23.0	3.07	5.93	1.13
Year.....	38.8	47.1	30.6	97	-34	16.5	28.93	117.7	40.60	48.72	32.12

6.—Normal Temperature and Precipitation at Selected Canadian Stations—concluded.

SOUTH WEST POINT, ANTICOSTI, QUE.—Lat. 49° 23' N., long. 63° 38' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Months.	Temperature °F.						Precipitation in inches.				
	Mean daily.	Mean daily max.	Mean daily min.	High-est.	Low-est.	Mean daily range.	Averages.			Extremes.	
							Rain.	Snow.	Total.	Greatest.	Least.
Jan.....	12.6	20.1	5.2	47	-40	14.9	0.53	17.6	2.29	6.70	0.54
Feb.....	13.4	20.7	6.0	46	-30	14.7	0.24	15.0	1.74	4.92	0.27
Mar.....	21.5	27.5	15.4	47	-18	12.1	0.46	11.6	1.62	4.95	0.29
April.....	30.6	35.7	25.4	71	0	10.3	1.02	5.1	1.53	7.92	R
May.....	39.9	45.3	34.4	78	19	10.9	2.15	0.3	2.18	4.68	0.05
June.....	49.6	54.7	44.8	79	26	9.9	2.79	—	2.79	5.82	0.40
July.....	56.9	62.6	51.2	79	34	11.4	3.10	—	3.10	8.70	0.43
Aug.....	56.2	61.4	51.1	80	32	10.3	3.47	—	3.47	7.75	0.76
Sept.....	48.9	54.2	43.5	73	24	10.7	2.52	—	2.52	4.81	0.70
Oct.....	40.4	45.4	35.5	68	15	9.9	3.40	0.4	3.44	9.85	0.54
Nov.....	30.6	35.6	25.6	57	—1	10.0	1.72	5.7	2.29	4.90	0.49
Dec.....	20.1	26.4	13.8	52	-39	12.6	0.72	15.4	2.26	5.10	0.32
Year.....	35.1	40.8	29.3	80	-40	11.5	22.74	71.0	29.84	45.43	15.83

FREDERICTON, N.B.—Lat. 45° 56' N., long. 66° 40' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	13.4	24.4	2.4	55	-34	22.0	2.00	24.5	4.45	8.34	2.29
Feb.....	14.8	26.2	3.5	53	-35	22.7	0.74	24.0	3.14	4.78	1.47
Mar.....	26.4	36.8	16.1	65	-20	20.7	2.09	16.4	3.73	7.58	1.13
April.....	38.9	49.5	28.3	83	-5	21.2	2.00	6.9	2.69	4.89	0.30
May.....	51.3	62.9	39.6	92	24	23.3	3.07	0.1	3.08	9.08	0.68
June.....	59.8	71.6	48.0	92	27	23.6	3.67	—	3.67	8.01	1.47
July.....	65.9	77.2	54.7	96	40	22.5	3.14	—	3.14	6.28	1.26
Aug.....	63.6	74.4	52.9	95	35	21.5	3.80	—	3.80	6.99	0.76
Sept.....	55.7	66.5	45.0	92	25	21.5	3.63	—	3.63	10.95	0.91
Oct.....	45.6	54.8	35.4	81	13	19.4	3.95	0.6	4.01	10.62	0.62
Nov.....	33.0	40.9	25.0	68	-2	15.9	3.07	8.1	3.88	6.61	0.96
Dec.....	19.3	28.4	10.2	58	-26	18.2	1.72	17.6	3.48	6.42	1.18
Year.....	40.6	51.1	30.1	96	-35	21.0	32.86	98.2	42.68	54.62	33.01

YARMOUTH, N.S.—Lat. 45° 53' N., long. 65° 45' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	27.0	34.4	19.7	54	-6	14.7	2.99	20.3	5.02	9.02	1.97
Feb.....	25.5	32.4	18.6	52	-12	13.8	1.93	20.6	3.99	7.37	2.28
Mar.....	32.2	38.3	26.1	55	-2	12.2	3.52	12.0	4.72	10.75	1.45
April.....	39.9	46.7	33.2	72	17	13.5	3.26	5.6	3.82	7.12	0.82
May.....	48.3	55.9	40.8	74	25	15.1	3.70	—	3.70	7.22	0.93
June.....	55.3	62.8	47.7	79	31	15.1	2.94	—	2.94	6.68	1.43
July.....	60.9	68.4	53.4	86	41	15.0	3.41	—	3.41	8.42	0.52
Aug.....	60.6	67.7	53.6	80	39	14.1	3.69	—	3.69	9.59	0.62
Sept.....	56.0	63.2	48.7	78	31	14.5	3.65	—	3.65	5.70	1.26
Oct.....	48.7	55.6	41.8	74	25	13.8	4.12	0.2	4.14	11.38	0.78
Nov.....	40.5	46.8	34.2	66	11	12.6	4.28	2.7	4.55	8.56	1.20
Dec.....	31.2	37.9	24.6	58	-3	13.3	3.44	14.0	4.84	9.26	1.88
Year.....	43.6	50.3	36.8	86	-12	13.5	40.93	75.4	48.47	70.90	35.06

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—Lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 8' W. (Observations for 30 years, 1885-1914).

Jan.....	18.4	26.7	10.1	52	-19	16.6	1.56	19.3	3.49	7.62	1.10
Feb.....	17.3	25.8	8.7	48	-21	17.1	0.83	18.3	2.66	4.44	0.88
Mar.....	26.8	33.8	19.7	54	-14	14.1	1.76	14.0	3.16	6.34	1.48
April.....	36.7	43.8	29.6	74	8	14.2	2.01	9.6	2.97	6.10	0.82
May.....	48.2	56.7	39.8	80	26	16.9	2.55	0.8	2.63	5.85	0.40
June.....	57.5	65.9	49.0	87	32	16.9	2.71	—	2.71	5.37	0.47
July.....	65.9	73.8	57.9	91	37	15.9	2.96	—	2.96	5.18	0.81
Aug.....	64.7	72.1	57.4	92	43	14.7	3.41	—	3.41	8.44	0.94
Sept.....	57.4	64.6	50.3	87	34	14.3	3.69	—	3.69	8.75	0.60
Oct.....	47.4	53.8	41.1	77	26	12.7	4.57	0.3	4.60	10.38	1.03
Nov.....	36.9	42.5	31.2	62	10	11.3	3.44	6.3	4.07	8.00	0.50
Dec.....	25.3	31.8	18.8	52	-11	13.0	2.12	17.7	3.89	7.25	1.54
Year.....	41.9	49.3	34.5	92	-21	14.8	31.61	86.3	40.24	56.43	29.71

7. Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

VICTORIA,¹ B.C., lat. 48° 25' N., long. 123° 21' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Percentage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direction.			
Jan.....	53.4	19.6	14	3	9.0	N	50	SE	-	1	-
Feb.....	79.4	27.9	7	2	8.9	N	48	SW	-	1	-
Mar.....	143.0	39.0	5	2	9.0	SE	52	SW	-	1	-
April.....	184.8	44.9	2	2	9.0	SW	50	SW	-	-	-
May.....	198.6	41.9	3	2	8.8	SW	41	W	-	1	-
June.....	215.1	44.7	1	2	9.7	SW	49	SW	-	-	-
July.....	293.7	60.4	1	2	9.1	SW	44	SW	-	-	-
Aug.....	256.9	58.0	1	1	7.8	SW	43	SW	-	2	-
Sept.....	183.3	48.6	3	1	6.5	SW	44	SW	-	3	-
Oct.....	118.3	35.3	7	1	6.8	E	56	SW	-	4	-
Nov.....	57.3	20.8	10	3	9.9	NE	57	SE	-	1	-
Dec.....	38.1	14.9	13	3	8.8	NE	59	SE	-	1	-
Year.....	1,821.9	-	67	24	8.6	SW	59	SE	-	15	-

¹ Sunshine, 1895-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.VANCOUVER,¹ B.C., lat. 49° 17' N., long. 123° 5' W.

Jan.	46.4	17.3	17	Average less than one per month.	4.3	E	40	NW	-	3	-
Feb.	51.5	18.2	10		4.0	E	26	W	-	4	-
Mar.	135.6	36.9	7		5.0	E	30	SE	-	1	-
April.	179.4	43.7	4		4.8	SE	25	W	-	-	1
May.	220.0	46.5	3		4.8	SE	23	W	1	-	-
June.	228.0	47.2	2		4.5	E	27	W	1	-	-
July.	265.6	54.6	2		4.1	S	22	W	2	-	-
Aug.	252.7	57.0	2		3.7	S	20	W	1	-	-
Sept.	162.9	43.3	5		4.6	S	26	NW	1	2	-
Oct.	111.3	33.4	8	3.8	SE	35	W	-	6	-	
Nov.	51.1	18.6	13	4.3	E	25	NW	-	4	-	
Dec.	38.8	15.3	15	4.4	E	30	W	-	4	-	
Year.	1,743.3	-	88	-	4.4	SE	40	NW	6	24	-

¹ Sunshine, 1908-1917; days clouded, 1909-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1905-1920.KAMLOOPS,¹ B.C., lat. 50° 41' N., long. 120° 18' W.

Jan.....	65.0	24.7	12	Average less than one per month.	3.5	S	25	SE	-	-	-
Feb.....	87.0	31.1	7		3.1	S	24	NE	-	-	-
Mar.....	166.0	45.2	4		4.5	SE	31	W	-	-	-
April.....	187.0	45.2	3		4.8	S	30	W	-	-	-
May.....	224.0	46.8	3		4.4	S	30	W	-	-	-
June.....	240.0	50.1	3		4.1	SW	25	SE	-	-	-
July.....	295.0	59.9	1		4.1	SW	40	SE	1	-	-
Aug.....	262.0	58.6	2		3.5	SW	30	SE	-	-	-
Sept.....	185.0	49.1	3		3.5	S	40	S	-	-	-
Oct.....	140.0	42.3	6	3.6	SE	40	NW	-	-	-	
Nov.....	70.0	26.2	10	4.4	SE	40	W	-	-	-	
Dec.....	50.0	20.1	13	3.3	S	30	SE	-	-	-	
Year.....	1,971.0	-	67	-	3.9	S	40	Several.	1	-	-

Sunshine, 1905-1916; days clouded, 1906-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

EDMONTON,¹ ALTA., lat. 53° 35' N., long. 113° 30' W.

Jan	79	31.6	10	-	4.4	W	36	W	-	-	-
Feb	125	45.7	3	-	4.9	W	34	NW	-	-	-
Mar	174	47.4	3	-	5.6	S	28	NW	-	-	-
April	212	50.7	3	-	7.2	SW	42	NW	-	-	-
May	222	45.1	3	1	6.8	SW	36	SE	1	1	-
June	242	47.8	3	-	5.9	W	34	NW	3	1	-
July	273	53.8	2	-	5.3	SW	30	NW	4	1	1
Aug	256	56.3	2	-	4.7	W	26	NW	2	1	-
Sept	184	48.6	3	-	5.3	W	36	W	1	1	-
Oct	150	46.2	4	-	5.2	W	28	NW	-	-	-
Nov	87	33.9	7	-	4.6	SW	25	NW	-	-	-
Dec	77	33.2	11	-	4.2	SW	34	NW	-	-	-
Year	2,081	-	54	1	5.3	SW	42	NW	11	5	1

Sunshine, 1905-1916; days clouded, 1906-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

7.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

MEDICINE HAT,¹ Alta., lat. 50° 2' N., long. 110° 41' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun-der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc-tion.			
Jan.....	88	33.1	8	2	5.9	SW	46	S	-	1	-
Feb.....	117	41.6	6	2	6.0	SW	51	S	-	-	-
Mar.....	169	46.0	3	2	6.6	SW	41	S, NW	-	-	-
April....	220	53.4	2	3	7.4	W	50	S	-	-	-
May.....	233	48.9	3	2	7.5	S	60	NW	2	-	-
June.....	268	55.0	1	2	7.5	SW	61	SW	4	-	-
July.....	326	66.6	1	1	6.4	SW	43	SW	4	-	-
Aug.....	284	63.8	1	1	5.6	SW	50	W	3	-	-
Sept.....	196	52.0	3	1	5.8	SW	50	S	1	-	-
Oct.....	158	47.7	4	1	5.9	W	60	W	-	-	-
Nov.....	102	37.8	6	2	6.1	SW	60	SW	-	-	-
Dec.....	82	32.9	9	2	6.5	SW	60	N	-	-	-
Year....	2,243	-	47	21	6.4	SW	61	SW	14	1	-

¹ Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.

ROSTHERN, ¹ SASK., lat. 52° 39' N., long. 106° 21' W.				PRINCE ALBERT ¹ , SASK., lat. 53° 12' N., long. 105° 48' W.							
Jan.....	91.6	36.1	10	—	3.3	S	26	NW	—	—	—
Feb.....	137.7	50.0	4	—	3.2	SW	29	NW	—	—	—
Mar.....	176.1	47.9	4	—	4.0	SW	35	NW	—	—	—
April....	220.8	53.6	3	—	5.0	SE	36	NW	—	—	—
May.....	262.7	53.8	2	—	4.9	S	25	SE	—	—	—
June.....	280.1	56.0	2	—	4.2	SE	31	N	1	—	—
July.....	294.8	65.2	2	—	3.6	SW	31	SE	3	1	—
Aug.....	272.9	60.3	2	—	3.0	SW	24	E	2	1	—
Sept.....	190.8	50.4	4	—	3.8	SW	24	Several.	—	1	—
Oct.....	141.4	43.3	6	—	3.9	SW	28	NW	—	—	—
Nov.....	111.6	43.1	7	—	3.4	S	20	Several.	—	—	—
Dec.....	78.3	33.0	11	—	3.2	SW	32	N	—	—	—
Year....	2,258.8	—	57	—	3.8	S	36	NW	6	3	—

¹ Sunshine and days clouded, 1911-1920; wind, 1896-1917, 1898 missing; days with thunder, etc., 1896-1917.

INDIAN HEAD, ¹ SASK., lat. 50° 31' N., long. 103° 40' W.				QU'APPELLE, ¹ SASK., lat. 50° 32' N., long. 103° 57' W.							
Jan.....	81.4	32.8	10	2	9.4	NW	66	NW	—	1	—
Feb.....	103.7	37.0	6	2	9.5	NW	46	W	—	1	—
Mar.....	131.8	35.9	6	2	9.6	W	48	NW	—	1	—
April....	170.1	41.2	4	2	10.0	SW	58	S	—	1	—
May.....	214.4	44.6	5	2	9.8	SW	50	NW	2	1	—
June.....	207.4	42.4	4	1	9.0	S	48	SW	4	1	1
July.....	272.4	55.5	2	1	8.2	SW	42	NW	5	1	—
Aug.....	228.9	51.3	2	1	7.4	SW	38	SW, NW	4	1	—
Sept.....	162.8	43.2	5	1	8.4	W	41	SW	1	1	—
Oct.....	130.5	39.5	6	2	9.1	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Nov.....	68.8	25.7	8	1	9.1	W	42	NW	—	1	—
Dec.....	58.8	23.8	12	2	9.0	W	45	NW	—	1	—
Year....	1,831.0	—	70	19	9.0	W	66	NW	16	12	1

¹ Sunshine and days clouded, 1891-1910; wind, etc., 1897-1917 (1908 missing).

WINNIPEG, ¹ MAN., lat. 49° 55' N., long. 97° 6' W.											
Jan.....	110.3	41.4	9	7	12.8	W	50	N, W	—	—	—
Feb.....	138.6	49.2	6	5	12.2	SW	55	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	175.0	47.7	7	6	13.1	S	66	NW	—	—	—
April....	206.7	50.2	5	7	14.5	E	60	W	1	—	—
May.....	250.7	52.3	4	6	14.5	E	66	NW	2	—	—
June.....	250.4	51.6	3	5	12.7	E	46	NW	4	—	—
July.....	290.5	59.5	2	5	12.1	S	55	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	256.7	57.8	3	4	11.3	S	43	W	3	—	—
Sept.....	179.6	47.7	4	6	13.0	S	55	W	2	—	—
Oct.....	124.8	37.6	8	6	13.8	S	60	NW	1	—	—
Nov.....	89.6	33.2	10	5	12.4	SW	45	NW, W	—	1	—
Dec.....	81.2	32.2	14	4	12.2	SW	59	W	—	—	—
Year....	2,154.1	—	75	66	12.9	S	66	NW	18	2	—

¹ Sunshine, 1882-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1897-1916.

7.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

HAILEYBURY,¹ ONT., lat. 47° 26' N., long. 79° 38' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Aver-age no. of gales.	Aver-age hourly velo-city.	Prevail-ing direc-tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun-der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc-tion.			
Jan.....	92	33.4	10	1	2	NW	8	N, NW	-	1	-
Feb.....	119	41.6	7	2	2	NW	9	SW	-	1	-
Mar.....	165	44.8	5	2	2	S	9	SW	-	1	-
April.....	193	47.3	5	1	2	S	8	N, NW	-	1	-
May.....	210	45.0	4	1	2	S	8	NW	2	1	-
June.....	259	54.5	2	1	2	SE	8	SW	4	1	-
July.....	266	55.5	1	1	2	SW	8	Several.	6	-	-
Aug.....	221	50.3	2	1	2	S	8	NW	4	1	-
Sept.....	174	46.3	4	2	2	SW	8	S	2	1	-
Oct.....	110	32.8	7	2	2	SW	9	NW	1	1	-
Nov.....	56	20.1	13	2	2	NW	10	SW, W	-	1	-
Dec.....	61	23.2	12	1	2	W	8	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	1,733	-	72	17	2	SW	10	SW, W	19	11	-

¹ Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

GRAVENHURST, ¹ ONT., lat. 44° 56' N., long. 79° 23' W.				PARRY SOUND, ¹ ONT., lat. 45° 20' N., long. 80° 1' W.							
Jan.....	80.7	28.4	12	1	9.4	SE	48	W	-	-	-
Feb.....	126.3	43.4	8	1	9.0	S	49	W	-	-	-
Mar.....	153.0	41.5	7	1	9.1	SW	52	SW	1	-	-
April.....	189.4	46.9	5	1	8.9	S	36	N	1	-	-
May.....	217.2	47.4	5	1	7.9	S	39	SW	2	1	-
June.....	229.8	49.4	2	-	6.8	SW	36	SW	2	-	-
July.....	265.2	56.4	1	-	6.5	SW	36	NW	3	-	-
Aug.....	252.6	58.2	1	-	6.9	S	30	SW, SE	3	-	-
Sept.....	170.6	45.6	4	-	7.4	SW	36	SW	2	-	-
Oct.....	138.5	41.0	7	-	8.7	S	36	SW	2	-	-
Nov.....	85.4	29.9	11	2	10.5	SW	48	SW	-	-	-
Dec.....	61.5	21.5	14	1	9.4	S	37	W, NW	-	-	-
Year ...	1,970.2	-	77	8	8.4	S	52	SW	14	1	-

¹ Sunshine, 1902-1910, 1915-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

TORONTO, ¹ ONT., lat. 43° 39' N., long. 79° 20' W.											
Jan.....	77.9	27.0	11	6	13.6	SW	56	NE	—	2	—
Feb.....	108.1	36.7	6	5	13.7	W	56	E	—	1	—
Mar.....	150.0	40.5	6	5	12.8	SW	60	NW	1	1	—
April.....	190.7	47.1	4	3	11.9	SE	50	E	1	1	—
May.....	218.9	47.9	2	2	9.9	SE	54	W	3	1	—
June.....	259.8	56.3	1	1	8.7	SE	35	NE	4	1	—
July.....	282.2	60.4	1	1	8.0	S	36	W, SW	5	1	—
Aug.....	252.7	59.8	1	—	8.0	SW	48	NE	6	—	—
Sept.....	207.8	55.4	2	1	8.8	SE	50	S	3	2	—
Oct.....	149.3	43.8	4	2	9.9	S	53	W	1	2	—
Nov.....	85.3	29.4	8	4	12.2	SW	50	W	—	2	—
Dec.....	65.2	23.5	10	7	13.2	SW	50	SW	—	1	—
Year.....	2,646.9	—	56	37	10.9	S	60	NW	24	15	—

¹ Sunshine, 1882-1910; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

WOODSTOCK, ¹ ONT., lat. 43° 38' N., long. 80° 46' W.											
Jan.....	62.0	21.4	14	4	12.4	SW	57	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	88.7	30.2	8	4	12.3	W	47	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	122.6	33.2	9	5	12.2	SW	52	SW	—	1	—
April.....	167.4	41.7	6	4	12.1	SW	48	SW	1	1	—
May.....	206.8	45.6	4	3	10.5	SW	46	SW	2	1	—
June.....	246.1	53.7	2	1	8.9	W	36	E	2	1	—
July.....	275.4	59.4	1	1	8.4	W	36	SW	2	1	—
Aug.....	208.0	55.4	2	1	8.0	SW	40	SW	2	2	—
Sept.....	181.8	48.7	4	1	8.4	W	34	NW	2	1	—
Oct.....	135.7	41.7	6	2	10.5	SW	40	NW	1	2	—
Nov.....	76.4	26.3	10	3	11.9	SW	53	SW	—	2	—
Dec.....	54.1	19.4	15	4	12.4	SW	49	SW	—	1	—
Year.....	1,854.0	—	81	33	10.7	SW	57	SW	12	15	—

¹ Sunshine, 1882-1911; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

7.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

MONTREAL,¹ QUE., lat. 45° 31' N., long. 73° 34' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days completely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevail- ing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun- der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc- tion.			
Jan.....	76.0	34	12	6	15.5	SW	56	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	103.4	41	9	7	16.7	SW	66	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	145.9	45	6	8	16.7	SW	60	SE, SW	—	1	—
April.....	173.7	50	6	4	14.9	S	53	SW	1	1	—
May.....	204.6	51	4	2	12.8	S	49	W	2	—	—
June.....	217.3	50	2	2	11.6	SW	48	SW, NW	3	—	—
July.....	238.4	59	1	1	11.3	W	42	SW	5	—	—
Aug.....	218.6	58	2	—	10.6	SW	36	W	4	—	—
Sept.....	171.5	53	4	1	11.7	SW	38	SE, NW	3	1	—
Oct.....	122.2	41	6	2	12.9	SW	45	NW	1	2	—
Nov.....	68.5	30	11	5	14.6	SW	58	W	—	1	—
Dec.....	60.0	26	14	5	14.0	SW	50	NW	—	1	1
Year...	1,800.1	—	77	43	13.6	SW	66	NW	19	9	—

¹ Days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

QUEBEC,¹ QUE., lat. 46° 48' N., long. 71° 12' W.

Jan.....	86	31.0	11	9	15.0	SW	62	NE	—	1	—
Feb.....	105	36.5	8	8	16.1	SW	69	NE	—	—	—
Mar.....	152	41.4	7	8	15.3	SW	72	NE	—	1	—
April.....	174	42.5	5	7	14.4	NE	54	NE	1	1	—
May.....	197	42.1	4	6	14.4	NE	52	W	2	—	—
June.....	248	44.6	4	4	13.2	SE	46	NE	4	—	—
July.....	223	46.8	2	2	11.6	S	43	NE, SW	7	—	—
Aug.....	224	48.4	2	1	10.7	SW	39	NE, SW	5	—	—
Sept.....	152	45.2	5	3	11.5	SW	42	NE	2	1	—
Oct.....	123	40.2	8	4	12.4	SW	66	NE	1	2	—
Nov.....	65	24.0	10	5	14.0	SW	58	NE	—	1	—
Dec.....	70	28.8	13	6	13.9	SW	68	NE	—	1	—
Year....	1,819	—	79	63	13.5	S	72	NE	22	8	—

¹ Sunshine, 1903-1912; days clouded, 1903-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

WOLFVILLE, ¹ N.S., lat. 45° 5' N., long. 64° 21' W.				YARMOUTH, ¹ N.S., lat. 45° 53' N., long. 65° 45' W.							
Jan.....	84.0	29.6	10	4	13.2	NW	53	SW, NW	—	2	—
Feb.....	99.6	34.4	10	4	13.1	NW	60	SW	—	2	—
Mar.....	134.0	36.4	8	4	12.5	SW	60	NW	—	4	—
April.....	147.6	36.6	7	2	11.1	SW	43	NW	—	4	—
May.....	200.8	43.8	5	1	9.9	SW	44	—	1	7	—
June.....	230.0	49.4	2	—	8.6	S	40	SE	2	7	—
July.....	235.6	50.2	2	—	7.7	SW	36	S	2	13	—
Aug.....	232.4	53.6	2	—	6.7	SW	65	SW	2	11	—
Sept.....	182.5	48.6	3	1	8.0	SW	48	W	1	7	—
Oct.....	151.4	44.8	7	2	10.0	S	54	SE	1	4	—
Nov.....	98.9	34.7	8	3	12.0	SW	60	—	—	2	—
Dec.....	67.2	24.8	11	3	12.6	SW	62	SW	—	2	—
Year....	1,864.0	—	75	24	10.5'	SW	65	SW	9	65	—

¹ Sunshine, 1913-1920; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1915.

FREDERICTON,¹ N.B., lat. 45° 56' N., long. 66° 40' W.

Jan.....	110.3	39.2	10	2	8.2	NW	38	SW	—	1	—
Feb.....	124.2	43.1	8	2	9.3	NW	49	NW	—	1	—
Mar.....	154.8	42.0	8	2	9.5	NW	40	NW	—	1	—
April.....	184.6	45.6	7	1	8.2	NW	36	NW	—	2	—
May.....	205.4	44.4	6	1	8.0	SW	37	NW	1	1	—
June.....	217.6	46.4	5	—	7.4	W	34	NW	2	1	—
July.....	236.8	50.2	3	—	6.6	SW	32	NW	3	2	—
Aug.....	223.0	51.2	3	—	6.7	W	28	NW	2	2	—
Sept.....	179.0	47.8	5	—	6.0	NW	30	NW	1	4	—
Oct.....	151.4	44.8	6	1	7.7	W	33	SE, NW	—	3	—
Nov.....	91.3	33.3	11	1	8.1	NW	37	—	—	2	—
Dec.....	94.1	35.9	12	2	8.5	NW	42	NW	—	2	—
Year....	1,972.5	—	84	12	7.9	W	49	NW	9	22	—

¹ Sunshine, 1881-1911; days clouded, 1901-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.

7.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations— continued.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

CHARLOTTETOWN,¹ P.E.I., lat. 46° 14' N., long. 63° 8' W.

Months.	Sunshine average.		Average no. days com- pletely clouded.	Wind.					Average no. days with		
	No. of hours per month.	Per-centage of possible duration.		Average no. of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevail- ing direc- tion.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thun- der.	Fog.	Hail.
							Miles per hour.	Direc- tion.			
Jan.....	89	31.8	13	2	8.8	NW	46	NW	-	-	-
Feb.....	112	38.9	10	1	8.4	SW	55	SE	-	1	-
Mar.....	130	35.3	9	2	8.6	S	41	SW	-	1	-
April.....	153	37.6	9	-	8.4	SE	33	SE	1	1	-
May.....	195	42.1	7	-	8.1	S	32	NE	1	-	-
June.....	226	48.2	6	-	7.0	S	28	S	2	-	-
July.....	238	50.2	4	-	6.3	SW	32	SW	2	-	-
Aug.....	229	52.4	5	-	6.5	SW	31	SW	2	-	-
Sept.....	179	47.8	6	-	7.2	SW	32	S, NW	1	-	-
Oct.....	114	33.9	11	1	8.2	SW	38	S	-	1	-
Nov.....	73	25.9	13	1	9.1	W	38	NE	-	1	-
Dec.....	60	22.3	17	1	9.0	NW	38	SW	-	-	-
Year.....	1,798	-	110	8	8.0	SW	55	SE	9	5	-

¹ Sunshine, 1906-1916; days clouded, 1907-1920; wind, etc., 1896-1920.CALGARY,¹ ALTA., lat. 51° 2' N., long. 114° 2' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	1	6.4	W	52	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	6.6	W	48	W	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.6	SW	48	SW	-	-	-
April.....	1	8.5	W	56	NW	-	-	-
May.....	1	8.8	NW	48	N, NW	1	-	-
June.....	1	8.6	NW	50	W	1	-	1
July.....	1	7.6	NW	48	NW	3	-	-
August.....	1	7.3	NW	36	W	2	-	-
September.....	1	7.5	NW	62	NW	-	-	-
October.....	1	6.5	NW	40	W	-	-	-
November.....	1	6.0	W	36	Several.	-	-	-
December.....	1	6.5	W	52	W	-	-	-
Year.....	12	7.3	W	62	NW	7	-	1

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1897-1916.PAS,¹ MAN., lat. 53° 49' N., long. 101° 15' W.

January.....	1	7.5	W	43	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.2	W	40	W	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.5	S	45	W	-	1	-
April.....	-	8.3	E	41	SW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	E	40	-	-	-	-
June.....	2	7.8	SE	44	SW	2	-	-
July.....	1	8.9	W	54	SW	-	2	-
August.....	1	7.7	W	48	NW	2	1	-
September.....	1	6.8	W	41	NW	-	1	-
October.....	1	7.5	W	42	W	-	-	-
November.....	-	7.9	W	33	NW	-	-	-
December.....	-	7.1	SW	38	W	-	-	-
Year.....	9	7.7	W	54	SW	4	5	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1910-1920.PORT NELSON,¹ MAN., lat. 57° 0' N., long. 92° 56' W.

January.....	2	12.4	W	34	W, NW	-	1	-
February.....	3	12.5	W	48	NW	-	-	-
March.....	3	11.4	W	41	NE	-	1	-
April.....	2	12.8	SE	51	NW	-	1	-
May.....	1	12.4	NE	40	NE	-	3	-
June.....	3	13.6	NE	38	NE, NW	3	2	-
July.....	2	13.8	NE	53	NE	3	1	-
August.....	2	12.4	SW	42	NE, NW	2	2	-
September.....	3	12.8	SW	42	SW, NW	1	1	-
October.....	4	13.6	NW	40	-	-	1	-
November.....	5	13.1	NW	43	N	-	2	-
December.....	2	11.7	W	42	NW	-	-	-
Year.....	52	12.7	SW	53	NE	9	15	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1916-1920.

7.—Averages of Sunshine, Wind and Weather at Selected Canadian Stations—concluded.

(The years indicate the period of observation on which averages are based.)

PORT ARTHUR,¹ ONT., lat. 48° 27' N., long. 89° 13' W.

Months.	Wind.					Average number of days with		
	Average number of gales.	Average hourly velocity.	Prevailing direction.	Strongest wind recorded.		Thunder.	Fog.	Hail.
				Miles per hour.	Direction.			
January.....	1	6.9	NW	37	NW	-	-	-
February.....	1	7.1	NW	50	NW	-	-	-
March.....	1	7.8	NW	52	NW	-	-	-
April.....	1	7.8	S	39	NW, NE	1	1	-
May.....	1	7.8	SE	41	NE	1	2	-
June.....	-	6.7	E	51	NW	2	2	-
July.....	-	6.4	S	34	NW	4	1	-
August.....	-	6.7	SW	41	NW	3	2	-
September.....	-	7.1	SW	62	NW	2	2	-
October.....	1	7.4	SW	42	NW	1	3	-
November.....	1	8.1	NW	40	NW	-	1	-
December.....	1	7.4	NW	52	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	8	7.3	SW	62	NW	14	15	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

WHITE RIVER,¹ ONT., lat. 51° 30' N., long. 94° 2' W.

January.....	-	4.2	SE	28	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	3.3	E	22	S, NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	4.4	E	30	N	-	-	-
April.....	-	5.0	E	30	N	-	-	-
May.....	-	5.6	SE	28	SW	1	-	-
June.....	-	5.0	S	32	SW	1	-	-
July.....	-	4.4	SW	23	N	2	1	-
August.....	-	3.6	S	24	SW	2	1	-
September.....	-	3.9	SW	24	S	2	1	-
October.....	-	4.1	SE	25	SW	-	-	-
November.....	-	4.6	SE	25	NW, SW	-	-	-
December.....	-	3.7	S	24	S	-	-	-
Year.....	-	4.3	SE	32	SW	8	3	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1896-1920.

COCHRANE,¹ ONT., lat. 49° 4' N., long. 80° 58' W.

January.....	-	7.8	W	34	NW	-	-	-
February.....	-	7.2	NW	32	NW	-	-	-
March.....	-	8.2	SW	33	NW	-	-	-
April.....	-	8.4	SE	35	NW	-	-	-
May.....	-	8.5	S	35	NW	1	1	-
June.....	-	8.4	S	34	SW	2	-	-
July.....	-	7.1	W	29	SW	3	-	-
August.....	-	6.5	W	31	NW	2	-	-
September.....	-	7.3	SW	30	SW	1	1	-
October.....	-	7.2	SW	35	SE	-	1	-
November.....	-	6.6	SW	30	SW	-	1	-
December.....	-	6.8	NW	27	SW	-	1	-
Year.....	-	7.5	SW	35	NW, SE	9	5	-

¹ Wind, days with thunder, etc., 1911-1920.

SOUTH WEST POINT,¹ ANTICOSTI, QUE., lat. 49° 23' N., long. 63° 38' W.

January.....	16	21.9	NW	72	NW	-	-	-
February.....	13	19.9	SW	65	NW	-	1	-
March.....	12	18.6	S	68	NW	-	1	-
April.....	8	15.8	SE	70	NW	-	3	-
May.....	6	13.8	SE	52	NW	-	3	-
June.....	4	13.3	SE	56	W	-	5	-
July.....	3	12.1	SE	44	W	-	7	-
August.....	4	12.3	SE	68	W	-	5	-
September.....	6	14.3	SE	58	NW	-	3	-
October.....	10	16.6	S	67	W	-	4	-
November.....	11	18.8	SE	98	N	-	1	-
December.....	14	20.6	SW	71	NW	-	1	-
Year.....	107	16.5	S	98	N	-	34	-

¹ Wind, 1911-1920; days with thunder, etc., 1897-1920.

II.—HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY.

I.—HISTORY.

In the 1922-23 edition of the Canada Year Book, on pages 60-80, will be found an outline of the history of Canada, which is not reprinted here, for reasons of space.

The following select bibliography of historical works relating to Canada has been contributed by Adam Shortt, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Chairman of the Historical Documents Publication Board, Ottawa.

Select Bibliography of the History of Canada.

- Report of Select Committee on the State of the civil government of Canada. 1828.
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II.—CHRONOLOGY, 1497 to 1925.

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| 1497. June 24, Eastern coast of North America discovered by John Cabot. | 1608. Champlain's second visit. July 3, Founding of Quebec. |
| 1498. Cabot discovers Hudson strait. | 1609. July, Champlain discovers lake Champlain. |
| 1501. Gaspar Corte Real visits Newfoundland and Labrador. | 1610-11. Hudson explores Hudson bay and James bay. |
| 1524. Verrazano explores the coast of Nova Scotia. | 1611. Brulé ascends the Ottawa river. |
| 1534. June 21, Landing of Jacques Cartier at Esquimaux bay. | 1612. Oct. 15, Champlain made lieutenant-general of New France. |
| 1535. Cartier's second voyage. He ascends the St. Lawrence to Stadacona (Quebec), (Sept. 14) and Hochelaga (Montreal), (Oct. 2). | 1613. June, Champlain ascends the Ottawa river. |
| 1541. Cartier's third voyage. | 1615. Champlain explores lakes Nipissing, Huron and Ontario (Discovered by Brulé and Le Caron). |
| 1542-3. De Roberval and his party winter at Cap Rouge, and are rescued by Cartier on his fourth voyage. | 1616. First schools opened at Three Rivers and Tadoussac. |
| 1557. Sept. 1, Death of Cartier at St. Malo, France. | 1620. Population of Quebec, 60 persons. |
| 1592. Straits of Juan de Fuca discovered by de Fuca. | 1621. Code of laws issued, and register of births, deaths and marriages opened in Quebec. |
| 1603. June 22, Champlain's first landing in Canada, at Quebec. | 1622. Lake Superior discovered by Brulé. |
| 1605. Founding of Port Royal (Annapolis, N.S.). | 1623. First British settlement of Nova Scotia. |
| | 1627. New France and Acadia granted to the Company of 100 Associates. |

1628. Port Royal taken by Sir David Kirke.
1629. April 24, Treaty of Susa between France and England. July 20, Quebec taken by Sir David Kirke.
1632. March 29, Canada and Acadia restored to France by the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye.
1633. May 23, Champlain made first governor of New France.
1634. July 4, Founding of Three Rivers.
- 1634-35. Exploration of the Great Lakes by Nicolet.
1635. Dec. 25, Death of Champlain at Quebec.
1638. June 11, First recorded earthquake in Canada.
1640. Discovery of lake Erie by Chau-
monot and Brébeuf.
1641. Resident population of New France,
240.
1642. May 17, Founding of Ville-Marie
(Montreal).
1646. Exploration of the Saguenay by
Dablon.
1647. Lake St. John discovered by de Quen.
1648. March 5, Council of New France
created.
1649. March 16-17, Murder of Fathers
Brébeuf and Lalemant by Indians.
1654. Aug., Acadia taken by an expedi-
tion from New England.
1655. Nov. 3, Acadia restored to France
by the Treaty of Westminster.
1659. June 16, Francois de Laval arrives
in Canada as Vicar-Apostolic.
1660. May 21, Dollard des Ormeaux and
sixteen companions killed at the
Long Sault, Ottawa river.
1663. Company of 100 Associates dis-
solves. Feb. 5, Severe earthquake.
April, Sovereign Council of New
France established. Population of
New France, 2,500, of whom 800
were in Quebec.
1664. May, Company of the West Indies
founded.
1665. Mar. 23, Talon appointed intendant.
Population of New France, 3,215.
1667. July 21, Acadia restored to France
by the Treaty of Breda. White
population of New France, 3,918.
1668. Mission at Sault Ste. Marie founded
by Marquette.
1670. May 13, Charter of the Hudson's
Bay Company granted.
1671. Population of Acadia, 441.
1672. Population of New France, 6,705.
April 6, Comte de Frontenac
governor.
1673. June 13, Cataraqui (Kingston)
founded.
1674. Oct. 1, Laval becomes first Bishop
of Quebec.
1675. Population of New France, 7,832.
1678. Niagara Falls visited by Hennepin.
1679. Ship *Le Griffon* built on Niagara
river above the falls by La Salle.
Population of New France, 9,400;
of Acadia, 515.
1682. Frontenac recalled.
1683. Population of New France, 10,251.
1685. Card money issued.
1686. Population of New France, 12,373;
of Acadia, 885.
1687. March 18, La Salle assassinated.
1689. June 7, Frontenac reappointed gover-
nor. Aug. 5, Massacre of whites by
Indians at Lachine.
1690. May 21, Sir William Phipps captures
Port Royal, but is repulsed in an
attack on Quebec (Oct. 16-21).
1691. Kelsey, of the Hudson's Bay Co.,
reaches the Rocky mountains.
1692. Population of New France, 12,431.
Oct. 22, Defence of Verchères
against Indians by Magdeleine
de Verchères.
1693. Population of Acadia, 1,009.
1697. Sept. 20, By the Treaty of Rys-
wick, places taken during the
war were mutually restored.
D'Iberville defeats the Hudson's
Bay Co.'s ships on Hudson bay.
1698. Nov. 28, Death of Frontenac. Popula-
tion of New France, 15,355.
1703. June 16, Sovereign Council of Canada
becomes Superior Council and
membership increased from 7 to 12.
1706. Population of New France, 16,417.
1709. British invasion of Canada.
1710. Oct. 13, Port Royal taken by Nichol-
son.
1711. Sept. 1, Part of Sir H. Walker's
fleet, proceeding against Quebec,
wrecked off the Seven Islands.
1713. April 11, Treaty of Utrecht; Hud-
son bay, Acadia and Newfound-
land ceded to Great Britain.
Aug., Louisbourg founded by the
French. Population of New France,
18,119.
1720. Population of New France, 24,234;
of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.), about
100. April 25, Governor and
Council of Nova Scotia appointed.
1721. June 19, Burning of about one half
of Montreal.
1727. Population of New France, 30,613.
1728. Population of Isle St. Jean (P.E.I.),
330.
1731. Population of the north of the penin-
sula of Acadia, 6,000.

1734. Road opened from Quebec to Montreal. Population of New France, 37,716.
1737. Iron smelted at St. Maurice. French population of the north of the Acadia peninsula, 7,598.
1739. Population of New France, 42,701.
1745. June 17, Taking of Louisbourg by Pepperell and Warren.
1747. Marquis de La Jonquière appointed governor, captured at sea by the English, took office Aug. 15, 1749.
1748. Oct. 18, Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle. Louisbourg restored to France in exchange for Madras.
1749. June 21, Founding of Halifax—British immigrants brought to Nova Scotia by Governor Cornwallis, 2,544 persons. Fort Rouillé (Toronto) built.
1750. St. Paul's Church, Halifax, (oldest Anglican church in Canada) built.
1752. March 25, Issue of the Halifax "Gazette," first paper in Canada. British and German population of Nova Scotia, 4,203. May 17, Death of La Jonquière.
1754. Population of New France, 55,009.
1755. July 10, Marquis de Vaudreuil Cavagnal governor. Sept. 10, Expulsion of the Acadians from Nova Scotia.
1756. Seven Years' War between Great Britain and France.
1758. July 26, Final capture of Louisbourg by the British. Oct. 7, First meeting of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.
1759. July 25, Taking of Fort Niagara by the British. July 26, Beginning of the siege of Quebec. July 31, French victory at Beauport Flats. Sept. 13, Defeat of the French on the Plains of Abraham. Death of Wolfe. Sept. 14, Death of Montcalm. Sept. 18, Surrender of Quebec.
1760. April 28, Victory of the French under Lévis at Ste. Foy. Sept. 8, Surrender of Montreal. Military rule set up in Canada. Population of New France, 70,000.
1762. British population of Nova Scotia, 8,104. First British settlement in New Brunswick.
1763. Feb. 10, Treaty of Paris by which Canada and its dependencies are ceded to the British. May, Rising of Indians under Pontiac, who take a number of forts and defeat the British at Bloody Run (July 31). Oct. 7, Civil government proclaimed. Cape Breton and Isle St. Jean annexed to Nova Scotia; Labrador, Anticosti and Magdalen islands to Newfoundland. Nov. 21, General Jas. Murray appointed governor in chief. First Canadian post offices established at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec.
1764. June 21, First issue of the Quebec "Gazette." Aug. 13, Civil government established.
1765. Publication of the first book printed in Canada, "Catéchisme du Diocèse de Sens." May 18, Montreal nearly destroyed by fire. Population of Canada, 69,810.
1766. July 24, Peace made with Pontiac at Oswego.
1768. Charlottetown, P.E.I., founded. April 11, Great fire at Montreal. April 12, Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester) governor in chief.
1769. Isle St. Jean (Prince Edward Island) separated from Nova Scotia, with governor and council.
- 1770-72. Hearne's journey to the Coppermine and Slave rivers and Great Slave lake.
1773. Suppression of the order of Jesuits in Canada and escheat of their estates.
1774. June 22, The Quebec Act passed.
1775. May 1, The Quebec Act comes into force. Outbreak of the American Revolution. Montgomery and Arnold invade Canada. Nov. 12, Montgomery takes Montreal; Dec. 31, is defeated and killed in an attack on Quebec.
1776. The Americans are defeated and driven from Canada by Carleton.
1777. Sept. 18, General Frederick Haldimand governor in chief.
1778. Captain Jas. Cook explores Nootka sound and claims the northwest coast of America for Great Britain. June 3, First issue of the Montreal "Gazette."
1783. Sept. 3, Treaty of Versailles, recognizing the independence of the United States. Organization of the Northwest Company at Montreal. Kingston, Ont., and St. John, N.B., founded by United Empire Loyalists.
1784. Population of Canada, 113,012. Aug. 16, New Brunswick and (Aug. 26) Cape Breton separated from Nova Scotia.
1785. May 18, Incorporation of Parrtown (St. John, N.B.).
1786. April 22, Lord Dorchester again governor in chief. Oct. 23, Government of New Brunswick moved from St. John to Fredericton.
1787. C. Inglis appointed Anglican bishop of Nova Scotia—the first colonial bishopric in the British Empire.

1788. King's College, Windsor, N.S., opened. Sailing packet service established between Great Britain and Halifax.
1789. Quebec and Halifax Agricultural Societies established.
1790. Spain surrenders her exclusive rights on the Pacific coast. Population of Canada, 161,311. (This census does not include what becomes in the next year Upper Canada.)
1791. The Constitutional Act divides the province of Quebec into Upper and Lower Canada, each with a lieutenant-governor and legislature. The Act goes into force Dec. 26. Sept. 12, Colonel J. G. Simcoe, first lieutenant-governor of Upper Canada.
1792. Sept. 17, First legislature of Upper Canada opened at Newark (Niagara). Dec. 17, First legislature of Lower Canada opened at Quebec. Vancouver island circumnavigated by Vancouver.
1793. April 15, First issue of the "Upper Canada Gazette." June 28, Jacob Mountain appointed first Anglican bishop of Quebec. July 9, Importation of slaves into Upper Canada forbidden. Rocky mountains crossed by (Sir) Alexander Mackenzie. York (Toronto) founded by Simcoe.
1794. Nov. 19, Jay's Treaty between Great Britain and the United States.
1795. Pacific Coast of Canada finally given up by the Spaniards.
1796. Government of Upper Canada moved from Niagara to York (Toronto).
1798. St. John's Island (population 4,500) re-named Prince Edward Island.
1800. Founding of New Brunswick College, Fredericton (now University of N.B.). The Rocky mountains crossed by David Thompson.
1803. Settlers sent by Lord Selkirk to Prince Edward Island.
1806. Nov. 22, Issue of "Le Canadien"—first wholly French newspaper. Population—Upper Canada, 70,718; Lower Canada, 250,000; New Brunswick, 35,000; P.E.I., 9,676.
1807. Simon Fraser explores the Fraser river. Estimated population of Nova Scotia, 65,000.
1809. Nov. 4, First Canadian steamer runs from Montreal to Quebec.
1811. Lord Selkirk's Red River settlement founded, on land granted by Hudson's Bay Company.
1812. June 18, Declaration of war by the United States. July 12, Americans under Hull cross the Detroit river. Aug. 16, Detroit surrendered by Hull to Brock. Oct. 13, Defeat of the Americans at Queenston Heights and death of Gen. Brock.
1813. Jan. 22, British victory at Frenchtown. April 27, York (Toronto) taken and burned by the Americans. June 5, British victory at Stoney Creek. June 24, British, warned by Laura Secord, capture an American force at Beaver Dams. Sept. 10, Commodore Perry destroys the British flotilla on lake Erie. Oct. 5, Americans under Harrison defeat the British at Moraviantown. Tecumseh killed. Oct. 26, Victory of French-Canadian troops under de Salaberry at Chateauguay. Nov. 11, Defeat of the Americans at Crysler's Farm. British storm Fort Niagara and burn Buffalo.
1814. March 30, Americans repulsed at La Colle. May 6, Capture of Oswego by the British. July 5, American victory at Chippawa. July 25, British victory at Landy's Lane. July, British from Nova Scotia invade and occupy northern Maine. Sept. 11, British defeat at Plattsburg on lake Champlain. Dec. 24, Treaty of Ghent ends the war. Population—Upper Canada, 95,000; Lower Canada, 335,000.
1815. July 3, Treaty of London regulates trade with the United States. The Red River settlement destroyed by the Northwest Company but restored by Governor Semple.
1816. June 19, Governor Semple killed. The Red River settlement again destroyed.
1817. July 18, First treaty with the Northwest Indians. Lord Selkirk restores the Red River settlement. Opening of the Bank of Montreal; first note issued Oct. 1. Population of Nova Scotia, 81,351.
1818. Oct. 20, Convention at London regulating North American fisheries. Dalhousie College, Halifax, founded. Bank of Quebec founded.
- 1819-22. Franklin's overland Arctic expedition.
1820. Oct. 16, Cape Breton re-annexed to Nova Scotia.
1821. March 26, The Northwest Company absorbed by the Hudson's Bay Company. Charter given to McGill College.
1822. Population of Lower Canada, 427,465.
1824. Population of Upper Canada, 150,066; of New Brunswick, 74,176.
1825. Oct. 6, Great fire in the Miramichi district, N.B. Opening of the Lachine canal. Population of Lower Canada, 479,288.
1826. Founding of Bytown (Ottawa).

1827. Sept. 29, Convention of London relating to the territory west of the Rocky mountains. Population of Nova Scotia, including Cape Breton, 123,630.
1828. The Methodist Church of Upper Canada separated from that of the United States.
1829. Nov. 27, First Welland canal opened. Upper Canada College founded.
1831. June 1, The North Magnetic Pole discovered by (Sir) James Ross. Population — Upper Canada, 236,702; Lower Canada, 553,131; Assiniboia, 2,390.
1832. Outbreak of cholera in Canada. Incorporation of Quebec and Montreal. Bank of Nova Scotia founded. May 30, Opening of the Rideau canal.
1833. Aug. 18, The steamer *Royal William*, built at Quebec, leaves Pictou for England.
1834. Feb. 21, The Ninety-two Resolutions on public grievances passed by the Assembly of Lower Canada. Mar. 6, Incorporation of Toronto. Population of Upper Canada, 321,145; of New Brunswick, 119,457; of Assiniboia, 3,356.
1836. July 21, Opening of the first railway in Canada from Laprairie to St. John's, Que. Victoria University opened at Cobourg (afterwards moved to Toronto).
1837. Report of the Canada Commissioners. Rebellions in Lower Canada (Papineau) and Upper Canada (W. L. Mackenzie). Nov. 23, Gas lighting first used in Montreal.
1838. Feb. 10, Constitution of Lower Canada suspended and Special Council created. March 30, The Earl of Durham governor in chief. April 27, Martial law revoked. June 28, Amnesty to political prisoners proclaimed. Nov. 1, Lord Durham, censured by British Parliament, resigns. Population—Upper Canada, 339,422; Assiniboia, 3,966; Nova Scotia, 202,575.
1839. Feb. 11, Lord Durham's report submitted to Parliament. John Strachan made first Anglican bishop of Toronto.
1840. July 23, Passing of the Act of Union. First ship of the Cunard line arrives at Halifax. July 28, Death of Lord Durham.
1841. Feb. 10, Union of the two provinces as the province of Canada, with Kingston as capital. Feb. 13, Draper-Ogden administration. April 10, Halifax incorporated. June 13, Meeting of first united Parliament. Sept. 19, Death of Lord Sydenham. Population of Upper Canada, 455,688; of P.E.I., 47,042.
1842. March 10, Opening of Queen's University, Kingston. Aug. 9, The Ashburton Treaty. Sept. 16, Baldwin-Lafontaine administration.
1843. June 4, Victoria, B.C., founded. Dec. 12, Draper-Viger administration. King's (now University) College, Toronto, opened.
1844. May 10, Capital moved from Kingston to Montreal. Knox College, Toronto, founded. Population of Lower Canada, 697,084.
1845. May 28 and June 28, Great fires at Quebec. Franklin starts on his last Arctic expedition.
1846. May 18, Kingston incorporated. June 15, Oregon Boundary Treaty. June 18, Draper-Papineau administration.
1847. May 29, Sherwood-Papineau administration. Electric telegraph service opened; Aug. 3, Montreal to Toronto; Oct. 2, Montreal to Quebec. Nov. 25, Montreal-Lachine railway opened.
1848. March 11, Lafontaine-Baldwin administration. May 30, Fredericton incorporated. Responsible government granted to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.
1849. April 25, Signing of the Rebellion Losses Act; rioting in Montreal and burning of the Parliament buildings. Nov. 14, Toronto made the capital. Vancouver island granted to the Hudson's Bay Company. Population of Assiniboia, 5,391.
1851. April 6, Transfer of the postal system from the British to the Provincial Government; uniform rate of postage introduced. April 23, Postage stamps issued. Aug. 2, Incorporation of Trinity College, Toronto. Sept. 22, Quebec becomes the capital. Oct. 28, Hincks-Morin administration. Responsible government granted to Prince Edward Island. Population—Upper Canada, 952,004; Lower Canada, 890,261; New Brunswick, 193,800; Nova Scotia, 276,854.
1852. July 8, Great fire at Montreal. Dec. 8, Laval University, Quebec, opened. The Grand Trunk railway chartered.
1854. June 5, Reciprocity Treaty with the United States. Sept. 11, MacNab-Morin ministry. Seigneurial tenure in Lower Canada abolished. Secularization of the clergy reserves.
1855. Jan. 1, Incorporation of Ottawa. Jan. 27, MacNab-Taché administration. March 9, Opening of the Niagara suspension bridge. April

- 17, Incorporation of Charlottetown. Oct. 20, Government moved to Toronto.
1856. The Legislative Council of Canada is made elective. First meeting of the legislature of Vancouver island. May 24, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 27, Opening of the Grand Trunk railway from Montreal to Toronto. Population of Assiniboia, 6,691.
1857. Nov. 26, J. A. Macdonald-Cartier administration. Dec. 31, Ottawa chosen by Queen Victoria as future capital of Canada.
1858. Feb., Discovery of gold in Fraser River valley. July 1, Introduction of Canadian decimal currency. Aug. 2, Brown-Dorion administration. Aug. 5, Completion of the Atlantic cable; first message sent. Aug. 6, Cartier-J. A. Macdonald administration. Aug. 20, Colony of British Columbia established. Control of Vancouver island surrendered by the Hudson's Bay Company.
1859. Jan., Canadian silver coinage issued. Sept. 24, Government moved to Quebec.
1860. Aug. 8, The Prince of Wales (King Edward VII) arrives at Quebec. Sept. 1, Laying of the corner stone of the Parliament buildings at Ottawa by the Prince of Wales. Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, founded.
1861. Aug. 14, Great flood at Montreal. Sept. 10, Meeting of the first Anglican provincial synod. Population—Upper Canada, 1,396,091; Lower Canada, 1,111,566; New Brunswick, 252,047; Nova Scotia, 330,857; Prince Edward Island, 80,857.
1862. May 24, Sandfield Macdonald-Sicotte administration. Aug. 2, Victoria, B.C., incorporated.
1863. May 16, Sandfield Macdonald-Dorion administration.
1864. March 30, Taché-J. A. Macdonald administration. Conferences on confederation of British North America; Sept. 1, at Charlottetown; Oct. 10-29, at Quebec. Oct. 19, Raid of American Confederates from Canada on St. Albans, Vermont.
1865. Feb. 3, The Canadian Legislature resolves on an address to the Queen praying for union of the provinces of British North America. Aug. 7, Belleau-J. A. Macdonald administration. Oct. 20, Proclamation fixing the seat of government at Ottawa.
1866. March 17, Termination of the Reciprocity Treaty by the United States. May 31, Raid of Fenians from the United States into Canada; they are defeated at Ridgeway (June 2) and retreat across the border (June 3). June 8, First meeting at Ottawa of the Canadian legislature. Nov. 17, Proclamation of the union of Vancouver island to British Columbia.
1867. March 29, Royal assent given to the British North America Act. July 1, The Act comes into force; Union of the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as the Dominion of Canada; Upper and Lower Canada made separate provinces as Ontario and Quebec; Viscount Monck first governor-general, Sir John A. Macdonald premier. Nov. 6, Meeting of the first Dominion Parliament.
1868. April 7, Murder of D'Arcy McGee at Ottawa. July 31, The Rupert's Land Act authorizes the acquisition by the Dominion of the Northwest Territories.
1869. June 22, Act providing for the government of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 19, Deed of surrender to the Crown of the Hudson's Bay Company's territorial rights in the Northwest. Outbreak of the Red River Rebellion under Riel.
1870. May 12, Act to establish the province of Manitoba. July 15, Northwest Territories transferred to the Dominion and Manitoba admitted into Confederation. Sept. 24, Wolseley's expedition reaches Fort Garry (Winnipeg); end of the rebellion.
1871. April 2, First Dominion census (populations at this and succeeding enumerations given in section on population). April 14, Act establishing uniform currency in the Dominion. May 8, Treaty of Washington, dealing with questions outstanding between the United Kingdom and United States. July 20, British Columbia enters Confederation.
1873. March 5, Opening of the second Dominion Parliament. May 23, Act establishing the Northwest Mounted Police. July 1, Prince Edward Island enters Confederation. Nov. 7, Alexander MacKenzie premier. Nov. 8, Incorporation of Winnipeg.
1874. March 26, Opening of the third Dominion Parliament. May, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, opened.
1875. April 8, The Northwest Territories Act establishes a Lieutenant-Governor and Council of the Northwest Territories. June 15, Formation of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.
1876. June 1, Opening of the Royal Military College, Kingston. June 5, First

- sitting of the Supreme Court of Canada. July 3, Opening of the Intercolonial Railway from Quebec to Halifax.
1877. June 20, Great fire at St. John, N.B. Oct., First exportation of wheat from Manitoba to the United Kingdom. Founding of the University of Manitoba.
1878. July 1, Canada joins the International Postal Union. Oct. 17, Sir J. A. Macdonald premier.
1879. Feb. 13, Opening of the fourth Dominion Parliament. May 15, Adoption of a protective tariff ("The National Policy").
1880. Royal Canadian Academy of Arts founded; first meeting and exhibition, March 6. May 11, Sir A. T. Galt appointed first Canadian High Commissioner in London. Sept. 1, All British possessions in North America and adjacent islands, except Newfoundland and its dependencies, annexed to Canada by Imperial Order in Council of July 31. Oct. 21, Signing of the contract for the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1881. April 4, Second Dominion census. May 2, First sod turned of the Canadian Pacific railway.
1882. May 8, Provisional Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Athabaska and Alberta formed. May 25, First meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. Aug. 23, Regina established as seat of government of Northwest Territories.
1883. Feb. 1, Opening of the fifth Dominion Parliament. September 5, Formation of the Methodist Church in Canada; United Conference.
1884. May 24, Sir Charles Tupper High Commissioner in London. Aug. 11, Order in Council settling the boundary of Ontario and Manitoba.
1885. March 26, Outbreak of Riel's second rebellion in the Northwest. April 24, Engagement at Fish Creek. May 2, Engagement at Cut Knife. May 12, Taking of Batoche. May 16, Surrender of Riel. Aug. 24, First census of the Northwest Territories. Nov. 16, Execution of Riel.
1886. April 6, Incorporation of Vancouver. June 7, Archbishop Taschereau of Quebec made first Canadian cardinal. June 13, Vancouver destroyed by fire. June 28, First through train on the Canadian Pacific railway from Montreal to Vancouver. July 31, First quinquennial census of Manitoba.
1887. Interprovincial Conference at Quebec. April 4, First Intercolonial Conference in London. April 13, Opening of the sixth Dominion Parliament.
1888. Feb. 15, Signing of Fishery Treaty between United Kingdom and United States at Washington. Aug., Rejection of Fishery Treaty by United States Senate.
1890. March 31, The Manitoba School Act abolishes separate schools.
1891. April 5, Third Dominion census. April 29, Opening of the seventh Dominion Parliament. June 6, Death of Sir J. A. Macdonald. June 15, Sir John Abbott premier.
1892. Feb. 29, Washington Treaty, providing for arbitration of the Behring Sea Seal Fisheries question. July 22, Boundary convention between Canada and the United States. Nov. 25, Sir John Thompson premier.
1893. April 4, First sitting of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court. Dec. 18, Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, elected first Anglican primate of all Canada.
1894. June 28, Colonial Conference at Ottawa. Dec. 12, Death of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle. Dec. 21, (Sir) Mackenzie Bowell premier.
1895. Sept. 10, Opening of new Sault Ste. Marie canal. Oct. 2, Proclamation naming the Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon districts of Northwest Territories.
1896. April 24, Sir Donald Smith (Lord Strathcona) High Commissioner in London. April 27, Sir Charles Tupper premier. July 11, (Sir) Wilfrid Laurier premier. Aug., Gold discovered in the Klondyke. Aug. 19, Opening of the eighth Dominion Parliament.
1897. July, Third Colonial Conference in London. Dec. 17, Award of the Behring Sea Arbitration Court.
1898. June 13, The Yukon district established as a separate territory. Aug. 1, The British Preferential Tariff of Canada goes into force. Aug. 23, Meeting at Quebec of the Joint High Commission between Canada and the United States. Dec. 25, British Imperial Penny (2 cent) Postage introduced.
1899. Oct. 11, Beginning of the South African war. Oct. 29, First Canadian contingent leaves Quebec for South Africa.
1900. Feb. 27, Battle of Paardeberg. April 26, Great fire at Ottawa and Hull.
1901. Jan. 22, Death of Queen Victoria and accession of King Edward VII. Feb. 6, Opening of the ninth Dominion Parliament. April 1, Fourth Dominion census. Sept. 16-Oct. 21, Visit to Canada of the

- Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York (King George V and Queen Mary).
1902. May 31, End of South African War; peace signed at Vereeniging. June 30, Meeting of fourth Colonial Conference in London.
1903. Jan. 24, Signing of the Alaska Boundary Convention. June 19, Incorporation of Regina. Oct. 20, Award of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.
1904. Feb. 1, Dominion Railway Commission established. April 19, Great fire in Toronto. Oct. 8, Incorporation of Edmonton.
1905. Jan. 11, Opening of the tenth Dominion Parliament. Sept. 1, Creation of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan.
1906. University of Alberta founded. Oct. 8, Interprovincial Conference at Ottawa.
1907. March 22, Industrial Disputes Investigation Act passed. April 15-May 14, Fifth Colonial Conference in London. New customs tariff, including introduction of intermediate tariff. Sept. 19, New commercial convention with France signed at Paris. Oct. 17, First message by wireless telegraphy between Canada and the United Kingdom. University of Saskatchewan founded.
1908. Jan. 2, Establishment of Ottawa branch of Royal Mint. April 11, Arbitration treaty between United Kingdom and United States. May 4, Ratification of Treaty for demarcation of boundary between Canada and United States. June 21-23, Bicentenary of Bishop Laval celebrated at Quebec. July 20-31, Quebec tercentenary celebrations: visit to Quebec of Prince of Wales. Aug. 2, Great fire in Kootenay Valley, B.C. University of British Columbia founded.
1909. Jan. 11, Signing of International Boundary Waters Convention between Canada and United States. Jan. 20, Opening of 11th Dominion Parliament. May 19, Appointment of Canadian Commission of Conservation. July 28, Conference on Imperial Defence in London.
1910. May 4, Passing of Naval Service Bill. May 6, Death of King Edward VII and accession of King George V. June 7, Death of Goldwin Smith. Sept. 7, North Atlantic Coast Fisheries Arbitration award of the Hague Tribunal. New trade agreement made with Germany, Belgium, Holland and Italy.
1911. May 23-June 20, Imperial Conference in London. June 1, Fifth Dominion census. July 11, Disastrous fires in Porcupine district. Sept. 21, General election. Oct. 10, (Sir) R. L. Borden premier. Oct. 11, Inauguration at Kitchener of Ontario hydro-electric power transmission system. Nov. 15, Opening of 12th Dominion Parliament.
1912. April 15, Loss of the steamship *Titanic*. April 15, Appointment of Dominions Royal Commission. May 15, Extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. June 17, Judgment delivered by the Imperial Privy Council on the marriage question raised by the *ne temere* decree.
1913. April 10, Japanese Treaty Act assented to. June 2, Trade agreement with West Indies came into force.
1914. Jan. 21, Death of Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, aged 94. May 29, Loss of the steamship *Empress of Ireland*. Aug. 4, War with Germany; Aug. 12, with Austria-Hungary; Nov. 5, with Turkey. Aug. 18-22, Special war session of Canadian Parliament. Oct. 16, First Canadian contingent of over 33,000 troops land at Plymouth, Eng.
1915. Feb., First Canadian contingent lands in France and proceeds to Flanders. April 22, Second battle of Ypres. April 24, Battle of St. Julien. May 20-26, Battle of Festubert. June 15, Battle of Givenchy; gallantry of Canadian troops highly eulogized by F.-M. Sir John French. Oct. 30, Death of Sir Charles Tupper. Nov. 22, Issue of Canadian War Loan of \$50,000,000. Nov. 30, War loan increased to \$100,000,000.
1916. Jan. 12, Order in Council authorizing increase in number of Canadian troops to 500,000. Feb. 3, Destruction of the Houses of Parliament at Ottawa by fire. April 3-20, Battle of St. Eloi. June 1, Census of Prairie Provinces. June 1-3, Battle of Sanctuary Wood. Sept. 1, Cornerstone of new Houses of Parliament laid by Duke of Connaught. Sept., Issue of second war loan, \$100,000,000.
1917. Feb. 12-May 15, Imperial Conference. Feb. 21, Final Report of Dominions Royal Commission. March, Third war loan, \$150,000,000. March 20-May 2, Meetings in London of Imperial War Cabinet. March 21-April 27, Imperial War Conference. April 5, United States declares war against Germany. April 9, Capture of Vimy Ridge. June 21, Appointment of Food Controller. Aug. 15,

- Battle of Loos, capture of Hill 70. Aug. 29, Passing of Military Service Act. Sept. 20, Completion of Quebec bridge. Sept. 20, Parliamentary franchise extended to women. Oct. 26-Nov. 10, Battle of Passchendaele. Nov. 12, Fourth war loan (Victory Bonds). Dec. 6, Disastrous explosion at Halifax, N.S. Dec. 17, General election and Union Government sustained.
1918. Mar. 18, Opening of first session of 13th Parliament. Mar. 21, Germans launch critical offensive on west front. Mar.-April, Second battle of the Somme. April 17, Secret session of Parliament. June-July, Prime Minister and colleagues attend Imperial War Conference in London. July 18, Allies assume successful offensive on west front. Aug. 12, Battle of Amiens. Aug. 26-28, Capture of Monchy le Preux. Sept. 2-4, Breaking of Drocourt-Queant line. Sept. 16, Austrian peace note. Sept. 27-29, Capture of Bourlon Wood. Sept. 30, Bulgaria surrenders and signs armistice. Oct. 1-9, Capture of Cambrai. Oct., Serious influenza epidemic. Oct. 6, First German peace note. Oct. 20, Capture of Denain. Oct. 25-Nov. 2, Capture of Valenciennes. Oct. 28, Issue of fifth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Oct. 31, Turkey surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 4, Austria-Hungary surrenders and signs armistice. Nov. 10, Flight into Holland of German Emperor. Capture of Mons. Nov. 11, Germany surrenders and signs armistice.
1919. Feb. 17, Death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Feb. 20-July 7, Second session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Mar. 7, Appointment of government receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. May 1-June 15, Great strike at Winnipeg and other western cities. June 23, General election in Quebec, and retention of Liberal administration. June 28, Signing at Versailles of Peace Treaty and Protocol. July 24, General election in Prince Edward Island and defeat of Conservative administration. Aug. 15, Arrival of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales for official tour in Canada. Aug. 22, Formal opening of Quebec Bridge by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales. Sept. 1, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales lays foundation stone of tower of new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. Sept. 1-Nov. 10, Third or special peace session of 13th Parliament of Canada. Oct. 20, General election in Ontario, and formation of ministry by E. C. Drury, United Farmers' Organization. Issue of sixth war loan for \$300,000,000 in the form of Victory Bonds. Dec. 20, Organization of "Canadian National Railways" by Order in Council.
1920. Jan. 10, Ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles. Feb. 19, Shareholders ratify agreement for sale of the Grand Trunk railway to the Dominion Government. Feb. 26-July 1, Fourth session of the Thirteenth Parliament of Canada. May 31-June 18, Trade Conference at Ottawa between Dominion and West Indian Governments. June 29, Provincial general election in Manitoba; Liberal government retained in office. July 10, Sir Robert Borden is succeeded by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as Premier. July 16, Ratifications of the Treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye. July 27, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia; Liberal government sustained. Aug. 9, Ratifications of the Treaty of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Oct. 9, Provincial general election in New Brunswick; Liberal government is sustained. Oct. 20, Prohibition defeated in British Columbia. Oct. 25, Referendum *re* complete prohibition of the liquor traffic is carried in Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Nov. 15, First meeting of League of Nations Assembly begins at Geneva, Switzerland. Dec. 1, Provincial general election in British Columbia; Liberal government is sustained.
1921. Feb. 14-June 4, Fifth Session of Thirteenth Parliament of Canada. April 18, Ontario votes for prohibition of the manufacture, importation and sale of alcoholic liquors. May 1, Government control of liquor traffic becomes effective in Quebec. May 10, Preferential tariff arrangement with British West Indies becomes effective. June 20-August 5, Imperial Conference. June 9, At general election in Saskatchewan, Liberal government is sustained. July 18, At general election in Alberta, the United Farmers secure majority of seats. Sept. 5-Oct. 5, Second meeting of Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva. Nov. 11, Opening of conference on limitation of armament at Washington. Dec. 6, Dominion general election. Dec. 29, New ministry (Liberal), with Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as premier, is sworn in.
1922. Feb. 1, Arms Conference at Washington approves 5-power treaty limiting capital fighting ships and pledging against unrestricted submarine warfare and use of poison

- gas. Feb. 10, Hon. P. C. Larkin appointed High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. Mar. 8-June 28, First session of Fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 10, General Economic Conference opened at Genoa. July 13, Conference between Canada and the United States *re* perpetuating the Rush-Bagot Treaty regarding armament on the Great Lakes. Aug. 7, Allies' Conference on war debts and reparations opened at London. Sept. 4, Third assembly of League of Nations opened at Geneva. Oct. 4, Order in Council consolidating separate lines in Canadian National Railway system. Oct. 5, Serious forest fires in northern Ontario; town of Haileybury destroyed. Oct. 10, Mudania Armistice signed by Britain, France and Turkey. Oct. 14, Fourth International Labour Conference at Geneva. Nov. 20, Turkish Peace Conference opened at Lausanne. Dec. 4, Opening of First International Postal Conference at Ottawa, between representatives of the United States and Canada. Dec. 9, Reparations Conference opened at London. Dec. 15, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and France.
1923. Jan. 1, National Defence Act, 1922, comes into effect, amalgamating Militia, Naval and Air Force departments. Jan. 4, Signing of trade agreement between Canada and Italy. Jan. 31-June 30, Second session of Fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 1, Removal of British embargo on Canadian cattle effective. June 22, Manitoba votes for government control of the sale of liquor in the province. June 25, Provincial elections in Ontario; Conservative party under Hon. G. Howard Ferguson returned to power. July 26, Provincial elections in Prince Edward Island; Conservative party under Hon. J. D. Stewart returned to power. Sept. 3, Fourth session of League of Nations at Geneva. Oct. 1, Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference at London. Nov. 5, Alberta votes for government control of the liquor traffic.
1924. Feb. 28-July 19, Third session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada. April 23, British Empire Exhibition opened by King George at Wembley, England, with the Prince of Wales as President. June 20, Provincial general elections in British Columbia—Liberal government retained in office. July 3, Trade agreement between Canada and Belgium signed at Laurier House. July 16, Saskatchewan votes in favour of government control of the liquor traffic. Aug. 6-Aug. 16, Meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Toronto. Aug. 11-16, Meeting of International Mathematical Congress at Toronto. Sept. 1, Opening of fifth Session of League of Nations at Geneva, Switzerland. Oct. 23, Plebiscite on liquor question in Ontario. Reduced majority for continuance of prohibition regulations.
1925. Feb. 5-June 27, Fourth session of Fourteenth Parliament of Canada. June 2, Provincial general election in Saskatchewan. Liberal party under Hon. Mr. Dunning returned to office. June 10, Inauguration of the United Church of Canada. June 25, Provincial general election in Nova Scotia. Conservative party under Hon. E. N. Rhodes returned to office. June 28, Official reception at Ottawa to Field Marshal Earl Haig. July 6, Signing at Ottawa of trade agreement between Canada and the British West Indies. Aug. 10, Provincial general election in New Brunswick. Conservative party under Hon. J. B. M. Baxter returned to office. Aug. 10, Resumption of work in Nova Scotia coal mines after 5 months' strike. Sept. 5, Fourteenth Parliament dissolved. Oct. 29, Dominion general elections.

III.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

The Dominion of Canada is the largest in area and the most populous of the great self-governing Dominions of the British Empire, which also include the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand and the island colony of Newfoundland (with Labrador). These Dominions enjoy responsible government of the British type, administered by Executive Councils (or Cabinets), acting as advisors to the representative of the Sovereign, themselves responsible to and possessing the confidence of the representatives elected to Parliament by the people, and giving place to other persons more acceptable to Parliament whenever that confidence is shown to have ceased to exist.

Of these Dominions, Canada, Australia and South Africa extend over enormous areas of territory, the first two approximating in area to Europe. Each section has its own problems and its own point of view, so that local Parliaments for each section, as well as the central Parliament for the whole country, are required. These local Parliaments, established when transportation and communication were more difficult and expensive than at present, were chronologically prior to the central body, to which on its formation they either resigned certain powers, as in the case of Australia, or surrendered all their powers with certain specified exceptions, as in Canada and South Africa. Of such local Parliaments, Canada at the present time has nine, Australia six, and South Africa four.

Besides the Dominions above enumerated, the Irish Free State (*Saorstát Éireann*) now possesses full Dominion status. The great Empire of India has internationally been accepted as a member of the League of Nations, and in its internal administration has been placed on the road, formerly traversed by the Dominions which are now fully self-governing, towards responsible government. Indeed, the whole evolution of the Empire, throughout all its parts which are more than mere fortresses like Gibraltar or trading stations like Hong Kong, is in the direction of responsible government, to be attained in the dependencies as it has been in what used to be called the colonies, by the gradual extension of self-government in proportion to the growing capacities of their respective populations. It is the recognized aim of British administrators, by the extension of educational facilities and by just administration, to develop these capacities to the utmost, so that in the dependencies, as well as in the Dominions and in the Mother Country, the constitutional history of the future may be a record of "freedom slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent."

I.—CONSTITUTION AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF CANADA.

Under the above heading a brief historical and descriptive account of the evolution of the general government of Canada was given on pages 89-100 of the *Canada Year Book*, 1922-23, to which the reader is referred.

II.—PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN CANADA.

Under the heading "Provincial and Local Government in Canada" a brief account of the government of each of the provinces of Canada and of its municipal institutions and judicial organization was published on pages 104-115 of the 1922-23 edition of the *Year Book*. Considerations of space prevent republication in this edition.

III.—PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN CANADA.

1.—Dominion Parliament.

The Dominion Parliament is composed of the King, represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons. The Governor-General is appointed by the King in Council. Members of the Senate are appointed for life by the Governor-General in Council and members of the House of Commons are elected by the people. As a result of the working out of the democratic principle, the part played by the King's representative and the Upper Chamber of Parliament in the country's legislation has been, in Canada as in the Mother Country, a steadily decreasing one, the chief responsibilities involved in legislation being assumed by the House of Commons.

1.—The Governor-General of Canada.

The Governor-General is appointed by the King as his representative in Canada, usually for a term of five years, with a salary fixed at £10,000 sterling per annum and forming a charge against the consolidated revenue of the country. The Governor-General is bound by the terms of his commission and can only exercise such authority as is expressly entrusted to him. He acts under the advice of his Ministry, which is responsible to Parliament, and, as the acting head of the executive, summons, prorogues and dissolves Parliament and assents to or reserves bills. In the discharge of these and other executive duties, he acts entirely by and with the advice of his Ministry (the Governor-General in Council). In matters of Imperial interest affecting Canada he consults with his ministers and submits their views to the British Government. The royal prerogative of mercy in capital cases, formerly exercised on the Governor-General's own judgment and responsibility, is now exercised pursuant to the advice of the Ministry.

A list of the Governors-General from the time of Confederation, with the dates of their appointment and assumption of office, is given in Table 1.

1.—Governors-General of Canada, 1867-1925.

Names.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck, G.C.M.G.	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar, G.C.M.G.	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
The Earl of Dufferin, K.P., K.C.B., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
The Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Oct. 5, 1873	Nov. 25, 1873
The Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G.	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston, G.C.B.	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
The Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
The Earl of Minto, G.C.M.G.	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
The Earl Grey, G.C.M.G.	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.	Aug. 19, 1916	Nov. 11, 1916
General the Lord Byng of Vimy, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.V.O.	Aug. 2, 1921	Aug. 11, 1921

2.—The Ministry.

A system of government based upon the British, by which a Cabinet or Ministry (composed of members of the House of Commons or the Senate), responsible to Parliament, holds office while it enjoys the confidence of the people's representatives, is found in Canada. The Cabinet is actually a committee of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Without enlarging upon the features of the system, it may be sufficient to note that the Cabinet is responsible to the House of Commons, and, following established precedent, resigns office when it becomes evident that it no longer holds the confidence of the people's representatives. Members of the Cabinet

are chosen by the Prime Minister; each of them generally assumes charge of one of the various departments of the government, although one Minister may hold two portfolios at the same time, while other members may be without portfolio. The twelfth Ministry consisted on Sept. 30, 1925, of 21 members; 14 of them were without portfolio, while 3 others, including the Prime Minister, were in charge of two or more departments.

The Prime Ministers since Confederation and their dates of office, together with the members of the twelfth Ministry, as on Sept. 30, 1925, are given in Table 2.

2.—Ministries since Confederation.

NOTE.—A complete list of the members of Dominion Ministries from Confederation to 1912 appeared in the Year Book of 1912, pp. 422-429. A list of the members of Dominion Ministries from 1912 appeared in the Year Book of 1920, pp. 651-653.

1. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From July 1, 1867 to Nov. 6, 1873.
2. Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Premier. From Nov. 7, 1873 to Oct. 16, 1878.
3. Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier. From Oct. 17, 1878 to June 6, 1891.
4. Hon. Sir John J. C. Abbott, Premier. From June 16, 1891 to Dec. 5, 1892.
5. Hon. Sir John S. D. Thompson, Premier. From Dec. 5, 1892 to Dec. 12, 1894.
6. Hon. Sir Mackenzie Bowell, Premier. From Dec. 21, 1894 to April 27, 1896.
7. Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, Premier. From May 1, 1896 to July 8, 1896.
8. Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier. From July 11, 1896 to Oct. 6, 1911.
9. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Conservative Administration). From Oct. 6, 1911 to Oct. 12, 1917.
10. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, Premier. (Unionist Administration). From Oct. 12, 1917 to July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921.
11. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Premier. (Liberal-National Liberal Government). From July 10, 1920 to Dec. 29, 1921.
12. Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier. From Dec. 29, 1921.

TWELFTH DOMINION MINISTRY.¹

(According to precedence of the Ministers as at the formation of the Cabinet).

NOTE.—Resignations of Ministers have been noted only in cases where the position has not been filled by subsequent appointment. Offices have of course been re-appointed after the resignation of the Minister, as at the latest date available, will be found in the Year Book of 1926, preceding the index.

Office.	Occupant.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Secretary of State for External Affairs, President of the Privy Council.	Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Finance.	Right Hon. William S. Fielding.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James A. Robb.	Sept. 5, 1925
Minister of National Defence.	Right Hon. George P. Graham.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Edward Macdonald ² .	April 28, 1923
	Hon. Edward Macdonald.	Aug. 17, 1923
Postmaster-General.	Hon. Chas. Murphy.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. Raoul Dandurand.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment and the Minister in charge of and to administer the Department of Health.	Hon. Henri S. Hurland.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Public Works.	Hon. Hewitt Bostock.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. James H. King.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Justice and Attorney-General.	Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Customs and Excise.	Hon. Jacques Bureau.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. George H. Brown.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.	Hon. Ernest Lapointe.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. P. J. A. Coult.	Dec. 29, 1921
Solicitor-General.	Hon. Daniel D. McKenzie.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. P. J. A. Coult.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Immigration and Colonization.	Hon. James A. Robb.	Aug. 17, 1923
	Hon. George N. Gordon.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Trade and Commerce.	Hon. James A. Robb.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Thomas A. Low.	Aug. 17, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. Thomas A. Low.	Dec. 29, 1921
Secretary of State.	Hon. Arthur B. Copp.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Hon. Walter F. Foster.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Railways and Canals.	Hon. William C. Kennedy.	Dec. 29, 1921
	Right Hon. George P. Graham.	April 28, 1923
Minister of the Interior, Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and Minister of Mines.	Hon. Charles Stewart.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Agriculture.	Hon. William R. Montague.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister of Labour.	Hon. James Macdonald.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. John E. Sinclair.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. H. W. McGeorge.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. Herbert H. Macdonald.	Dec. 29, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.	Hon. Charles Vincent Massey.	Sept. 1, 1925

¹Hon. Lucien Cannon was appointed Solicitor-General on Sept. 5, 1925, but as not a member of the Cabinet. ²Acting Minister. ³Resigned.

In Table 3 are given the dates of the opening and prorogation of the sessions of the various Dominion Parliaments from 1867 to 1925.

3. Duration and Sessions of Dominion Parliaments, 1867-1925.

Number of Parliament.	Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Prorogation.	Days of session.	Elections, writs returnable, dissolutions and lengths of Parliaments. ¹⁰
1st Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 1, 1867	May 22, 1868	118 ¹	
	2nd	April 15, 1869	June 22, 1869	69	Aug., Sept., 1867. ³
	3rd	Feb. 15, 1870	May 12, 1870	87	Sept. 24, 1867. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 15, 1871	April 14, 1871	59	July 8, 1872. ⁴
	5th	April 11, 1872	June 14, 1872	65	4 y., 9 m., 15 d. ⁵
2nd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 5, 1873	Aug. 13, 1873	81 ²	July, Aug., Sept., '72. ³
	2nd	Oct. 23, 1873	Nov. 7, 1873	16	Sept. 3, 1872. ⁴
3rd Parliament.....	1st	Mar. 26, 1874	May 26, 1874	62	Jan. 2, 1874. ⁵
	2nd	Feb. 4, 1875	April 8, 1875	64	1 y., 4 m., 0 d. ⁵
	3rd	Feb. 10, 1876	April 12, 1876	63	Jan. 22, 1874. ³
	4th	Feb. 8, 1877	April 28, 1877	80	Feb. 21, 1874. ⁴
	5th	Feb. 7, 1878	May 10, 1878	93	Aug. 17, 1878. ⁵
4th Parliament.....	1st	Feb. 13, 1879	May 15, 1879	92	4 y., 5 m., 25 d. ⁵
	2nd	Feb. 12, 1880	May 7, 1880	86	Sept. 17, 1878. ³
	3rd	Dec. 9, 1880	Mar. 21, 1881	103	Nov. 21, 1878. ⁴
5th Parliament.....	4th	Feb. 9, 1882	May 17, 1882	98	May 18, 1882. ⁵
	1st	Feb. 8, 1883	May 25, 1883	107	3 y., 5 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Jan. 17, 1884	April 19, 1884	94	June 20, 1882. ³
6th Parliament.....	3rd	Jan. 29, 1885	July 20, 1885	173	Aug. 7, 1882. ⁴
	4th	Feb. 25, 1886	June 2, 1886	98	Jan. 15, 1887. ⁵
	1st	April 13, 1887	June 23, 1887	72	4 y., 5 m., 10 d. ⁶
7th Parliament.....	2nd	Feb. 23, 1888	May 22, 1888	90	Feb. 22, 1887. ³
	3rd	Jan. 31, 1889	May 2, 1889	92	April 7, 1887. ⁴
	4th	Jan. 16, 1890	May 16, 1890	121	Feb. 3, 1891. ⁵
8th Parliament.....	1st	April 29, 1891	Sept. 30, 1891	155	3 y., 9 m., 27 d. ⁶
	2nd	Feb. 25, 1892	July 9, 1892	136	Mar 5, 1891. ³
	3rd	Jan. 26, 1893	April 1, 1893	66	April 25, 1891. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 15, 1894	July 23, 1894	131	April 24, 1893. ⁵
	5th	April 18, 1895	July 22, 1895	96	5 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
9th Parliament.....	6th	Jan. 2, 1896	April 23, 1896	111	
	1st	Aug. 19, 1896	Oct. 5, 1896	48	
	2nd	Mar. 25, 1897	June 29, 1897	97	June 23, 1896. ³
	3rd	Feb. 3, 1898	June 13, 1898	131	July 13, 1896. ⁴
	4th	Mar. 16, 1899	Aug. 11, 1899	149	Oct. 9, 1900. ⁵
10th Parliament.....	5th	Feb. 1, 1900	July 18, 1900	168	4 y., 2 m., 26 d. ⁶
	1st	Feb. 6, 1901	May 23, 1901	107	Nov. 7, 1900. ³
	2nd	Feb. 13, 1902	May 15, 1902	90	Dec. 5, 1900. ⁴
	3rd	Mar. 12, 1903	Oct. 24, 1903	227	Sept. 29, 1904. ⁵
11th Parliament.....	4th	Mar. 10, 1904	Aug. 10, 1904	154	3 y., 9 m., 26d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 11, 1905	July 20, 1905	191	Nov. 3, 1904. ³
	2nd	Mar. 8, 1906	July 13, 1906	128	Dec. 15, 1904. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 22, 1906	April 27, 1907	157	Sept. 17, 1908. ⁵
12th Parliament.....	4th	Nov. 28, 1907	July 20, 1908	236	3 y., 9 m., 4 d. ⁶
	1st	Jan. 20, 1909	May 19, 1909	120	Oct. 26, 1908. ³
	2nd	Nov. 11, 1909	May 4, 1910	175	Dec. 3, 1908. ⁴
	3rd	Nov. 17, 1910	July 29, 1911	196 ⁷	July 29, 1911. ⁵
13th Parliament.....	1st	Nov. 15, 1911	April 1, 1912	139	2 y., 7 m., 28 d. ⁶
	2nd	Nov. 21, 1912	June 6, 1913	173 ⁸	
	3rd	Jan. 15, 1914	June 12, 1914	148	Sept. 21, 1911. ³
	4th	Aug. 18, 1914	Aug. 22, 1914	5	Oct. 7, 1911. ⁴
	5th	Feb. 4, 1915	April 15, 1915	71	Oct. 6, 1917. ⁵
14th Parliament.....	6th	Jan. 12, 1916	May 18, 1916	127	6 y., 0 m., 0 d. ⁶
	7th	Jan. 18, 1917	Sept. 20, 1917	207 ⁹	
	1st	Mar. 18, 1918	May 24, 1918	68	
	2nd	Feb. 20, 1919	July 7, 1919	138	Dec. 17, 1917. ³
	3rd	Sept. 1, 1919	Nov. 10, 1919	71	Feb. 27, 1918. ⁴
15th Parliament.....	4th	Feb. 26, 1920	July 1, 1920	127	Oct. 4, 1921. ⁵
	5th	Feb. 14, 1921	June 4, 1921	111	3 y., 7 m., 6 d. ⁶
	1st	Mar. 8, 1922	June 28, 1922	113	Dec. 6, 1921. ³
16th Parliament.....	2nd	Jan. 31, 1923	June 30, 1923	151	Jan. 14, 1922. ⁴
	3rd	Feb. 28, 1924	July 19, 1924	143	Sept. 5, 1925. ⁵
17th Parliament.....	4th	Feb. 5, 1925	June 27, 1925	143	3 y., 7 m., 26 d. ⁶
					Oct. 29, 1925. ³
					Dec. 7, 1925. ⁴

¹Adjourned from 21st December, 1867, to 12th March, 1868, to allow the local Legislatures to meet.

²Adjourned 23rd May till 13th August. ³Period of general elections. ⁴Writs returnable. ⁵Dissolution of Parliament. ⁶Duration of Parliament in years, months and days. The life of a Parliament is counted from the date of return of election writs to the date of dissolution, both days inclusive. ⁷Not including days (59) of adjournment from May 19th to July 18th. ⁸Not including days (25) of adjournment from Dec. 19th, 1912, to Jan. 14th, 1913. ⁹Not including days (39) of adjournment from Feb. 7th to April 19th, 1917. ¹⁰The ordinary legal limit of duration for each parliament is five years.

A brief *résumé* of the history of parliamentary representation follows. Attention may be drawn to the growth in the number of members of both the Senate and the House of Commons since Confederation and to the greatly increased staff of representation in the Lower House.

3.—The Senate.

The British North America Act, 1867, provides in sections 21 and 22 that "the Senate shall consist of seventy-two members, who shall be styled *Senators*. In relation to the constitution of the Senate, Canada shall be deemed to consist of three divisions,—(1) Ontario; (2) Quebec; 3. The Maritime Provinces—Nova Scotia and New Brunswick; which three divisions shall be equally represented in the Senate as follows:—Ontario by twenty-four Senators; Quebec by twenty-four Senators; and the Maritime Provinces by twenty-four Senators, twelve thereof representing New Brunswick and twelve thereof representing Nova Scotia. In the case of Quebec, each of the twenty-four Senators representing the province shall be appointed for one of the electoral divisions of Lower Canada, as defined in Schedule A to Chapter I of the Consolidated Statutes of Canada." Further, under section 147 of the same Act, it is provided that, "in case of the admission to Confederation of Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, . . . each shall be entitled to a representation in the Senate of four members." "Prince Edward Island when admitted shall be deemed to be comprised in the third of the three divisions into which Canada is divided by this Act" and on its admission "the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick shall, as vacancies occur, be reduced from twenty to ten members respectively." In case of the admission of Newfoundland, the normal membership of the Senate of 72 members was to be increased to 77, while the maximum number (78, sec. 28) was set at 82, sec. 26, permitting a provision for the appointment of three or six additional members in certain cases "to represent equally the three divisions of Canada."

By 33 Vict., c. 3, an Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Manitoba, passed in 1870, the newly formed province was given representation of two members in the Senate, provision being made at the same time for increases in representation to three and four on increases of population, according to the decennial census, to 50,000 and 75,000 respectively. In the following year, British Columbia, on being admitted to the Union by an Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, was given representation by three Senators. Two years later, when Prince Edward Island was admitted to Confederation by an Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873, it was granted representation in the Senate of four members under the terms of the British North America Act, as cited above. Thus, in 1873, the seven provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island were represented by a total of 77 members in the Senate, their individual representation at the time being 24, 24, 10, 10, 2, 3 and 4 members respectively.

In 1882, following the 1881 census and an increase of population in Manitoba to 62,260 persons, the representation of this province was increased to three members under authority of the Manitoba Act, 1870. Later, by 50-51 Vict., c. 38, an Act of 1887, the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Senate was fixed at two members. A subsequent increase resulted from the growth of population in Manitoba to 152,506, as shown by the census of 1891, the province being granted a fourth senator under the terms of the Manitoba Act of 1870. An Act passed in the session of 1903, 3 Edw. VII, c. 42, provided for an increase in the representation

of the Northwest Territories from two to four members, bringing the total representation at this date to 83 members.

On the establishment of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, under 4-5 Edw. VII, cc. 3 and 42, provision was made for their representation in the Senate by four members each, which might be increased by Parliament to 6 on the completion of the next decennial census. This change in representation brought the membership of the Upper Chamber to a total of 87.

In 1915, by an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo.V, c. 15), an important change was made with regard to the constitution of the Senate. The number of divisions provided for by section 22 of the original Act was increased from three to four, the fourth comprising the four western provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. Each of these provinces was to be represented by 6 members under the Act, the division being thus represented by 24 members and placed on an equality with the others with respect to membership. A corresponding change was made in the number of additional senators provided for by the original British North America Act, by substituting increases of four or eight members for the three or six cited in section 26 of the Act of 1867. Normal representation, therefore, is at present fixed at 96, which number may be increased if necessary to 100 or to a maximum of 104.

The entry of Newfoundland to the Union is still provided for by the above Act, sub-section 6 of sec. 1 of which sets out its representation as six members instead of the four granted by the Act of 1867. Should Newfoundland be admitted to the Dominion, the normal number of senators is to be 102 with a maximum of 110.

In Table 4 the growth of membership in the Senate is shown by divisions and provinces from 1867 to 1915, since when no increase has taken place. The names and addresses of the senators from each province are given as at Nov. 16, 1925, in Table 5.

4. Growth of Representation in the Senate, 1867-1915.

Provinces.	1867.	1870.	1871.	1873.	1882.	1887.	1892.	1903.	1905.	1915.
(1) Ontario.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(2) Quebec.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
(3) Maritime Provinces.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Nova Scotia.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
New Brunswick.....	12	12	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Prince Edward Island.....	-	-	-	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
(4) Western Provinces.....	-	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24
Manitoba.....	-	2	2	2	3	3	4	4	4	6
British Columbia.....	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	4	4	6
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	-				4	6
Total.....	72	74	77	77	78	80	81	83	87	96

5.—Representation in the Senate of Canada, by Provinces, as at Nov. 16, 1927.

Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.	Names of Senators.	Post Office Address.
Prince Edward Island (4 senators) —		Ontario (24 senators) —	
Prowse, Benj. C.	Charlottetown.	McHugh, Geo.	Lindsay.
McLean, John.	Souris.	Belcourt, N. A., P.C.	Ottawa.
Hughes, James J.	Souris.	Gordon, Geo.	North Bay.
McArthur, Creelman.	Summerside.	Smith, E. D.	Winona.
		Donnelly, J. J.	Pinkerton.
		Lynch-Staunton, G.	Hamilton.
		Robertson, G. D., P.C.	Welland.
		Blain, Richard.	Brampton.
		Fisher, J. H.	Paris.
		Webster, John.	Brockville.
		Mulholland, R. A.	Port Hope.
		White, G. V.	Pembroke.
		Reid, J. D., P.C.	Prescott.
		Foster, Sir G. E., P.C.	Ottawa.
		Kemp, Sir A. E., P.C.	Toronto.
		Macdonell, A. H.	Toronto.
		McCoig, A. B.	Chatham.
		Hardy, A. C.	Brockville.
		Pardee, F. F.	Sarnia.
		Aylesworth, Sir A. B., P.C.	Toronto.
		Haydon, Andrew.	Ottawa.
		Murphy, Chas., P.C.	Ottawa.
		Lewis, John.	Toronto.
		Rankin, Jas. P.	Stratford.
Nova Scotia (10 senators) ¹ —		Manitoba (6 senators) —	
Farrell, Edward M.	Liverpool.	Watson, Robt.	Portage la Prairie.
Curry, Nathaniel.	Amherst.	Sharpe, W. H.	Manitou.
Ross, Wm. B.	Middleton.	McMeans, L.	Winnipeg.
Girroir, E. L.	Antigonish.	Bénard, Aimé.	Winnipeg.
McLennan, John S.	Sydney.	Schaffner, F. L.	Winnipeg.
Tanner, C. E.	Halifax.	Molloy, J. P.	Morris.
Stanfield, John.	Truro.		
McCormick, John.	Sydney Mines.		
Martin, Peter.	Halifax.		
New Brunswick (10 senators) —		Saskatchewan (6 senators) —	
Poirier, Pascal.	Shediac.	Ross, James H.	Moose Jaw.
King, G. G.	Chapman.	Laird, H. W.	Regina.
Daniel, J. W.	St. John.	Willoughby, W. B.	Moose Jaw.
Bourque, T. J.	Richibucto.	Turiff, J. G.	Ottawa.
Todd, Irving R.	Milltown.	Calder, J. A., P.C.	Regina.
McDonald, J. A.	Shediac.	Gillis, A. B.	Whitewood.
Black, Frank B.	Sackville.		
Turgeon, Onésiphore.	Bathurst.		
Robinson, C. W.	Moncton.		
Copp, A. B., P.C.	Sackville.		
Quebec (24 senators) —		Alberta (6 senators) ¹ —	
Montplaisir, H.	Three Rivers.	Michener, Edward.	Red Deer.
Thibaudeau, A. A.	Montreal.	Harmer, Wm. J.	Edmonton.
Dandurand, R., P. C.	Montreal.	Griesbach, W. A.	Edmonton.
Casgrain, J. P. B.	Montreal.	Lessard, P. E.	Edmonton.
Béique, F. L.	Montreal.	Buchanan, W. A.	Lethbridge.
Legris, J. H.	Louiseville.		
Tessier, Jules.	Quebec.		
David, L. O.	Montreal.		
Cloran, J. H.	Montreal.		
Mitchell, Wm.	Drummondville.		
Dessaulles, G. C.	St. Hyacinthe.		
Lavergne, Louis.	Arthabaska.		
Wilson, J. M.	Montreal.		
Pope, Rufus H.	Cookshire.		
Beaubien, C. P.	Montreal.		
L'Espérance, D. O.	Quebec.		
Foster, G. G.	Montreal.		
White, R. S.	Montreal.		
Blondin, P. E., P.C.	Grand'Mère.		
Chapais, Thomas.	Quebec.		
Webster, L. C.	Montreal.		
Boyer, Gustave.	Rigaud.		
Béland, H. S., P.C.	St. Joseph de Beauce		
Bureau, Jacques, P.C.	Three Rivers.		

¹ One vacancy.

4.—The House of Commons.

In section 37 of the original British North America Act of 1867 (30 Vict., c. 3), it was provided that "The House of Commons shall . . . consist of one hundred and eighty-one members, of whom eighty-two shall be elected for Ontario, sixty-five for Quebec, nineteen for Nova Scotia, and fifteen for New Brunswick." Further, under section 51, it was enacted that after the completion of the census of 1871 and of each subsequent decennial census, the representation of the four provinces should

be readjusted by such authority, in such manner, and from such time as the Parliament of Canada provided, subject to and according to the following rules:—

- (1) Quebec shall have the fixed number of Sixty-five Members;
- (2) There shall be assigned to each of the other provinces such a Number of Members as will bear the same Proportion to the Number of its Population (ascertained at such Census) as the Number Sixty-five bears to the Number of the Population of Quebec (so ascertained);
- (3) In the Computation of the Number of Members for a Province a fractional Part not exceeding One Half of the whole Number requisite for entitling the Province to a Member shall be disregarded; but a fractional Part exceeding One Half of that Number shall be equivalent to the whole Number;
- (4) On any such Re-adjustment the Number of Members for a Province shall not be reduced unless the Proportion which the Number of the Population of the Province bore to the Number of the aggregate Population of Canada at the then last preceding Re-adjustment of the Number of Members for the Province is ascertained at the then latest Census to be diminished by One Twentieth Part or upwards;
- (5) Such Readjustment shall not take effect until the Termination of the then existing Parliament.

Again, in section 52, it was enacted that "the number of members of the House of Commons may be from time to time increased by the Parliament of Canada, provided the proportionate representation of the Provinces prescribed by this Act is not thereby disturbed."

Later on, by the British North America Act of 1886 (49-50 Vict., c. 35), provision was made in section 1 that "the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make provision for the representation in the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, or in either of them, of any territories which for the time being form part of the Dominion of Canada, but are not included in any province thereof."

Again, in 1915 an amendment to the British North America Act (5-6 Geo. V, c. 45) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, providing that "notwithstanding anything in the said Act, a province shall always be entitled to a number of members in the House of Commons not less than the number of senators representing such province."

Readjustments in Representation.—As set out in the above-mentioned provisions of the British North America Act, the first Dominion Parliament of 1867 consisted at its commencement of 181 members, 82 for Ontario, 65 for Quebec, 19 for Nova Scotia and 15 for New Brunswick. To this number were added, under the Manitoba Act of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), 4 members to represent the newly created province of Manitoba; also, according to the agreement under which British Columbia entered Confederation, ratified by Imperial Order in Council of May 16, 1871, 6 members were added to represent the new province, making a total of 191 members at the end of the first Parliament of Canada.

Arising out of the first census of the Dominion in 1871, a readjustment of representation took place in 1872 (c. 15 of 1872), increasing the representation of Ontario from 82 to 88, of Nova Scotia from 19 to 21 and of New Brunswick from 15 to 16 members, the nine additional members bringing the total number of representatives up to 200. To these were added in 1874, as a result of the agreement under which Prince Edward Island entered Confederation (ratified by Imperial Order in Council of June 26, 1873), six members representing that province—bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 206.

The results of the second census of 1881 necessitated the passage of a new Representation Act (45 Vict., c. 3), increasing the representation of Ontario from 88 to 92 and that of Manitoba from 4 to 5, thus bringing the membership of the House of Commons to 211 members. To these were added, under the provisions of 49 Vict., c. 24, passed in 1886, 4 members for the Northwest Territories (2 for the then provisional district of Assiniboia and 1 each for the then provisional districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan), bringing the total membership to 215.

The third census of 1891 was followed by another readjustment of representation, reducing the representation of Nova Scotia from 21 to 20, of New Brunswick from 16 to 14, of Prince Edward Island from 6 to 5, and increasing the representation of Manitoba from 5 to 7, the representation of the other provinces remaining as before. The net result was a reduction in the number of members of the House from 215 to 213.

The fourth census of 1901 resulted in a readjustment in 1903, reducing the representation of Ontario from 92 to 86, of Nova Scotia from 20 to 18, of New Brunswick from 14 to 13, of Prince Edward Island from 5 to 4. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was increased from 7 to 10, of British Columbia from 6 to 7, of the Northwest Territories from 4 to 10. By chapter 37 of the statutes of 1902, a member had been added for Yukon Territory, so that the net effect of the changes was to keep the membership at 214 in the early years of the present century. The extremely rapid growth of the Northwest Territories, however, led to their division and admission to Confederation in 1905 as the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the Acts admitting them—the Alberta Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 3) and the Saskatchewan Act (4-5 Edw. VII, c. 42)—it was provided that their representation should be readjusted on the basis of the results of the quinquennial census of 1906. The Representation Act of 1907, implementing this pledge, increased the representation of Saskatchewan from 6 to 10 and of Alberta from 4 to 7 members, thus raising the total membership of the House of Commons to 221.

The census of 1911, with its very large but very unevenly distributed increase of population, led to considerable changes in representation, enacted by the Representation Act of 1914. The representation of Ontario was reduced from 86 to 82, of Nova Scotia from 18 to 16, of New Brunswick from 13 to 11, of Prince Edward Island from 4 to 3. On the other hand, the representation of Manitoba was raised from 10 to 15, of Saskatchewan from 10 to 16, of Alberta from 7 to 12 and of British Columbia from 7 to 13. The net result was an increase of 13 members in the total membership of the House of Commons, bringing the membership to 234. However, in the following session the amendment to the British North America Act, already referred to, resulted in the retention by Prince Edward Island of her fourth member (since she had four senators). (See also 5 Geo. V, c. 19). The total membership, therefore, of the House of Commons in the thirteenth and fourteenth Parliaments (elected in 1917 and 1921 respectively) was 235.

As a result of the smaller increase of population shown by the census of 1921, the changes in representation were less far-reaching. Nova Scotia lost 2 members and the West gained 12, 2 of these being added to Manitoba, 5 to Saskatchewan, 4 to Alberta and 1 to British Columbia. The representation of the remaining four provinces was unchanged. Prince Edward Island retained its 4 members because of the provisions of the British North America Act of 1915, to the effect that the members of the House of Commons returned by a province shall never be fewer than its senators. Ontario, again, retained its 82 members because under

subsection 4 of section 51 of the British North America Act (quoted above), the proportion which its population bore to the aggregate population of the Dominion had not declined by one-twentieth. Further, by the Quebec Boundaries Extension Act of 1912, it was stipulated that the population of the added area (Ungava) should not be included for the purpose of determining the unit of representation, so that the 1921 population of Quebec, within its 1911 boundaries, *viz.*, 2,358,412, divided by the fixed number of 65 seats for that province, became the new unit of representation, 36,283.

The number of representatives of each province elected at each of the fifteen general elections since Confederation is given in Table 6.

6.—Representation in the House of Commons as at Dominion General Elections, 1867-1925.

Provinces.	1867.	1872.	1874.	1878.	1882.	1887.	1891.	1896.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.
Ontario.....	82	88	88	88	92	92	92	92	92	86	86	86	82	82	82
Quebec.....	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
Nova Scotia....	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	18	18	18	16	16	14
New Brunswick..	15	16	16	16	16	16	16	14	14	13	13	13	11	11	11
Manitoba.....	—	4	4	4	5	5	5	7	7	10	10	10	15	15	17
British Columbia..	—	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	13	13	14
P.E. Island.....	—	—	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
Saskatchewan....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16	21
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	12	12	16
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total..	181	200	206	206	211	215	215	213	213	214	221	221	235	235	245

The Unit of Representation.—While the number of members of the House of Commons has been growing fairly steadily since Confederation, the unit of representation—one sixty-fifth of the population of Quebec within its 1911 boundaries—has also been increased after each census in consequence of the expanding population of Quebec. The units of representation, as determined by the decennial censuses taken since Confederation, are as follows:—1871, 18,331 persons; 1881, 20,908; 1891, 22,901; 1901, 25,368; 1911, 30,819; 1921, 36,283.

The Representation Act, 1924.—As a result of the census of 1921, the Representation Act of 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 63), was passed to readjust the representation in the House of Commons. Considerable changes were necessarily made in the boundaries of the theretofore existing constituencies, and a list of such changes was given on p. 73 of the 1924 Year Book. A complete list of the constituencies, with the voters on the list and votes polled at the general election of Oct. 29, 1925, together with the names and addresses of those then elected to the Lower House of the fifteenth Parliament of Canada, will be found in the appendix to this volume, immediately preceding the index.

2.—Provincial Governments.

Table 7 gives the names and areas, as in 1925, of the several provinces, territories and provisional districts of the Dominion, together with the dates of their creation or admission into the Confederation and the legislative process by which this was effected.

7.—Provinces and Territories of Canada, with present Areas, Dates of Admission to Confederation and Legislative Process by which this was effected.

Province, Territory or District.	Date of Admission or Creation.	Legislative Process.	Present Area (square miles).		
			Land.	Water.	Total.
Ontario.....	July 1, 1867	{Act of Imperial Parliament—	365,880	41,382	407,262 ¹
Quebec.....	" 1, 1867	{The British North America	690,865	15,969	706,834 ²
Nova Scotia.....	" 1, 1867	{Act, 1867 (30-31 Vict., c. 3), and	21,068	360	21,428
New Brunswick.....	" 1, 1867	{Imperial Order in Council of	27,911	74	27,985
		{May 22, 1867.			
Manitoba.....	" 15, 1870	{Manitoba Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3)	231,926	19,906	251,832 ³
		{and Imperial Order in Council,			
		{June 23, 1870.			
British Columbia...	" 20, 1871	{Imperial Order in Council, May 16,	353,416	2,439	355,855
		{1871.			
P. E. Island.....	" 1, 1873	{Imperial Order in Council, June 26,	2,184	—	2,184
		{1873.			
Saskatchewan.....	Sept. 1, 1905	{Saskatchewan Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw.	258,811	8,141	266,952
		{VII, c. 42).			
Alberta.....	" 1, 1905	{Alberta Act, 1905 (4-5 Edw. VII,	252,925	2,360	255,285 ⁴
		{c. 3).			
Yukon.....	June 13, 1898	{Yukon Territory Act, 1898 (61	206,427	649	207,076
		{Vict., c. 6).			
Mackenzie.....	Jan. 1, 1920	{Order in Council, March 16, 1918}	19,000	34,200	53,200 ⁵
Keewatin.....	" 1, 1920	{Order in Council, March 16, 1918}	218,460	9,700	228,160 ⁵
Franklin.....	" 1, 1920	{Order in Council, March 16, 1918}	546,532	7,500	554,032 ⁵
Total.....			3,654,200	142,923	3,797,123⁵

¹This area was increased by the Canada (Ontario Boundary) Act, 1889, and the Ontario Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 40).

²Increased by Order in Council of July 6, 1896, and Quebec Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 45).

³Increased by Extension of Boundaries of Manitoba Act, 1881, and Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 32).

⁴Alberta and Saskatchewan now cover approximately the area formerly comprised in the Provinces of Assiniboia, Athabaska, Alberta and Saskatchewan, established May 17, 1882, by name of the Dominion P.C. concurred in by Dominion Parliament and Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895.

⁵By an Order in Council of June 23, 1870, Rupert's Land, acquired under the Rupert's Land Act of 1867 and 1868, and the undefined Northern Territories were added into the Confederation. The present Northwest Territories, mentioned in the Manitoba Act, 1870, were established by the Northwest Territories Act, 1880 (43 Vict., c. 25), the district of Keewatin having been previously established by an Act of the Dominion Parliament (39 Vict., c. 21). The provisional districts of Yukon, Mackenzie, Franklin and Ungava were defined in an Order in Council of Oct. 2, 1895, their boundaries being changed by Order in Council of Dec. 18, 1897. By Order in Council of July 24, 1905, the area of Keewatin, included in the Northwest Territories, was annexed to the latter from Sept. 1, 1905. By the Letters Patent of 1905, Act, 1912, Ungava was made a part of the province of Quebec and the remaining area of the Northwest Territories south of 60° N. latitude was divided between Manitoba and Ontario.

In each of the provinces the King is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of his Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures of all the provinces with the exception of Quebec and Nova Scotia are uni-cameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly elected by the people. In Quebec and Nova Scotia there is a Legislative Council as well as a Legislative Assembly.

The Lieutenant-Governors of the provinces, together with the names of the Ministers of the present administrations, are given in Table 8. For a detailed description of the Provincial Governments, the reader is referred to Section IV of the Year Book of 1922-23, "Provincial and Local Government." Details regarding Provincial Legislatures and Ministries since Confederation were given on pp. 75-84 of the 1924 Year Book.

8.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1925, and present Ministries.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
W. C. F. Robinson.....	June 10, 1873	P. A. MacIntyre.....	May 13, 1899
Sir Robert Hodgson.....	Nov. 22, 1873	D. A. McKinnon.....	Oct. 3, 1904
Thomas H. Haviland.....	July 14, 1879	Benjamin Rogers.....	June 1, 1910
Andrew Archibald Macdonald.....	Aug. 1, 1884	A. C. Macdonald.....	June 2, 1915
Jedediah S. Carvell.....	Sept. 21, 1889	Murdock McKinnon.....	Sept. 3, 1919
Geo. W. Howland.....	Feb. 21, 1894	Frank R. Heartz.....	Sept. 8, 1924

FOURTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of the Council, and Attorney- and Advocate-General....	Hon. J. D. Stewart.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. H. Myers.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. J. A. Macdonald.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. A. McNeill.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Murdock Kennedy.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. L. J. Wood.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. J. P. McMillan.....	Sept. 5, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. A. F. Arsenaault.....	Sept. 5, 1923

NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams.....	July 1, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 11, 1890
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Oct. 18, 1867	Malachy Bowes Daly.....	July 29, 1895
Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.....	Jan. 31, 1868	Alfred G. Jones.....	Aug. 7, 1900
Sir E. Kenny (acting).....	May 31, 1870	Duncan C. Fraser.....	Mar. 27, 1906
Joseph Howe.....	May 1, 1873	James D. McGregor.....	Oct. 18, 1910
A. G. Archibald.....	July 4, 1873	David MacKeen.....	Oct. 19, 1915
Matthew Henry Richey.....	July 4, 1883	McCallum Grant.....	Nov. 29, 1916
A. W. McLelan.....	July 9, 1888	McCallum Grant.....	Mar. 21, 1922
		James C. Tory.....	Sept. 24, 1925

¹Second term.

TENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council and Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. E. N. Rhodes.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Public Works and Mines.....	Hon. G. S. Harrington.....	July 16, 1925
Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. C. Douglas.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Natural Resources and Provincial Development.....	Hon. J. A. Walker.....	July 16, 1925
Minister of Highways.....	Hon. P. C. Black.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Fraser.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. F. Cahan.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. B. A. Leblanc.....	July 16, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. W. N. Rehfuess.....	July 16, 1925

S.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1925, and present Ministries—cont.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-Gen. Sir C. Hastings Doyle.	July 1, 1867	John A. Fraser.....	Dec. 20, 1893
Col. F. P. Harding.....	Oct. 18, 1867	A. R. McClelan.....	Dec. 9, 1896
L. A. Wilmot.....	July 14, 1868	Jabez B. Snowball.....	Feb. 5, 1902
Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Nov. 5, 1873	L. J. Tweedie.....	Mar. 2, 1907
E. Baron Chandler.....	July 16, 1878	Josiah Wood.....	Mar. 6, 1912
Robert Duncan Wilmot.....	Feb. 11, 1880	G. W. Ganong.....	June 29, 1916
Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley.....	Oct. 31, 1885	William Pugsley.....	Nov. 6, 1917
John Boyd.....	Sept. 21, 1893	William F. Todd.....	Feb. 24, 1923

SEVENTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Attorney-General.....	Hon. J. B. M. Baxter.....	Sept. 14, 1925
President of Council.....	Hon. L. P. D. Tilley.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. D. A. Stewart.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Provincial Secretary-Treasurer.....	Hon. A. J. Leger.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Lands and Mines.....	Hon. C. D. Richards.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. L. Smith.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister of Health.....	Hon. H. I. Taylor.....	Sept. 14, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. A. Reilly.....	Sept. 14, 1925

QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	July 1, 1867	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1898
Sir N. F. Belleau.....	Jan. 31, 1868	L. A. Jetté.....	Feb. 2, 1903
Réné Edouard Caron.....	Feb. 11, 1873	Sir Charles A. P. Pelletier.....	Sept. 4, 1908
Luc Letellier de St. Just.....	Dec. 15, 1876	Sir François Langelier.....	May 5, 1911
Théodore Robitaille.....	July 26, 1879	Sir Pierre E. Leblanc.....	Feb. 9, 1915
L. F. R. Masson.....	Nov. 7, 1884	Right Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick.....	Oct. 21, 1918
A. R. Angers.....	Oct. 24, 1887	Hon. L. P. Brodeur.....	Oct. 31, 1923
Sir J. A. Chapleau.....	Dec. 5, 1892	Hon. N. Pérodeau.....	Jan. 8, 1924

¹Second term.

SIXTEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister, Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. L. A. Taschereau.....	July 9, 1920
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. J. E. Caron.....	Nov. 18, 1909
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. H. Mercier.....	Aug. 28, 1909
Minister of Public Works and Labour.....	Hon. A. Galipeault.....	Aug. 25, 1909
Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.....	Hon. J. D. Perrault.....	Aug. 25, 1915
Provincial Secretary and Registrar....	Hon. A. David.....	Aug. 25, 1919
Minister of Roads.....	Hon. J. L. Perron.....	Sept. 27, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. E. Moreau.....	Sept. 20, 1921
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. J. Nicol.....	Nov. 23, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. M. Madden.....	Nov. 7, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. L. Lapierre.....	June 4, 1924

8.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1925, and present Ministries—con.

ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Major-General H. W. Stisted.....	July 1, 1867	Sir Oliver Mowat.....	Nov. 18, 1897
W. P. Howland.....	July 14, 1868	Sir William Mortimer Clark.....	April 20, 1903
John W. Crawford.....	Nov. 5, 1873	Sir John M. Gibson.....	Sept. 22, 1908
D. A. Macdonald.....	May 18, 1875	Lt.-Col. Sir John S. Hendrie.....	Sept. 26, 1914
John Beverly Robinson.....	June 30, 1880	Lionel H. Clark.....	Nov. 27, 1919
Sir Alexander Campbell.....	Feb. 8, 1887	Henry Cockshutt.....	Sept. 10, 1921
Sir George A. Kirkpatrick.....	May 30, 1892		

NINTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Education....	Hon. G. H. Ferguson.....	July 16, 1923
Attorney-General.....	Hon. W. F. Nickle.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Public Works and Highways	Hon. Geo. S. Henry.....	July 16, 1923
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. W. H. Price.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Mines.....	Hon. Charles McCrae.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Public Health and Labour..	Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. John S. Martin.....	July 16, 1923
Provincial Secretary.....	Hon. Lincoln Goldie.....	July 16, 1923
Minister of Lands and Forests.....	Hon. James W. Lyons.....	July 16, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr.....	July 16, 1923
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. J. R. Cooke.....	July 16, 1923

MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 20, 1870	J. C. Patterson.....	Sept. 2, 1895
Francis Goodschall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	Sir. D. H. McMillan.....	Oct. 16, 1900
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	Sir D. H. McMillan.....	¹ May 11, 1906
Joseph Ed. Cauchon.....	Dec. 2, 1877	D. C. Cameron.....	Aug. 1, 1911
James C. Atkins.....	Sept. 22, 1882	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	Aug. 3, 1916
J. C. Schultz.....	July 1, 1888	Sir James A. M. Aikins.....	¹ Aug. 7, 1921

¹Second term.

TWELFTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Prime Minister.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Attorney-General and Minister of Tele- phones and Telegraphs.....	Hon. R. W. Craig.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. W. R. Clubb.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. John Bracken.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Neil Cameron.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Municipal Commissioner.....	Hon. D. L. McLeod.....	Aug. 8, 1922
Minister of Agriculture and Immigration	Hon. A. Prefontaine.....	Jan. 12, 1925
Minister of Education.....	Hon. Chas. Cannon.....	Dec. 3, 1923
Provincial Secretary, Railway Com- missioner and Provincial Lands Commissioner.....	Hon. A. Prefontaine.....	Dec. 3, 1923
Minister of Public Welfare.....	Hon. Chas. Cannon.....	Oct. 29, 1924

SASKATCHEWAN.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. E. Forget.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Sir Richard Stuart Lake.....	Oct. 6, 1915
Geo. W. Brown.....	Oct. 5, 1910	H. W. Newlands.....	Feb. 17, 1921

8.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1925, and present Ministries—con.

SASKATCHEWAN—concluded.

THIRD MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier, President of Council, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. C. A. Dunning.....	Oct. 20, 1916
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Telephones.....	Hon. A. P. McNab.....	Dec. 10, 1908
Minister of Education and Minister in charge of Bureau of Publications and King's Printer's Office.....	Hon. S. J. Latta.....	Oct. 20, 1917
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. C. M. Hamilton.....	April 27, 1920
Minister of Highways and Minister in charge of Bureau of Labour and Industries.....	Hon. J. G. Gardiner.....	April 5, 1922
Attorney-General and Minister in charge of Bureau of Child Protection.....	Hon. J. A. Cross.....	April 5, 1922
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Public Health.....	Hon. J. M. Uhrich.....	April 5, 1922

ALBERTA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
George H. V. Bulyea.....	Sept. 1, 1905	Robert George Brett.....	Oct. 5, 1913
George H. V. Bulyea.....	¹ Oct. 5, 1910	Robert George Brett.....	¹ Oct. 20, 1920
		William Egbert.....	Oct. 20, 1925

¹Second term.FOURTH MINISTRY.¹

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs.....	Hon. Herbert Greenfield.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Attorney-General and Prov. Sec'y.....	Hon. J. E. Brownlee.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Public Works.....	Hon. A. Ross.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Health.....	Hon. George Hoadley.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Education.....	Hon. P. E. Baker.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister of Railways and Telephones.....	Hon. V. W. Smith.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Provincial Treasurer.....	Hon. R. G. Reid.....	Aug. 13, 1921
Minister without Portfolio.....	Hon. Mrs. Walter Parlbly.....	Aug. 13, 1921

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
J. W. Trutch.....	June 5, 1871	Sir Henri G. Joly de Lotbinière..	June 21, 1900
Albert Norton Richards.....	June 27, 1876	James Dunsmuir.....	May 11, 1906
Clement F. Cornwall.....	June 21, 1881	T. W. Patterson.....	Dec. 3, 1909
Hugh Nelson.....	Feb. 7, 1887	Sir Frank S. Barnard.....	Dec. 5, 1914
Edgar Dewdney.....	Nov. 1, 1892	Col. Edward G. Prior.....	Dec. 3, 1914
Thomas R. McInnes.....	Nov. 18, 1897	Walter C. Nichol.....	Dec. 24, 1920

¹Mr. Greenfield resigned on Nov. 23, 1925, Hon. J. E. Brownlee becoming premier and attorney-general; Hon. Geo. Hoadley became Provincial Secretary, and Hon. R. R. Reid Minister of Municipal Affairs, in addition to their previous portfolios.

8.—Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, 1867-1925, and present Ministries—concluded.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—concluded.

NINETEENTH MINISTRY.

Office.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
Premier and President of the Council..	Hon. John Oliver.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Finance, Education and Industries.....	Hon. J. D. McLean.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Attorney-General and Minister of Labour.....	Hon. A. M. Manson.....	Jan. 28, 1922
Minister of Lands.....	Hon. T. D. Patullo.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Agriculture.....	Hon. E. D. Barrow.....	April 25, 1918
Provincial Secretary and Minister of Mines.....	Hon. William Sloan.....	Mar. 6, 1918
Minister of Public Works and Minister of Railways.....	Hon. W. H. Sutherland.....	Jan. 28, 1922

THE TERRITORIES.

NOTE.—In 1888 the districts of Alberta, Assiniboia, Athabaska and Saskatchewan, called the North-west Territories, with their capital at Regina, were given local responsible government, and the old North-west Council was replaced by the Northwest Legislature, which existed until Aug. 31, 1905. When the area approximately comprised within their limits was formed into the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan in 1905, these provinces were given systems of government similar to the other provinces of the Dominion. The remaining areas (the Yukon Territory and the provisional districts of Franklin, Keewatin and Mackenzie) are now administered by the Northwest Territories Branch of the Department of the Interior.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Name.	Date of Appointment.
A. G. Archibald.....	May 10, 1870	Joseph Royal.....	July 1, 1888
Francis Goodsehall Johnson.....	April 9, 1872	C. H. Mackintosh.....	Oct. 31, 1893
Alexander Morris.....	Dec. 2, 1872	M. C. Cameron.....	May 30, 1898
David Laird.....	Oct. 7, 1876	A. E. Forget.....	Oct. 11, 1898
Edgar Dewdney.....	Dec. 3, 1881	A. E. Forget.....	¹ Mar. 30, 1904

¹Second term.

IV.—THE CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER AND THE PROVINCIAL AGENTS-GENERAL.

The policy of the early North American colonies, of maintaining in London accredited representatives for business and diplomatic purposes, was recognized in the eighteenth century as being a more satisfactory means of communication with the home government than that provided by occasional official visits or by correspondence. Edmund Burke, the noted British statesman, held the position of agent of the colony of New York for some years following 1771. Of the Canadian colonies, Nova Scotia was the first to adopt the plan, its legislature having appointed an agent in London in 1761. New Brunswick was similarly represented in 1786, Upper Canada as early as 1794, Lower Canada in 1812 and British Columbia in 1857. For some years after 1845, several of the colonies were represented in London by Crown Agents, appointed by the Secretary of State, and paid by the colonies themselves. This system, however, was of but short duration.

The High Commissioner for Canada.—With the federation of the provinces in 1867, a new political entity was brought into existence, which could not avail itself of the services of the provincial agents. To overcome the inadequacy of the methods of communication between the Canadian and Imperial Governments (carried on at that time by correspondence between the Governor-General and the Secretary of State), the position of Canadian High Commissioner was created in 1879 (See R.S.C., 1906, c. 15). This official is the representative of the Canadian Government in London, appointed by the Canadian Government and clothed with specific powers as a medium through which constant and confidential communications pass between the Governments of Great Britain and of Canada. The duties of the office were defined in the Act as follows:—

(1) To act as representative and resident agent of the Dominion in the United Kingdom, and in that capacity to execute such powers and to perform such duties as may from time to time be conferred upon and assigned to him by the Governor in Council;

(2) To take the charge, supervision and control of the immigration offices and agencies in the United Kingdom, under the Minister of the Interior;

(3) To carry out such instructions as he may from time to time receive from the Governor in Council respecting the commercial, financial and general interests of the Dominion in the United Kingdom and elsewhere.

Sir Alexander Galt was the first Canadian High Commissioner, holding office from November, 1879, until May, 1883, when he was succeeded by Sir Charles Tupper. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal was appointed in 1896, Sir George H. Perley in 1914, and the present incumbent, Hon. P. C. Larkin, in February, 1922.

The Agent of Canada in Paris.—A somewhat similar office is that of the Agent of Canada in Paris, first occupied by the Hon. Hector Fabre in 1882, whose duties were defined as:— "to spread information in France and on the continent of Europe regarding Canada, its resources and its advantages as a field for emigration. That he will also solicit the attention of the capitalists of France to the minerals, timber and fish products of Canada and the promise which they offer in return for their development."

The agent is also instructed "to conform to any instructions which he may receive from the High Commissioner for Canada in London regarding steps to be taken to improve the commercial relations between France and Canada, and to report monthly to the Secretary of State the efforts which he may have made to carry out the duties entrusted to him."

Hon. Hector Fabre held the office until his death in 1910. His successor, Hon. Philippe Roy, was appointed in May, 1911, under the title "Commissaire Général du Canada en France."

Agents-General.—The older provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia still adhere to the practice of former days and are represented in London by Agents-General. These officials are appointed by the legislatures of the provinces under general authority given in the British North America Act, and act for their Governments in capacities very similar to that of the High Commissioner, with the exception, perhaps, that their duties have tended to become of a business rather than a diplomatic nature.

IV.—POPULATION.

The Population section of the Year Book contains in summary form the results of investigations into the number and the constitution of the population made by the censuses of Canada since Confederation, as well as in the general course of continuous administration. It is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which summarizes the growth and distribution of population between 1871 and 1921, as shown by the successive decennial censuses, in regard to the chief matters investigated at the censuses. The second deals with the vital statistics of the population, births, deaths, marriages and natural increase, and the third with immigration statistics and immigration policy. Taken as a whole, therefore, the section includes the chief available data on the population of Canada and its growth.

I.—GROWTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The modern census, now established in all civilized countries as the chief method of measuring periodically the population and its social and economic phenomena, has been described by a modern United States writer as the greatest single peace-time activity in which the government engages, both in respect of the physical extent of its organization and the important part which its results play in the general administration of public affairs.

Under the Canadian constitution, the legal *raison d'être* of the census is to determine representation in the House of Commons; after each decennial census a redistribution of seats in the House, following the course of the movement of population, is made in the manner described on pages 71 to 74 of this volume. But the census, especially since the introduction of methods of mechanical tabulation, has become far more than a counting of heads; it is a great periodical stocktaking of the people and their affairs, designed to show as fully as possible the stage which has been reached in the progress of the nation. Thus the numbers, local distribution, age, sex, racial origin, nationality, language, religion, education, housing and occupations of the people, severally constitute investigations of enormous importance, to which all the continuous and routine statistics collected in the ordinary course of administration must be related, if their importance is to be realized. The census, in fine, rounds out and completes the scheme of information upon which the government relies in conducting the affairs of the country.

On account of the requirements as to parliamentary representation and the payment of provincial subsidies, which are based on population, the Canadian census is taken on the *de jure* principle; *i.e.*, each person is counted as belonging to the locality in which he is regularly domiciled, irrespective of where he may be at the date of the enumeration. Under the *de facto* method each individual is counted as belonging to the locality where he is found on the census date. The *de facto* method is undoubtedly simpler, but the *de jure* better portrays the permanent condition of the population. The chief difficulty in its application is found in connection with holiday resorts, in the segregation of "visitors" and the tracing of "absentees"; a date prior to the opening of the holiday season is accordingly chosen for the date of the census. In the Canadian procedure, students and inmates of hospitals are assigned to their home localities, while inmates of prisons, jails, etc., are counted where found.

The material contained in this sub-section on the growth and general distribution of the population is a condensed presentation of the results of Canadian censuses since Confederation. For comparative purposes tables dealing with the population of the various countries and colonies included in the British Empire and of the countries of the world are appended.

1.—Census Statistics of General Population.

Since the creation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867, decennial censuses have been taken on the *de jure* plan as of the dates April 2, 1871, April 1, 1881, April 1, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911, and June 1, 1921. The population of Canada and its percentage distribution as on these dates, together with the absolute and percentage increases from decade to decade, is given in Tables 1 to 4 unconditionally following.

1.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in the census years 1871 to 1921.¹

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	108,891	109,078	103,259	93,798	88,615
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	440,572	450,396	459,574	492,338	523,837
New Brunswick.....	285,594	321,233	321,263	331,120	351,889	387,876
Quebec.....	1,191,516	1,359,027	1,488,535	1,648,898	2,005,776 ²	2,361,199
Ontario.....	1,020,851	1,926,922	2,114,321	2,182,947	2,527,292 ²	2,933,662
Manitoba.....	25,228	62,260	152,506	255,211	461,394 ²	610,118
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	91,279	492,432	757,510
Alberta.....	—	—	—	73,092	374,295 ²	588,454
British Columbia.....	36,247	49,459	98,173	178,657	392,480	524,582
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	27,219	8,512	4,157
Northwest Territories ³	48,000	56,446	98,967	20,139	6,507 ²	7,988
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	485
Total.....	3,689,257	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,453

2.—Percentage Distribution of Canadian Population by Provinces and Territories, 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	2.55	2.52	2.25	1.92	1.30	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	10.51	10.19	9.32	8.56	6.83	5.96
New Brunswick.....	7.74	7.43	6.65	6.16	4.88	4.41
Quebec.....	32.30	31.42	30.80	30.70	27.83	26.87
Ontario.....	43.94	44.56	43.74	40.64	35.07	33.38
Manitoba.....	0.68	1.44	3.16	4.75	6.40	6.94
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1.70	6.84	8.62
Alberta.....	—	—	—	1.36	5.19	6.70
British Columbia.....	0.98	1.14	2.03	3.33	5.45	5.97
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	0.51	0.12	0.05
Northwest Territories ³	1.30	1.30	2.05	0.37	0.09	0.09
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹The population of the Prairie Provinces, according to the quinquennial censuses of 1906 and 1916, was given as 1,329,149 of the 1924 Year Book. ²As corrected as a result of the Extension of Boundaries Act, 1911. ³As corrected by transfer of population of Fort Smith, 1908, to Northwest Territories. The population shown in the population of the Northwest Territories after 1891, also includes the population of the vast areas to form Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, and to extend the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

3.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871 and 1921, and numerical increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Increase in each decade from 1871 to 1921.					Popula- tion in 1921.	Increase, 1871 to 1921.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.		
P.E. Island.....	94,021	14,870	187	-5,819	-9,531	-5,113	88,615	-5,406
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	52,772	9,824	9,178	32,764	31,499	523,837	136,037
New Brunswick...	285,594	35,639	30	9,857	20,769	35,987	387,876	102,282
Quebec.....	1,191,516	167,511	129,508	160,363	356,878	355,423	2,361,199	1,169,683
Ontario.....	1,620,851	306,071	187,399	68,626	344,345	406,370	2,933,662	1,312,811
Manitoba.....	25,228	37,032	90,246	102,705	206,183	148,724	610,118	584,890
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	91,279	401,153	265,078	757,510	757,510
Alberta.....	-	-	-	73,022	301,273	214,159	588,454	588,454
British Columbia..	36,247	13,212	48,714	80,484	213,823	132,102	524,582	488,335
Yukon Territory..	-	-	-	27,219	-18,707	-4,355	4,157	4,157
Northwest Territories!.....	48,000	8,446	42,521	-78,838	-13,622	1,481	7,988	-40,012
Royal Canadian Navy.....	-	-	-	-	-	485	485	485
Canada.....	3,889,257	635,553	508,129	538,676	1,835,328	1,581,840	8,788,483	5,099,226

4.—Population of Canada by Provinces and Territories in 1871, and increase per cent by decades from 1871 to 1921.

Provinces or Territories.	Popula- tion in 1871.	Per cent increase by decades from 1871 to 1921.					Per cent increase in 50 years.
		1871 to 1881.	1881 to 1891.	1891 to 1901.	1901 to 1911.	1911 to 1921.	
Prince Edward Island.....	94,021	15.82	0.17	-5.33	-9.23	-5.46	-5.75
Nova Scotia.....	387,800	13.61	2.23	2.04	7.13	6.40	35.08
New Brunswick.....	285,594	12.48	0.01	3.07	6.27	10.23	35.82
Quebec.....	1,191,516	14.06	9.53	10.77	21.64	17.72	98.17
Ontario.....	1,620,851	18.88	9.73	3.25	15.77	16.08	80.99
Manitoba.....	25,228	146.79	144.95	67.34	80.79	32.23	2,318.42
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	439.48	53.83	-
Alberta.....	-	-	-	-	412.58	57.22	-
British Columbia.....	36,247	36.45	98.49	81.98	119.68	33.66	1,347.24
Yukon Territory.....	-	-	-	-	-68.73	-51.16	-
Northwest Territories!.....	48,000	17.60	75.33	-79.66	-67.67	22.76	-83.36
Canada.....	3,689,257	17.23	11.76	11.13	34.17	21.95	138.22

The decreases shown in the population of the Northwest Territories since 1891 are due to the separation therefrom of those areas to form the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon Territory, as well as to extend the boundaries of the older provinces of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba.

Early Censuses.—The credit of taking the first census of modern times belongs to Canada. The year was 1665, the census that of the colony of New France. Still earlier records of settlement at Port Royal (1605) and Quebec (1608) are extant; but the census of 1665 was a systematic "nominal" enumeration of the people, taken on the *de jure* principle, on a fixed date, showing age, sex, occupation, and conjugal and family condition. A supplementary enquiry in 1667 included the areas under cultivation and the numbers of sheep and cattle. When it is recalled that in Europe the first census dates only from the eighteenth century (those of France and England from the first year of the nineteenth) and that in the United States the census begins only with 1790, the achievement of the primitive St. Lawrence colony in instituting what is today one of the principal instruments of government may call for more than passing appreciation.

The census of 1665 (the results of which occupy 154 pages in manuscript, still to be seen in the Archives in Paris, with a transcript at Ottawa) showed some 3,215 souls. It was repeated at intervals more or less regularly for a hundred years. By 1685 the total had risen to 12,263, including 1,538 Indians collected in villages. By the end of the century it had passed 15,000, and this was doubled in the next twenty-five years. Not to present further details, it may be said that at the time of the cession (1763) the population of New France was about 70,000, of which another 10,000 French (thinned to these proportions by the expulsion of the Acadians) were scattered through what is now Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The British population of Nova Scotia was at this time about 9,000.

After the cession, our chief sources of statistics for half a century and more are the reports of colonial governors—more or less sporadic—though portions of the different sections under British rule were taken at irregular intervals. Hence settlement on a substantial scale in the Gulf Provinces and a feeling of relief from the Loyalist movement which followed the American Revolution at the end of which, *i.e.*, about the year of the Constitutional Act (1791), the population of Lower Canada was approximately 125,000, while the newly constituted province of Upper Canada under Lieutenant-Governor Simcoe numbered perhaps 30,000, and the addition of the Maritime colonies brought the total to well over 200,000. A decade later Canada began the nineteenth century with a population of probably not less than 250,000 or 260,000. Subsequent censuses gave the population of the different colonies as follows:—Upper Canada (1827) 160,000, (1840) 227,159; Lower Canada (1822) 427,165, (1841) 507,022. Nova Brunswick (1827) 73,170, (1840) 156,162; Nova Scotia (1817) 85,121, (1841) 202,377; Prince Edward Island (1822) 24,600, (1841) 47,042.

The policy of desultory census-taking was ended in 1847 by an Act of the Canadian Legislature creating a "Board of Registration and Statistics" with instructions "to collect statistics and adopt measures for disseminating or establishing the same," and providing also for a decennial census. The first census of Canada under was taken in 1851, and as similar censuses were taken by New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in the same year, we have a regular measure of population growth in Canada over the past seventy years. The figures show a very rapid development, especially in Ontario, whilst the sixties showed only less substantial gains. In the years following Confederation, again, there was a spurt, the increase between 1871 and 1881 (which included several lean years towards the end, being 600,000 or 17.23 p.c. In neither of the last two decades of the nineteenth century, however, was this record equalled, either absolutely or relatively, the gains in each being under 550,000, or 12 p.c. With the end of the century the population of Canada had reached approximately five and a quarter millions, or twenty times that of 1841.

Expansion in the Twentieth Century.—It is within the confines of the present century that the most spectacular expansion of the Canadian population has taken place. The outstanding feature was, of course, the opening of settlement of the "last best West." The unorganized territories of British North America had been ceded to the Dominion soon after Confederation, and the West had been tapped and traversed by the Canadian Pacific Railway in the eighties and nineties. But though western population was doubled in each of these decades, it was only with the launching of a large-scale immigration movement after 1900 that western settlement and production became a first-rate economic factor. Simultaneously an almost equally striking development occurred in the industrial centres of Eastern Canada, which formed the immediate basis for the move upon the West. At the back, of

course, was the heavy inflow of British and other capital—a total of two and a half billions of dollars within a dozen years—which went to finance the large constructive undertakings (chiefly railway and municipal) which characterized the movement, and which represented at bottom the traditional policy of England in search of cheap and abundant food for her workshop population. The years 1901 to 1911, in brief, form the *decas mirabilis* of Canadian expansion. The immigration movement just mentioned, which had previously run well under 50,000 per annum, rose rapidly to over five times that volume, eventually passing 400,000 in a single year. In the ten years 1901 to 1911 it totalled over 1,800,000, and though at least a third of these were lost (partly in the return to Europe of labour temporarily attracted by the railway and other developments in progress, and partly in the never-ceasing and natural “drag” of the United States upon a virile and less wealthy people), it formed the chief factor in the gain of 34 p.c. which the total population of Canada registered in that decade, and which was larger than the relative growth of any other country during the same period. The movement was continued and even intensified in the first three years of the second decade of the century, after which a recession set in to which the outbreak of war gave a new and wholly unexpected turn. Nevertheless the decade which closed with the census of 1921 again showed over 1,800,000 immigrant arrivals in Canada, and though the proportionate loss of these was very heavy (probably as much as two-thirds), Canada’s relative gain for the decade was again among the largest in the world.

The Census of 1921.—According to the final results of the 1921 census, the total population of the Dominion on June 1, 1921, was 8,788,483, as compared with 7,206,643 on June 1, 1911, an increase of 1,581,840, or 21·95 p.c. in the decade, as compared with 34·17 p.c. during the decade from 1901 to 1911. Reduced as is the rate of increase during the past ten years, it is higher than the rate of increase in any other of the principal countries of the British Empire except Australia, where the rate was only slightly greater, and considerably higher than that of the United States.

The countries which comprise the British Empire, as also the United States, have on the whole suffered much less in actual loss of life from the war and its consequences than have the continental countries of Europe. None of them has actually declined in population during the period, as many continental European countries have done. Their percentage increases, however, have in almost all cases been lower than in the previous decade. Thus the population of England and Wales increased between 1911 and 1921 only from 36,070,492 to 37,885,242, or 4·93 p.c., as compared with an increase of 10·89 p.c. in the previous decade; Scotland, again, increased only from 4,760,904 to 4,882,288, or 2·5 p.c., as compared with 6·5 p.c. between 1901 and 1911.

Of the overseas Dominions, New Zealand increased from 1,008,468 to 1,218,270, or 20·8 p.c., as compared with 30·5 p.c., while the white population of South Africa increased from 1,276,242 to 1,522,442, or 19·3 p.c. On the other hand, the Commonwealth of Australia, the only Dominion to grow more rapidly in the second decade of the twentieth century than in the first, increased from 4,455,005 in 1911 to 5,436,794 in 1921, or 22·04 p.c., as compared with 18·05 p.c. The population of the continental United States increased between 1910 and 1920 from 91,972,266 to 105,710,620, an increase of 14·9 p.c., as compared with 21 p.c. in the preceding decade.

Considering now the Dominion of Canada itself, it becomes evident from Table 1 that in this country, as formerly in the United States, there is a distinct

movement of population from East to West. In the decade from 1911 to 1921 there occurred in the four western provinces an increase of population from 1,720,601 to 2,480,664, or 44·2 p.c., while the five eastern provinces increased from 5,471,023 to 6,295,189, an increase of 824,166 persons, which, though absolutely larger than the figure for the West, constitutes an increase of only 15 p.c. over the 1911 population. The same conclusion may be deduced from Table 2, which shows that while in 1871 only 2·96 p.c., and in 1881 only 3·88 p.c. of the population of the country dwelt west of the lake of the Woods, the percentage in 1891 was 5·21, in 1901, 12·02, in 1911, 24·09, and in 1921, 28·37. On the other hand, the three eastern Maritime provinces, which in 1871 contained 20·80 p.c. of the population of the Dominion, had in 1881, 20·14 p.c., in 1891, 18·22 p.c., in 1901, 16·64 p.c., in 1911, 13·01 p.c. and in 1921 only 11·38 p.c. of the population. Ontario and Quebec—the old pre-Confederation Province of Canada—still remain the chief centre of population, their population being in 1921 60·25 p.c. of the total, as compared with 76·24 p.c. in 1871, 75·98 p.c. in 1881, 74·54 p.c. in 1891, 71·34 p.c. in 1901 and 62·90 p.c. in 1911. In other words, the net result of the half century has been that in 1921 only three-fifths of the population of the Dominion lived in these provinces, as compared with more than three-fourths in 1871.

In 1881 the "centre" of population east and west was in the county of Prescott, Ontario, not far from Caledonia village. In 1891 it had moved west to the vicinity of Ottawa, where it remained in 1901. In 1911 the county of Victoria, Ontario, contained the centre, and it was probably in Parry Sound district, Ontario, in 1921.

The populations of the several provinces and electoral districts of Canada in 1921 are given by sex in Table 5. Populations for smaller areas (sub-districts, etc.) are given in the great table extending from page 11 to page 218 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

5.—Area and Population of Canada, by Provinces and Electoral Districts, 1921, 1911 and 1901.

NOTE.—The land areas here given for the provinces and electoral districts are measured by a planimeter on the map, and include the areas of small lakes and other waters which have not been measured.

Provinces and Districts.	Land area in sq. miles.	Population, 1921.				Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per sq. mile.		
Canada	3,654,200·00 ¹	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	2·41	7,706,643	5,371,315
Prince Edward Island ...	2,184·36 ¹	44,887	43,728	88,615	40·56	93,728	103,259
King's.....	641·18	10,570	9,875	20,445	31·88	22,636	24,725
Prince.....	775·23	16,000	15,404	31,404	40·50	32,779	35,000
Queen's.....	764·95	18,291	18,359	36,650	47·91	38,313	43,134
Nova Scotia	21,068·00 ¹	266,472	257,365	523,837	24·86	492,338	459,514
Antigonish and Guys- borough.....	2,212·00	13,988	13,110	27,098	12·25	29,016	31,957
Cape Breton North and Victoria.....	1,355·10	16,031	15,294	31,325	23·11	29,888	34,650
Cape Breton South and Richmond.....	1,210·90	39,759	36,602	76,362	62·66	66,625	48,602
Colchester.....	1,451·00	12,647	12,549	25,196	17·36	23,664	24,900
Cumberland.....	1,683·00	21,072	20,119	41,191	24·47	40,543	36,163
Digby and Annapolis.....	1,983·65	14,633	14,332	28,965	14·60	29,871	30,579
Halifax City and County.....	2,123·38	48,465	48,773	97,238	45·78	80,257	74,662
Hants.....	1,229·00	10,165	9,574	19,739	16·06	19,703	20,056
Inverness.....	1,408·75	12,421	11,387	23,808	16·90	25,571	24,353
King's.....	864·00	12,045	11,678	23,723	27·45	21,780	21,937
Lunenburg.....	1,202·00	17,295	16,447	33,742	28·07	33,290	32,389
Pictou.....	1,124·00	20,537	20,314	40,851	36·31	35,356	35,450
Shelburne and Queen's....	2,022·48	11,913	11,522	23,435	11·58	24,211	24,428
Yarmouth and Clare.....	1,195·69	15,511	15,663	31,174	26·90	22,097	21,454

¹By map measurement.

5.—Area and Population of Canada, by Provinces and Electoral Districts, 1921, 1911 and 1901—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Land area in sq. miles.	Population, 1921.				Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per sq. mile.		
New Brunswick	27,911-00 ¹	197,351	190,525	387,876	13-90	351,889	331,120
Charlotte.....	1,281-49	10,553	10,582	21,135	16-70	21,147	22,415
Gloucester.....	1,869-81	19,697	18,987	38,684	20-68	32,662	27,936
Kent.....	1,778-02	12,317	11,599	23,916	13-45	24,376	23,958
Northumberland.....	1,710-60	17,354	16,631	33,985	7-16	31,194	28,543
Restigouche and Madawaska.....	2,342-56	22,538	20,719	43,257	9-46	32,365	22,897
Royal.....	2,855-53	16,698	15,380	32,078	11-23	31,491	32,832
St. John City, County and Albert.....	1,302-88	33,754	35,339	69,093	53-03	63,263	62,684
Victoria and Carleton.....	3,402-64	17,706	16,194	33,900	9-96	32,990	30,446
Westmoreland.....	1,442-18	26,959	26,428	53,387	37-02	44,621	42,060
York and Sunbury.....	4,693-74	19,755	18,666	38,421	8-18	37,780	37,349
Ontario	1,067,466-66	1,180,528	1,181,771	2,362,299	3-42	2,605,776	1,618,888
Argenteuil.....	783-36	9,085	8,080	17,165	21-91	16,766	16,407
Balogh.....	346-14	9,003	9,032	18,035	52-10	18,206	18,181
Beauce.....	1,891-04	27,320	26,521	53,841	28-47	51,399	43,129
Beauharnois.....	147-03	9,805	10,083	19,888	135-26	20,802	21,732
Bellechasse.....	652-64	10,665	10,525	21,190	32-47	21,141	18,706
Berthier.....	2,192-74	9,927	9,890	19,817	9-04	19,872	19,980
Bonaventure.....	3,463-61	14,879	14,213	29,092	8-40	28,110	24,495
Brome.....	488-15	7,024	6,447	13,471	27-60	13,216	13,397
Chambly and Verchères.....	337-00	17,285	17,358	34,643	102-80	28,715	24,318
Champlain.....	1,497-95	24,760	23,249	48,009	32-05	39,824	32,015
Charlevoix-Montmorency.....	4,303-09	14,642	14,232	28,874	6-71	27,972	25,813
Châteauguay-Huntingdon.....	626-52	13,582	13,149	26,731	42-67	26,562	27,562
Chicoutimi-Saguenay.....	492,140-74 ²	47,182	43,427	90,609	0-18	65,888	48,291
Compton.....	1,439-04	16,945	15,340	32,285	22-44	29,630	26,260
Dorchester.....	941-60	15,038	13,916	28,954	30-75	25,096	21,007
Drummond & Arthabaska.....	1,197-82	22,816	22,007	44,823	37-42	41,590	38,999
Gaspé.....	4,551-47	20,945	19,430	40,375	8-87	35,001	30,683
Georges-Etienne Cartier.....	-	26,746	28,054	54,800	-	51,937	53,673
Hochelaga.....	-	35,828	37,698	73,526	-	44,884	14,193
Hull.....	1,023-18	22,020	21,621	43,641	42-55	37,917	33,851
Jacques Cartier.....	86-94	44,178	45,119	89,297	1,027-11	56,855	21,966
Joliette.....	3,013-50	12,700	13,213	25,913	8-60	23,911	22,255
Kamouraska.....	1,037-50	11,137	10,877	22,014	21-22	20,888	19,099
Labelle.....	2,948-80	18,931	16,996	35,927	12-18	30,115	22,291
Laprairie and Napierville.....	319-20	10,352	9,713	20,065	62-86	19,335	19,633
L'Assomption-Montcalm.....	4,448-40	14,225	14,093	28,318	6-37	28,506	26,996
Laurier-Outremont.....	-	34,201	37,846	72,047	-	44,264	13,237
Laval-Two Mountains.....	378-12	14,459	13,855	28,314	74-88	25,275	24,686
Lévis.....	271-83	16,523	16,800	33,323	122-59	28,913	26,210
L'Islet.....	772-80	9,097	8,762	17,859	23-11	16,435	14,439
Lotbinière.....	726-40	10,992	10,845	21,837	30-06	22,158	20,039
Maisonnette.....	58-10	32,298	32,635	64,933	1,117-61	33,796	12,402
Maskinongé.....	2,940-00	8,609	8,336	16,945	5-76	16,509	15,813
Matane.....	3,495-67	18,795	17,508	36,303	10-39	27,539	18,521
Mégantic.....	780-16	17,161	16,472	33,633	43-11	31,314	23,878
Missisquoi.....	375-21	8,887	8,822	17,709	47-20	17,466	17,339
Montmagny.....	630-13	11,341	10,656	21,997	34-91	17,356	14,757
Nicolet.....	626-07	14,541	14,854	29,695	47-43	30,065	27,209
Pontiac.....	126,385-43 ³	25,169	21,032	46,201	0-36	31,479	28,127
Portneuf.....	6,722-91	17,350	17,102	34,452	5-12	30,260	24,176
Quebec County.....	2,799-59	15,234	15,896	31,130	11-12	28,046	24,381
Quebec East.....	2-20	17,836	20,494	38,330	17,422-73	30,922	28,645
Quebec South.....	3-59	12,239	15,467	27,706	7,717-55	24,163	21,833
Quebec West.....	116-66	18,349	19,644	37,993	325-67	30,506	24,897
Richelieu.....	193-10	9,289	9,475	18,764	97-17	19,810	18,576
Richmond and Wolfe.....	1,224-32	21,693	20,555	42,248	34-61	39,491	34,137
Rimouski.....	2,089-44	13,685	13,655	27,340	13-17	23,951	21,636
St. Ann.....	-	25,884	26,165	52,049	-	41,541	41,225
St. Antoine.....	-	14,823	17,571	32,394	-	34,794	47,653
St. Denis.....	-	38,276	40,644	78,920	-	45,141	10,391
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville.....	520-58	17,910	18,844	36,754	70-60	35,473	34,950

¹By map measurement.
organized parts.

²Includes part added by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

³Includes un-

5.—Area and Population of Canada, by Provinces and Electoral Districts, 1921, 1911 and 1901—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Land area in sq. miles.	Population, 1921.				Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion, 1901.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per sq. mile		
Quebec—concluded.							
St. James.....	-	20,461	21,981	42,442	-	41,291	-
St. John and Iberville....	403-02	11,943	11,575	23,518	58-55	21,662	20,777
St. Lawrence-St. George.	-	18,150	18,762	36,912	-	38,883	21,000
St. Mary.....	-	30,842	29,000	59,842	-	-	-
Shefford.....	567-20	11,555	11,541	23,096	40-91	20,000	19,000
Sherbrooke.....	237-59	15,148	14,750	29,898	125-50	20,000	19,000
Stanstead.....	437-47	11,711	11,600	23,311	54-00	20,000	19,000
Temiscouata.....	1,806-18	22,678	21,611	44,289	24-50	20,000	19,000
Terrebonne.....	781-82	16,901	16,901	33,802	43-21	20,000	19,000
Three Rivers and St. Maurice.....	2,568-65	11,000	11,000	22,000	8-50	20,000	19,000
Vaudreuil-Soulanges.....	359-75	11,000	11,000	22,000	61-20	20,000	19,000
Westmount-St. Henri.....	-	11,000	11,000	22,000	-	20,000	19,000
Wright.....	2,297-27	11,000	11,000	22,000	9-61	21,171	19,588
Yamaska.....	393-12	9,432	9,408	18,840	47-92	20,387	21,506
Ontario							
Algoma East.....	20,678-17	1,431,700	1,431,700	2,863,400	138-50	1,207,000	1,100,000
Algoma West.....	22,155-05	18,000	18,000	36,000	16-20	18,000	17,000
Brant.....	334-75	10,000	10,000	20,000	60-00	10,000	10,000
Brantford.....	86-86	10,000	10,000	20,000	230-00	10,000	10,000
Bruce North.....	955-95	10,000	10,000	20,000	21-00	10,000	10,000
Bruce South.....	699-46	11,000	11,000	22,000	31-40	10,000	10,000
Carleton.....	650-57	16,751	15,000	31,751	48-70	10,000	10,000
Dufferin.....	556-64	7,990	7,419	15,409	27-60	10,000	10,000
Dundas.....	576-11	12,338	11,950	24,288	42-00	10,000	10,000
Durham.....	628-98	12,457	11,172	23,629	37-60	10,000	10,000
Elgin East.....	362-52	8,822	8,401	17,223	47-40	10,000	10,000
Elgin West.....	357-58	13,860	13,818	27,678	77-00	10,000	10,000
Essex North.....	239-27	37,111	31,925	69,036	290-00	28,000	26,000
Essex South.....	467-53	16,129	15,296	31,425	67-21	29,541	29,955
Fort William and Rainy River.....	12,784-68	21,573	18,988	40,561	2-19	21,158	18,000
Frontenac.....	1,595-91	10,672	9,748	20,420	12-77	10,000	10,000
Glengarry and Stormont.	697-33	10,500	10,015	20,515	29-50	10,000	10,000
Grenville.....	462-83	8,000	8,378	16,378	35-40	10,000	10,000
Grey North.....	695-79	15,000	15,700	30,700	44-00	10,000	10,000
Grey Southeast.....	1,068-03	14,000	11,771	25,771	24-00	10,000	10,000
Haldimand.....	488-13	19,880	19,000	38,880	79-60	10,000	10,000
Halton.....	322-69	12,748	12,131	24,879	77-00	10,000	10,000
Hamilton East.....	2-69	21,000	21,847	42,847	18,500-00	10,000	10,000
Hamilton West.....	3-54	18,800	26,000	44,800	11,100-00	10,000	10,000
Hastings East.....	1,291-41	11,997	11,975	23,972	18-80	10,000	10,000
Hastings West.....	1,031-57	17,100	17,001	34,101	33-00	10,000	10,000
Huron North.....	660-11	11,557	11,880	23,437	35-00	10,000	10,000
Huron South.....	635-31	11,000	11,800	22,800	35-00	10,000	10,000
Kent.....	818-50	26,000	25,000	51,000	62-00	10,000	10,000
Kingston.....	3-54	12,000	11,000	23,000	6,800-00	10,000	10,000
Lambton East.....	617-81	11,000	11,717	22,717	36-80	10,000	10,000
Lambton West.....	575-57	10,674	15,312	25,986	44-60	10,000	10,000
Lanark.....	1,137-90	10,000	10,000	20,000	17-00	10,000	10,000
Leeds.....	899-68	17,558	17,311	34,869	38-80	10,000	10,000
Lennox and Addington.....	1,169-77	9,000	9,000	18,000	15-20	10,000	10,000
Lincoln.....	332-41	24,874	23,751	48,625	146-00	10,000	10,000
London.....	6-65	25,000	28,474	53,474	8,900-00	10,000	10,000
Middlesex East.....	481-00	14,581	13,113	27,694	58-18	10,000	10,000
Middlesex West.....	752-14	12,678	12,355	25,033	33-28	10,000	10,000
Muskoka.....	1,585-28	10,157	9,286	19,443	12-35	11,000	10,000
Nipissing.....	11,157-92	31,508	27,067	58,575	5-35	11,000	10,000
Norfolk.....	634-26	13,305	13,001	26,306	41-56	27,110	27,100
Northumberland.....	704-29	15,012	15,500	30,512	43-32	32,880	33,550
Ontario North.....	594-82	7,875	7,545	15,420	26-00	11,101	18,000
Ontario South.....	347-65	15,762	15,312	31,074	89-37	25,805	25,000
Ottawa.....	4-75	43,232	50,508	93,740	19,734-74	77,000	50,000
Oxford North.....	410-56	12,232	12,295	24,527	59-74	25,000	25,000
Oxford South.....	353-99	11,133	11,102	22,235	62-80	22,000	22,000

¹By map measurement.

5.—Area and Population of Canada, by Provinces and Electoral Districts, 1921, 1911 and 1901—continued.

Provinces and Districts.	Land area in sq. miles.	Population, 1921.				Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per sq. mile.		
Ontario—concluded.							
Parkdale.....	-	38,826	41,960	80,780	-	59,609	22,309
Parry Sound.....	4,336-00	14,716	12,306	27,022	6-23	26,547	24,936
Peel.....	468-51	12,371	11,525	23,896	51-01	22,102	21,477
Perth North.....	429-77	16,223	16,238	32,461	75-53	30,235	29,256
Perth South.....	409-81	9,315	9,067	18,382	44-85	18,947	20,615
Peterborough East.....	891-38	7,101	6,615	13,716	15-38	15,499	16,291
Peterborough West.....	553-81	14,382	14,936	29,318	52-93	26,151	20,704
Port Arthur and Kenora.....	207,570-90	24,136	19,164	43,300	0-21	39,109	10,526
Prescott.....	494-29	13,429	13,049	26,478	53-56	26,968	27,035
Prince Edward.....	390-40	8,288	8,518	16,806	43-04	17,150	17,864
Renfrew North.....	1,057-81	12,339	11,617	23,956	22-64	23,617	24,556
Renfrew South.....	1,644-95	13,765	13,296	27,061	16-45	27,852	27,676
Russell.....	698-68	22,084	21,329	43,413	62-13	39,434	35,166
Simcoe East.....	529-39	18,888	18,234	37,122	70-12	35,294	29,845
Simcoe North.....	574-88	11,227	10,873	22,100	38-44	24,699	26,071
Simcoe South.....	558-61	12,655	12,155	24,810	44-41	25,060	26,399
Timiskaming.....	46,211-00	30,219	21,349	51,568	1-11	37,380	3,378
Toronto Centre.....	-	25,326	26,442	51,768	-	54,792	45,888
Toronto East.....	-	31,096	33,729	64,825	-	53,712	36,763
Toronto North.....	-	32,378	40,100	72,478	-	51,318	20,766
Toronto South.....	-	19,335	18,261	37,596	-	43,956	38,108
Toronto West.....	-	32,717	35,680	68,397	-	57,804	41,069
Victoria.....	2,834-23	17,621	16,374	33,995	11-99	36,499	38,511
Waterloo North.....	273-20	20,591	21,107	41,698	152-62	33,619	27,124
Waterloo South.....	242-63	16,440	17,128	33,568	138-35	28,988	25,470
Welland.....	387-27	36,360	30,308	66,668	172-14	42,163	31,588
Wellington North.....	580-46	10,182	9,651	19,833	34-16	22,292	26,120
Wellington South.....	438-88	17,161	17,166	34,327	78-21	32,200	29,526
Wentworth.....	451-97	32,574	31,875	64,449	142-59	34,634	26,818
York East.....	64-52	38,163	39,787	77,950	1,208-15	32,864	8,478
York North.....	430-56	11,840	11,296	23,136	53-73	22,415	22,419
York South.....	202-28	49,572	50,482	100,054	494-63	31,933	18,964
York West.....	158-52	35,361	35,320	70,681	445-88	35,831	17,905
Manitoba							
Brandon.....	231,926-00 ¹	320,567	289,551	610,118	2-63	461,394	255,211
Brandon.....	2,914-06	21,315	18,868	40,183	13-78	39,734	25,047
Dauphin.....	5,468-75	19,254	16,228	35,482	6-49	23,358	12,617
Lisgar.....	1,979-96	15,652	14,269	29,921	15-11	25,978	26,899
Macdonald.....	2,390-90	12,936	10,888	23,824	9-96	20,802	17,324
Marquette.....	5,454-24	22,433	18,821	41,254	7-56	32,384	20,435
Neepawa.....	3,491-53	15,464	12,892	28,356	8-12	23,923	19,140
Nelson.....	173,975-18	10,705	9,101	19,806	0-11	11,737	2,359
Portage la Prairie.....	1,710-22	12,027	10,227	22,254	13-01	22,059	14,969
Provencher.....	4,261-36	15,819	13,489	29,308	6-87	24,276	14,129
Selkirk.....	10,689-84	29,639	25,756	55,395	5-18	32,653	16,443
Souris.....	3,586-35	14,341	12,069	26,410	7-36	27,133	22,634
Springfield.....	15,944-15	30,935	27,935	58,870	3-69	37,247	20,290
Winnipeg Centre.....		39,125	37,345	76,470		58,903	
Winnipeg North.....	59-46	32,060	30,897	62,957	3,347-71	45,682	42,925
Winnipeg South.....		28,862	30,766	59,628		35,525	
Saskatchewan							
Assiniboia.....	243,381-00 ¹	413,700	343,810	757,510	3-12	492,432	91,279
Assiniboia.....	5,850-86	18,831	15,958	34,789	5-95	31,975	9,053
Battleford.....	6,651-96	18,561	15,080	33,641	5-06	21,667	1,355
Humboldt.....	8,320-95	30,300	24,925	55,225	6-63	36,617	1,652
Kindersley.....	11,264-30	25,758	19,014	44,772	3-97	22,299	31
Last Mountain.....	7,085-51	27,731	22,324	50,055	7-06	33,093	1,575
Mackenzie.....	5,856-34	29,907	25,722	55,629	9-49	36,940	11,984
Maple Creek.....	15,149-09	31,318	24,746	56,064	3-70	19,730	1,473
Moose Jaw.....	5,591-12	27,376	23,027	50,403	9-01	31,552	3,725
North Battleford.....	72,500-00	26,121	21,260	47,381	0-66	24,330	4,579
Prince Albert.....	76,571-00	31,054	25,775	56,829	0-74	35,839	16,644
Qu'Appelle.....	4,458-06	18,819	16,017	34,836	7-81	30,470	17,133
Regina.....	2,063-25	26,395	23,582	49,977	24-22	44,202	6,581
Saltcoats.....	4,554-69	23,621	20,174	43,795	9-62	32,313	10,874

¹By map measurement.

5.—Area and Population of Canada, by Provinces and Electoral Districts, 1921, 1911 and 1901—concluded.

Provinces and Districts.	Land area in sq. miles.	Population, 1921.				Population, 1911.	Population, 1901.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Per sq. mile		
Saskatchewan —concluded.							
Saskatoon.....	3,153.38	28,862	26,289	55,151	15.97	31,633	2,964
Swift Current.....	7,958.48	29,220	24,055	53,275	6.69	28,691	484
Weyburn.....	6,051.89	19,826	15,862	35,688	5.89	31,081	1,172
Alberta	252,925.00	324,208	264,246	588,454	2.33	374,295	73,032
Battle River.....	13,191.90	27,483	21,690	49,173	3.73	26,352	597
Bow River.....	11,259.86	32,460	22,896	55,356	4.92	27,304	1,565
Calgary East.....	2,033.59	23,819	21,176	44,995	22.13	35,163	5,526
Calgary West.....	4,630.00	22,733	21,608	44,341	9.58	30,023	3,546
Edmonton East.....	57,172.40	30,719	25,829	56,548	0.99	30,926	7,685
Edmonton West.....	112,497.43	11,947	32,320	71,267	0.65	33,386	7,041
Lethbridge.....	5,498.33	21,072	16,627	37,699	6.86	29,487	5,995
Macleod.....	9,017.00	18,976	15,032	34,008	3.77	30,779	8,228
Medicine Hat.....	12,497.00	23,982	19,197	43,179	3.46	24,697	3,185
Red Deer.....	13,431.84	27,426	22,203	49,629	3.69	37,597	7,568
Strathcona.....	5,309.09	22,682	19,838	42,520	8.01	28,355	12,635
Victoria.....	6,386.45	30,909	25,830	56,739	8.88	38,316	8,851
British Columbia	353,416.00	293,499	231,173	524,672	1.48	392,489	178,657
Burrard.....	620.79	34,387	35,535	69,922	112.63	48,493	1,267
Cariboo.....	164,693.50	23,934	15,900	39,834	0.24	26,541	29,155 ²
Comox-Alberni.....	18,227.46	20,665	11,344	32,009	1.75	19,739	8,444
Fraser Valley.....	304.95	17,054	11,757	28,811	94.48	22,645	8,219
Kootenay East.....	13,367.11	11,983	7,154	19,137	1.43	22,466	8,446
Kootenay West.....	12,979.11	16,880	13,622	30,502	2.35	28,373	23,516
Nanaimo.....	2,717.00	26,079	21,931	48,010	17.67	31,878	22,293
New Westminster.....	6,102.41	25,059	20,925	45,984	7.51	29,384	14,855
Skeena.....	123,896.14	19,083	9,851	28,934	0.23	22,685	13,013
Vancouver Centre.....	5.73	34,867	26,012	60,879	10,624.60	60,104	27,010
Vancouver South.....	32.24	23,439	22,698	46,137	1,431.04	20,446	1,520
Victoria.....	7.50	20,107	18,620	38,727	5,163.60	31,660	20,919
Yale.....	10,462.06	19,872	15,826	35,698	3.41	28,066	3
Yukon	206,427.00	2,819	1,338	4,157	0.02	8,512	27,219
Northwest Territories.....	1,258,217.00	4,129	3,859	7,988	0.006	6,507	20,129
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	485	—	485	—	—	—
Total	3,654,200 ¹	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	2.41	7,206,643	5,371,345

¹By map measurement.²Includes Yale District.³Included in Cariboo District.

Density of Population.—The density of population in 1921 (*i.e.*, the number of persons per square mile of the land area), is shown by provinces and for the country as a whole in Table 6. Generally speaking, the density of population decreases as one travels westward, but the enormous area of the province of Quebec reduces the density of its population to the low figure of 3.42. As among the nine provinces, the density of population is greatest in Prince Edward Island and least in British Columbia.

6.—Density of Population in Canada, by Provinces and Territories, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1911.	1921.	Provinces.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	42.91	40.56	Saskatchewan.....	2.02	3.12
Nova Scotia.....	23.37	24.86	Alberta.....	1.48	2.33
New Brunswick.....	12.61	13.90	British Columbia.....	1.11	1.48
Quebec.....	2.90	3.42	Yukon Territory.....	0.04	0.02
Ontario.....	6.91	8.02	Northwest Territories.....	0.005	0.006
Manitoba.....	1.99	2.63			
			Average for Canada.....	1.97	2.41

Elements of Growth.—The former lack of comprehensive and comparable vital statistics for the whole of Canada, together with the lack of statistics of emigration, makes it difficult to determine how far the growth of population since the commencement of the twentieth century is due to natural increase and how far to immigration. The following estimate (Table 7) may, however, be of interest. During the last decade, in addition to some 60,000 Canadians who died overseas and nearly 20,000 who took their discharge in the United Kingdom, there were also great numbers of residents of Canada—most of them recent immigrants—who left Canada to join the forces of the Mother Country and of her allies in the Great War and did not return. The estimated figure given for emigration in the decade 1911-1921 may therefore be regarded as of a distinctly abnormal character.

7.—Movement of Population, including estimated Natural Increase, recorded Immigration and estimated Emigration, for the intercensal periods 1901-1911 and 1911-1921.

Decades and Items.	No.
Decade 1901-1911—	
Population, Census of April 1, 1901.....	5,371,315
Natural increase (1901-1911), estimated.....	853,566
Immigration (April 1, 1901 to May 31, 1911).....	1,847,651
Total.....	8,072,532
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Emigration (April 1, 1901, to May 31, 1911), estimated.....	865,889
Decade 1911-1921—	
Population, Census of June 1, 1911.....	7,206,643
Natural increase (1911-1921), estimated.....	1,150,659
Immigration (June 1, 1911, to May 31, 1921).....	1,728,921
Total.....	10,086,223
Population, Census of June 1, 1921.....	8,788,483
Emigration (June 1, 1911, to June 1, 1921), estimated.....	1,297,740 ¹
Net gain in population, 1901-1911.....	1,835,328
Net gain in population, 1911-1921.....	1,581,840

¹This figure includes also the 60,000 Canadian lives lost at the front and the soldiers (about 20,000) enlisting in the Canadian forces and receiving their discharge in the United Kingdom.

Annual Estimates of Population, 1922-25.—While the populations in different countries are actually counted at decennial or quinquennial censuses, annual estimates of population are required by modern States for many purposes, such as the calculation of birth, death and marriage rates, and of per capita figures of production, trade, finance, consumption, etc. In different countries various methods of obtaining annual figures of post-censal populations are adopted. For example, in countries so far distant from the other civilized countries of the world as Australia and New Zealand, it is possible, with good vital statistics and records of the comparatively few arrivals and departures, to obtain the actual population at any particular date with approximate accuracy by the simple method of adding births and arrivals and subtracting deaths and departures during the period elapsed since the census. For Canada, on account of her 4,000 miles of common boundary line with the United States, crossed every day by many thousands of people in either direction, this method is impracticable; consequently our annual figure of population must be an estimate pure and simple. This indeed is the case in almost all civilized countries, though their methods of making the estimate vary.

Thus, the method of arithmetical progression is widely used in the older countries of the world, and also in the United States; this method involves the annual addition to the population of the country and of particular areas within it of one-

fifth or one-tenth of the numerical increase in the last quinquennial or decennial inter-censal period. This method is not yet applicable to Canada, where immigration is still relatively heavy and the growth of population rapid. The method of geometrical progression, involving the addition each year to the population of a certain percentage of the population at the commencement of that year, is also generally inapplicable to Canada, as in only two decades since 1871 has the multiplication of this method given approximately accurate results.

In making the estimates of Canadian population, the Bureau of Statistics has adopted the method of fitting a series of curves to the populations of the different provinces, as ascertained at the six decennial censuses since 1871, using the curve which is found on trial to fit the population-history of the province, and adding the results for the provinces to obtain the population of the Dominion.

The estimated population of each province for each year since 1921 is given in Table 8. The mathematical formulas used in obtaining the estimate for each province may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician. Since the estimates are of a mathematical character, based upon the experience of half a century, they show the normal situation, not necessarily the actual situation at a particular point of time. In such a table of normal growth, good years are not credited with their full addition to the population, while bad years receive more credit than is their due. Nevertheless, the table is believed to represent approximately the broad facts of the situation.

8.—Census Population of Canada, by Provinces, as at June 1, 1921, with Estimated Populations as at June 1, 1922-1925.

Provinces.	Census Population, 1921.	Estimates.			
		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	88,615	88,400	88,020	87,700	87,300
Nova Scotia.....	523,837	527,100	530,000	533,000	536,900
New Brunswick.....	387,876	391,700	395,500	399,400	403,300
Quebec.....	2,361,199	2,400,000	2,439,000	2,480,000	2,520,000
Ontario.....	2,933,662	2,976,000	3,019,000	3,062,000	3,103,000
Manitoba.....	610,118	627,000	637,400	647,000	656,400
Saskatchewan.....	757,510	778,000	797,000	815,000	833,000
Alberta.....	588,454	605,000	621,000	637,000	651,700
British Columbia.....	524,582	535,000	544,000	553,000	560,500
Yukon.....	4,157	3,800	3,600	3,550	3,500
Northwest Territories.....	7,988	8,150	8,320	8,490	8,600
Canada.....	8,788,483	8,940,150	9,082,840	9,226,740	9,364,200

2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* basis. The causes of this excess of female population are:—(1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the last of these causes results in a general excess of male over female population. Both of these phenomena are exemplified in Table 11.

In Canada there has been such an excess of male population from the commencement of its history, the first census of 1665 showing 2,034 males to only 1,181 females. As the colony increased in numbers, the disproportion between the sexes became smaller, more especially since the French-Canadian population after about

1680 was not reinforced by immigration from the old world. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada for purposes of settlement was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females in the country. At the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,967 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada, and since Confederation the same phenomenon of considerable excess of males has occurred throughout the growing Northwest. The great immigration of the first decade of the present century resulted in raising what is called the "masculinity" of the Canadian population (*i.e.*, the excess of males over females per 100 of population) to the highest point in recent history, *viz.*, 6.07 in 1911. The great war, however, both checked immigration and took some 60,000 young Canadian male lives as its toll, with the result that at the census of 1921 the masculinity of our population was only 3 p.c.—515 males to 485 females per 1,000 of population. Thus masculinity in the country as a whole and also in all the provinces except Prince Edward Island, has been since 1911 on the decline—a phenomenon which must be regarded with satisfaction, since an approximation to equality in the numbers of the sexes is desirable both in the interests of morality and also as promotive of the birth rate (an important consideration in a country where the density of population is only 2.41 to the square mile). In Table 9 statistics are presented showing the number of males and females in each of the provinces and territories at each census since 1871, while Table 10 shows the proportions of the sexes and excess of males per 1,000 of population. The statistics of Table 11 show the position of Canada among other countries of the world in regard to masculinity. A detailed treatment of the sex distribution of the population will be found on pages 245-342 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

9. Sex Distribution of the People of Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.		1881.		1891.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,121	46,900	54,729	54,162	54,881	54,197
Nova Scotia.....	193,792	194,008	220,538	220,034	227,093	223,303
New Brunswick.....	145,888	139,706	164,119	157,114	163,739	157,524
Quebec.....	596,041	595,475	678,175	680,852	744,141	744,394
Ontario.....	828,590	792,261	978,554	948,368	1,069,487	1,044,834
Manitoba.....	12,864	12,364	35,123	27,137	84,342	68,164
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	20,694	15,553	29,503	19,956	63,003	35,170
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	24,274	23,726	28,113	28,333	53,785	45,182
Total.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	2,188,854	2,135,956	2,460,471	2,372,768

Provinces.	1901.		1911.		1921.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Prince Edward Island.....	51,959	51,300	47,069	46,659	44,887	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	233,642	225,932	251,019	241,319	266,472	257,365
New Brunswick.....	168,639	162,481	179,867	172,022	197,351	190,525
Quebec.....	824,454	824,444	1,012,815	992,961	1,180,028	1,181,171
Ontario.....	1,096,640	1,086,307	1,301,272	1,226,020	1,481,890	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	138,504	116,707	252,954	208,440	320,567	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	49,431	41,848	291,730	200,702	413,700	343,810
Alberta.....	41,019	32,003	223,792	150,503	324,208	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,160	64,497	251,619	140,861	293,409	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	23,084	4,135	6,508	2,004	2,819	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	10,176	9,953	3,350	3,157	4,129	3,859
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	485	—
Total.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	3,821,995	3,384,648	4,529,945	4,258,538

10.—Proportion of the Sexes per 1,000 of Population in Canada, by Provinces, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.			1881.			1891.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	501	499	2	503	497	6	504	496	8
Nova Scotia.....	500	500	—	501	499	2	504	496	8
New Brunswick.....	511	489	22	511	489	22	510	490	20
Quebec.....	500	500	—	499	501	—2	500	500	—
Ontario.....	511	489	22	508	492	16	506	494	12
Manitoba.....	510	490	20	564	436	128	553	447	106
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	571	429	142	597	403	194	642	358	284
Yukon Territory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Northwest Territories.....	506	494	12	498	502	—4	543	457	86
Canada.....	507	493	14	506	494	12	509	491	18

Provinces.	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.	Males.	Fe-males.	Excess of Males over Females.
Prince Edward Island.....	503	497	6	502	498	4	507	493	14
Nova Scotia.....	508	492	16	510	490	20	509	491	18
New Brunswick.....	509	491	18	511	489	22	509	491	18
Quebec.....	500	500	—	505	495	10	500	500	—
Ontario.....	502	498	4	515	485	30	505	495	10
Manitoba.....	543	457	86	548	452	96	525	475	50
Saskatchewan.....	541	459	82	592	408	184	516	454	62
Alberta.....	562	438	124	598	402	196	551	449	102
British Columbia.....	639	361	278	641	359	282	559	441	118
Yukon Territory.....	848	152	696	765	235	530	678	322	356
Northwest Territories.....	506	494	12	515	485	30	517	483	34
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	1,000
Canada.....	512	488	24	530	470	60	515	485	30

11.—Masculinity of the Population of Various Countries.

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates a deficiency of males.

Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.	Countries.	Year.	Excess of males over females in each 100 population.
Argentine Republic.....	1918	7.27	Spain.....	1920	—1.34
Canada.....	1921	3.00	Belgium.....	1920	—1.59
Union of South Africa ¹	1921	2.92	Switzerland.....	1910	—1.62
India.....	1921	2.84	France.....	1911	—1.74
New Zealand.....	1921	2.36	Italy.....	1911	—1.81
United States of America.....	1920	1.98	Denmark.....	1921	—2.44
Australia.....	1921	1.58	Norway.....	1920	—2.60
Ireland.....	1915	1.08	Scotland.....	1921	—2.79
Rumania.....	1915	0.75	Austria.....	1919	—4.24
Japan.....	1920	0.22	Prussia.....	1919	—4.49
Bulgaria.....	1921	0.04	England and Wales.....	1911	—4.54
Chile.....	1920	—0.57	Poland.....	1919	—4.66
Netherlands.....	1920	0.65	German Empire.....	1919	—4.78
Greece.....	1920	0.66	Russia.....	1920	—4.78
Sweden.....	1920	—1.16	Portugal.....	1911	—5.08
Finland.....	1920	—1.31			

¹White population only.

3.—Conjugal Condition.

In Table 12 are given in summary form, together with percentages, the statistics of the conjugal condition of the population, as single, married, widowed, divorced, legally separated and not given, for the six censuses since 1871. Especially notable is the larger percentage of married in the more recent years. This is mainly attributable to the larger percentage of adults to total population in our own time. Noteworthy also is the larger percentage of divorced and legally separated in recent years. The reader should also consult in the index the heading "Divorces," for the number of divorces granted in each year since 1900.

The conjugal condition of the 1921 population is shown by provinces in Table 13; a table showing in detail the conjugal condition of the population in 1921, by quinquennial age-groups from ages 15 to 19 and upwards, will be found on pages 99-100 of the 1924 Year Book. (See also Bulletin XV of the Census of 1921.)

12.—Conjugal Condition of the Population, by numbers and percentages, as shown by Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Sex.	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Legally Separated.	Not Given.	Total.
1871—							
Male.....	1,183,787	543,037	37,487	—	—	—	1,764,311
Female.....	1,099,216	542,339	79,895	—	—	—	1,721,450
1881—							
Male.....	1,447,415	690,544	50,895	—	—	—	2,188,854
Female.....	1,336,981	689,540	109,435	—	—	—	2,135,956
1891—							
Male.....	1,601,541	796,153	62,777	—	—	—	2,460,471
Female.....	1,451,851	791,902	129,015	—	—	—	2,372,768
1901—							
Male.....	1,748,582	928,952	73,837	337	—	—	2,751,708
Female.....	1,564,011	904,091	151,181	324	—	—	2,619,607
1911—							
Male.....	2,369,766	1,331,853	89,154	839	1,286	29,097	3,821,995
Female.....	1,941,886	1,251,468	179,656	691	1,584	9,363	3,384,648
1921—							
Male.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,708	3,670	2	9,418	4,529,945
Female.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	2	7,680	4,258,538
1871—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Male.....	67.10	30.78	2.12	—	—	—	100
Female.....	63.85	31.51	4.64	—	—	—	100
1881—							
Male.....	66.12	31.55	2.33	—	—	—	100
Female.....	62.59	32.28	5.13	—	—	—	100
1891—							
Male.....	65.09	32.36	2.55	—	—	—	100
Female.....	61.18	33.38	5.44	—	—	—	100
1901—							
Male.....	63.55	33.76	2.68	.01	—	—	100
Female.....	59.71	34.51	5.77	.01	—	—	100
1911—							
Male.....	62.01	34.85	2.33	.02	.03	.76	100
Female.....	57.37	36.97	5.31	.02	.05	.28	100
1921—							
Male.....	59.58	37.49	2.64	.08	2	.21	100
Female.....	55.86	38.32	5.55	.09	2	.18	100

¹The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, only. ²Legally separated included with divorced.

13.—Conjugal Condition of the People of Canada, classified as Single, Married, Widowed, Divorced and not given, by Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	27,634	15,668	1,549	24	12	44,887
Nova Scotia.....	162,835	94,808	8,440	217	172	266,472
New Brunswick.....	121,428	69,674	5,918	125	206	197,351
Quebec.....	736,144	406,540	32,912	603	3,829	1,180,028
Ontario.....	828,538	607,186	42,954	1,135	2,077	1,481,890
Manitoba.....	196,072	117,480	6,472	246	297	320,567
Saskatchewan.....	263,186	142,431	7,456	337	290	413,700
Alberta.....	199,741	117,081	6,667	413	306	324,208
British Columbia.....	159,629	125,656	7,118	547	459	293,409
Yukon Territory.....	1,808	735	152	22	102	2,819
Northwest Territories.....	1,460	935	66	1	1,667	4,129
Royal Canadian Navy.....	279	201	4	—	1	485
Total.....	2,698,754	1,698,395	119,708	3,670	9,418	4,529,945

Provinces.	Females.					
	Single.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced. ¹	Not given.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	24,717	15,616	3,358	18	19	43,728
Nova Scotia.....	144,859	93,384	18,752	210	160	257,365
New Brunswick.....	109,670	68,860	11,676	106	213	190,525
Quebec.....	720,362	399,271	57,809	758	2,971	1,181,171
Ontario.....	759,901	589,518	99,259	1,369	1,725	1,451,772
Manitoba.....	162,928	113,795	12,349	260	219	289,551
Saskatchewan.....	196,499	136,270	10,567	233	241	343,810
Alberta.....	143,958	110,190	9,607	289	202	264,246
British Columbia.....	114,199	103,433	12,846	483	212	231,173
Yukon Territory.....	582	576	78	4	98	1,338
Northwest Territories.....	1,169	848	221	1	1,620	3,859
Total.....	2,378,844	1,631,761	236,522	3,731	7,680	4,258,538

¹Includes legally separated.

4.—Dwellings and Families.¹

In 1921 the number of occupied dwellings in Canada, exclusive of the Yukon and Northwest Territories, for which statistics are not available, was 1,768,129, and the number of families 1,901,227, as compared with 1,408,689 dwellings and 1,482,980 families in the same area in 1911, and 1,018,015 dwellings and 1,058,386 families in 1901.

The average number of persons per dwelling in 1921, as respects the 8,775,853 persons in the nine provinces, was 4.96, as against 5.11 in 1911, 5.23 in 1901, 5.53 in 1891, 5.76 in 1881 and 6.08 in 1871; this would imply that the Canadian people are not less adequately housed than in the past. The average number of persons per family was 4.62 in 1921, as against 4.85 in 1911, 5.03 in 1901, 5.26 in 1891, 5.33 in 1881, and 5.60 in 1871, indicating a continuous decline since 1871 in the average number of persons constituting a household. For details see Table 14.

¹DWELLINGS.—A dwelling for census purposes is a place in which one or more persons regularly sleep. It need not be a house in the usual sense of the word, but may be a hotel, boarding house, institution of the like. A boat, a tent, a railway car, or a room in a factory or office building, although occupied by only one person, is counted as a dwelling house. On the other hand, an entire apartment house, containing many families, constitutes only one dwelling.

FAMILIES.—The term "family," as used in the census, signifies a group of persons, whether related by blood or not, who live together as one household, usually sharing the same table. One person living alone is counted as a family. Thus, a clerk in a store who regularly sleeps there is to be regarded as a family and the store as his dwelling. On the other hand, all the occupants and employees of a hotel or boarding house, if that is their regular abode, and all the inmates of an institution, whether a hospital, prison, almshouse, insane asylum, prison, school of learning, home for the aged, etc., are treated as constituting a single family.

In 1921 the urban families numbered 958,371 in 843,588 dwellings, or 1.14 families per dwelling. The number of persons per dwelling was 5.16 and the number of persons per family 4.54.

In the rural districts the number of families was 912,856 in 924,541 dwellings, or 1.02 families per dwelling. The number of persons per family was 4.69 and the number of persons per dwelling 4.79. For more detailed information see Bulletin XIII of the Census of 1921.

11. Dwellings and Family Households, by Provinces, 1871-1921.¹

Provinces.	Census years.	Population.	Number of dwellings.	Number of families.	Persons per dwelling.	Persons per family.	Families per dwelling.
P. E. Island.....	1881	108,891	17,724	17,973	6.14	6.06	1.01
	1891	109,078	18,389	18,601	5.93	5.86	1.01
	1901	103,259	18,530	18,746	5.57	5.51	1.01
	1911	93,728	18,237	18,425	5.14	5.09	1.01
	1921	88,615	18,628	18,801	4.76	4.71	1.01
Nova Scotia.....	1871	387,800	62,501	67,811	6.20	5.72	1.08
	1881	440,572	74,154	79,596	5.94	5.54	1.07
	1891	450,396	79,102	83,733	5.69	5.38	1.06
	1901	459,574	85,313	89,386	5.39	5.14	1.05
	1911	492,338	93,784	98,491	5.25	5.00	1.05
	1921	523,837	102,807	108,723	5.10	4.82	1.06
New Brunswick....	1871	285,594	43,579	49,384	6.55	5.78	1.13
	1881	321,233	51,166	56,948	6.28	5.64	1.11
	1891	321,263	54,718	58,462	5.87	5.50	1.07
	1901	331,120	58,226	62,695	5.69	5.28	1.08
	1911	351,889	60,930	67,093	5.78	5.24	1.10
	1921	387,876	70,428	76,949	5.51	5.04	1.09
Quebec.....	1871	1,191,516	180,615	213,303	6.59	5.58	1.18
	1881	1,359,027	216,432	254,841	6.28	5.33	1.18
	1891	1,488,535	246,644	271,991	6.04	5.47	1.10
	1901	1,648,898	291,427	307,304	5.66	5.37	1.05
	1911	2,005,776	340,196	371,590	5.90	5.40	1.09
	1921	2,361,199	398,384	442,356	5.93	5.34	1.11
Ontario.....	1871	1,620,851	286,018	292,221	5.66	5.54	1.02
	1881	1,926,922	359,293	366,444	5.36	5.26	1.02
	1891	2,114,321	406,948	414,789	5.20	5.10	1.02
	1901	2,182,947	445,310	455,264	4.90	4.79	1.02
	1911	2,527,292	529,190	545,229	4.78	4.64	1.03
	1921	2,933,662	637,552	681,629	4.60	4.30	1.07
Manitoba.....	1881	62,260	12,803	14,169	4.86	4.39	1.11
	1891	152,506	30,790	31,786	4.95	4.80	1.03
	1901	255,211	49,784	51,056	5.13	5.00	1.03
	1911	461,394	85,720	91,230	5.38	5.06	1.06
	1921	610,118	117,541	128,984	5.19	4.73	1.10
Saskatchewan.....	1901	91,279	17,645	19,089	5.17	4.78	1.08
	1911	492,432	118,283	120,751	4.16	4.08	1.02
	1921	757,510	163,661	168,555	4.63	4.49	1.03
Alberta.....	1901	73,022	14,842	16,401	4.92	4.45	1.11
	1911	374,295	87,672	90,346	4.27	4.14	1.03
	1921	588,454	136,125	141,190	4.32	4.17	1.04
British Columbia..	1881	49,459	9,793	10,439	5.05	4.74	1.07
	1891	98,173	20,016	20,718	4.90	4.74	1.04
	1901	178,657	36,938	38,445	4.84	4.65	1.04
	1911	392,480	74,677	79,825	5.26	4.92	1.07
	1921	524,582	123,003	134,040	4.26	3.91	1.09
Canada ¹	1871	3,485,761	572,713	622,719	6.08	5.60	1.10
	1881	4,268,364	741,365	800,410	5.76	5.33	1.08
	1891	4,734,272	856,607	900,080	5.53	5.26	1.05
	1901	5,323,967	1,018,015	1,058,386	5.23	5.03	1.04
	1911	7,191,624	1,408,689	1,482,980	5.11	4.85	1.05
	1921	8,775,853	1,768,129	1,901,227	4.96	4.62	1.08

¹Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

Material of Construction of Dwellings. Statistics regarding the material of construction of Canadian dwellings, as given in Table 15, show that the enormous quantity of wood available in Canada has made wooden houses the predominant type of dwelling, though their percentage to the total has declined from 81.48 in 1891 to 72.98 in 1921. Their number, however, has increased from 28,011 in 1891 to 1,290,396 in 1921. Brick houses have increased from 134,424 in 1891 to 383,032 in 1921 or from 15.38 to 21.66 p.c., while stone houses have increased from 3.04 p.c. to 1.83 p.c. of the total during the thirty-year period. Concrete houses increased from 4,518 in 1911 to 11,163 in 1921 or from 0.32 to 0.86 p.c.

15.—Dwellings, by Materials of Construction and by Provinces, Numbers and Percentages, 1891-1921.

Provinces.	Number of houses built of—					Total dwellings	Percentage of houses built of—				
	Wood	Brick	Stone	Concrete	Other		Wood	Brick	Stone	Concrete	Other
P. E. Island—											
1891.....	18,264	72	20	—	33	18,389	99.48	.39	.11	—	.02
1901.....	18,219	52	14	—	245	18,530	98.32	.28	.08	—	1.32
1911.....	18,075	68	21	1	72	18,237	99.11	.37	.12	.01	.39
1921.....	18,511	66	13	5	33	18,628	99.37	.35	.07	.03	.18
Nova Scotia—											
1891.....	77,955	257	154	—	736	79,102	99.39	.33	.20	—	.08
1901.....	83,090	311	112	—	900	85,313	98.45	.37	.13	—	1.05
1911.....	92,338	1,018	193	17	218	93,784	98.46	1.09	.20	.02	.23
1921.....	101,324	760	90	407	226	102,807	98.56	.73	.09	.40	.22
New Brunswick—											
1891.....	53,199	850	73	—	596	54,718	98.18	1.57	.13	—	.12
1901.....	55,058	766	114	—	2,288	58,226	94.57	1.31	.19	—	3.93
1911.....	59,879	868	65	8	110	60,930	98.28	1.42	.11	.01	.18
1921.....	68,572	1,265	87	127	377	70,428	97.36	1.80	.12	.18	.54
Quebec—											
1891.....	188,605	43,566	12,152	—	2,321	246,644	77.13	17.81	4.97	—	.09
1901.....	203,095	54,127	17,400	—	16,805	291,427	69.69	13.57	5.97	—	5.77
1911.....	224,619	93,345	18,718	248	3,266	340,196	66.13	27.48	5.51	.08	.96
1921.....	261,505	110,576	19,242	1,584	5,477	398,384	65.64	27.76	4.83	.40	1.37
Ontario—											
1891.....	304,432	85,230	13,136	—	4,150	406,948	75.54	21.15	3.26	—	.05
1901.....	281,042	105,264	10,859	—	48,145	445,310	63.11	23.64	2.44	—	10.81
1911.....	305,899	178,302	12,075	3,591	29,323	529,190	57.90	33.75	2.29	.68	5.54
1921.....	326,357	256,386	11,627	7,863	35,319	637,552	51.19	40.21	1.82	1.23	5.54
Manitoba—											
1891.....	27,783	1,066	262	—	1,679	30,790	95.22	3.65	.90	—	.23
1901.....	43,287	2,527	342	—	3,628	49,784	86.95	5.07	.69	—	7.29
1911.....	76,758	5,083	389	271	3,219	85,720	90.83	6.01	.46	.32	3.76
1921.....	108,667	5,915	457	442	2,060	117,541	92.45	5.03	.39	.38	1.75
Saskatchewan—											
1901.....	12,683	487	286	—	1,189	17,645	68.91	2.65	1.56	—	26.78
1911.....	112,139	1,532	471	224	3,917	118,283	94.81	1.29	.40	.19	3.31
1921.....	156,156	3,222	418	216	3,649	163,661	95.41	1.97	.26	.13	2.23
Alberta—											
1901.....	10,587	97	17	—	4,141	14,842	76.76	.72	.12	—	27.90
1911.....	84,345	1,173	149	57	1,948	87,672	96.20	1.34	.17	.07	2.22
1921.....	130,686	3,023	95	251	2,070	136,125	96.00	2.22	.07	.19	1.52
British Columbia—											
1891.....	16,376	380	19	—	3,241	20,016	97.62	2.27	.11	—	—
1901.....	30,679	935	56	—	5,268	36,938	83.06	2.53	.15	—	14.26
1911.....	72,714	1,080	80	101	702	74,677	97.37	1.44	.11	.14	.94
1921.....	118,618	1,819	275	268	2,023	123,003	96.44	1.48	.22	.22	1.64
Canada—											
1891.....	686,614	131,421	25,816	—	12,756	856,607	81.48	15.38	3.04	—	.10
1901.....	738,640	161,566	29,200	—	85,609	1,018,015	72.58	16.17	2.87	—	8.41
1911.....	1,046,766	282,469	32,161	4,518	42,775	1,408,689	74.15	20.09	2.29	.32	3.04
1921.....	1,290,396	383,032	32,304	11,163	51,231	1,768,129	72.98	21.66	1.83	.63	2.90

*Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

5.—Age Distribution.

The same causes which in the past have rendered the sex distribution of population in Canada somewhat unusual have also affected its age distribution. In the first stages of the settlement of a new colony, men in the prime of life constitute the bulk of the population, and women and children are conspicuous by their absence, so that there is a disproportionately large male population between the ages of 20 and 50, together with a low birth rate. Later on in the settlement of a new country where there is land and food for all and where the early disproportion of the sexes has been overcome, there is a very high rate of natural increase, and an extraordinarily large proportion of children among the population. Thus in 1871 (see Table 16), no fewer than 287 out of every 1,000 of the population of Canada were children under 10 years of age, and over half the total population (526·76 out of every 1,000) were under 20 years of age. But with the growing urbanization of population, the average age at marriage increased and children came to be regarded as a liability rather than an asset. Thus in 1911, out of every 1,000 of the population, only 231·83 were under 10 years of age and 423·42 under 20 years of age. In 1921, however, 239·68 per 1,000 of the population were under 10 years of age and 431·82 per 1,000 under 20 years, the increase since 1911 being probably attributable to the decline in the proportion of adult immigrants to the total population.

Again, the change in the age distribution of the population of Canada since 1871 may be illustrated as follows: taking the Canadian who in 1921 was at the median age (*i.e.*, had exactly as many of the population younger than he as were older than he), we find that as nearly as can be estimated, this Canadian was in 1921 23·94 years of age. Taking the males alone, their median age was in 1921 24·73 years, while the median age for females was 23·17 years. Now, taking the population of the four original provinces as taken at the census of 1871, and securing its median age as nearly as can be estimated, we find that that age was for the total population 18·80 years, for the male population 18·78 years and for the female population 18·82 years. Thus the Canadian of median age, with exactly as many people younger as there are older, was 5·14 years older in 1921 than in 1871—a fact mainly attributable to the smaller proportion of children in the population in the more recent year, but partly to the longer average period of life. The median age in Ontario in 1921 was 26·76 years, while the median age in Quebec was only 20·79 years, a difference of nearly 6 years between these two provinces. For more detailed information on the age distribution of the population, see Bulletin XIV of the Census of 1921, obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

16.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, 1871-1921.

Age-Periods.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Under 1 year.....	30·567	28·019	24·922	24·497	25·734	23·859
1—4 years.....	115·649	108·508	99·963	95·211	97·413	96·486
5—9 “.....	140·691	128·251	121·242	114·663	108·685	119·334
10—19 “.....	239·854	227·404	219·712	210·906	191·585	195·138
20—29 “.....	171·436	175·957	178·080	173·550	189·335	159·041
30—39 “.....	111·404	113·099	122·079	129·259	141·938	146·246
40—49 “.....	79·995	83·817	88·441	98·494	100·071	109·480
50—59 “.....	54·788	58·086	62·360	67·886	69·121	73·080
60 and over.....	55·128	63·269	70·141	76·396	71·027	74·915
Not given.....	0·487	13·589	13·059	9·137	5·090	2·421

**17.—Proportion per 1,000 of the Population by Age-Periods, by Provinces, 1921,
with Totals for 1911.**

Provinces.	0-9 years.	10-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-69 years.	70 years and over.	Age not given.
Prince Edward Island.....	218.83	204.31	312.33	203.79	60.24	0.50
New Scotia.....	229.58	208.32	331.50	182.53	47.26	0.81
New Brunswick.....	247.07	213.41	327.19	172.58	38.53	1.22
Quebec.....	264.22	219.26	335.09	150.52	27.08	3.83
Ontario.....	207.66	180.66	377.44	197.82	34.87	1.55
Manitoba.....	258.99	197.44	379.89	145.82	16.87	0.99
Saskatchewan.....	289.93	190.67	382.89	123.82	11.65	1.04
Alberta.....	262.36	183.38	400.39	141.18	11.70	0.99
British Columbia.....	198.31	158.07	424.57	198.89	18.42	1.74
Average for Canada, 1921¹.	239.68	195.14	365.27	169.38	28.11	2.42
Average for Canada, 1911¹.	231.83	191.59	385.35	158.03	28.12	5.09

¹The statistics for the Yukon and the Northwest Territories are not given in the table but are included in the total population of Canada.

18.—Male and Female Population of Canada by Age-Periods, 1881-1921.

Age-Periods.	1881.			1891.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	61,704	59,473	121,177	61,308	59,149	120,457
1 year.....	50,293	48,288	98,581	52,160	50,833	102,993
2 years.....	65,187	63,069	128,256	65,465	63,898	129,363
3 years.....	62,217	60,455	122,672	63,854	62,047	125,901
4 years.....	60,616	59,144	119,760	63,328	61,563	124,891
Total under 5 years....	300,022	290,429	590,451	306,115	297,490	603,605
5 to 9 years.....	281,216	273,446	554,662	297,385	288,605	585,990
10 to 14 ".....	259,154	247,728	506,882	279,889	269,287	549,176
15 to 19 ".....	237,317	239,281	476,598	258,325	254,412	512,737
20 to 24 ".....	211,634	217,771	429,405	237,144	235,913	473,057
25 to 29 ".....	165,339	166,236	331,575	194,531	193,115	387,646
30 to 34 ".....	131,051	129,538	260,589	163,866	155,724	319,590
35 to 39 ".....	115,029	113,515	228,544	139,899	130,551	270,450
40 to 44 ".....	97,807	95,537	193,344	118,954	112,685	231,639
45 to 49 ".....	86,784	82,364	169,148	100,827	94,992	195,819
50 to 54 ".....	72,046	68,762	140,808	87,861	83,565	171,426
55 to 59 ".....	57,379	53,027	110,406	66,887	63,089	129,976
60 to 64 ".....	52,006	45,354	97,360	62,819	57,403	120,222
65 to 69 ".....	36,544	32,052	68,596	44,717	40,172	84,889
70 to 74 ".....	26,158	23,453	49,611	32,941	29,906	62,847
75 to 79 ".....	16,361	14,649	31,010	20,047	17,864	37,911
80 to 84 ".....	9,251	8,307	17,558	10,798	10,151	20,949
85 to 89 ".....	3,344	3,151	6,495	4,160	4,390	8,550
90 to 94 ".....	987	1,094	2,081	1,360	1,436	2,796
95 to 99 ".....	330	379	709	411	437	848
100 and over.....	99	110	209			
Not given.....	28,996	29,773	58,769	31,535	31,581	63,116
Total population	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	2,160,471	2,372,768	4,533,239

18.—Male and Female Population of Canada by Age-Periods, 1881-1921—concluded.

Age-Periods.	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year.....	66,464	65,116	131,580	93,513	91,946	185,459	105,953	103,731	209,684
1 year.....	62,384	61,203	123,587	87,399	86,002	173,401	104,575	103,213	207,788
2 years.....	65,245	64,182	129,427	90,697	88,943	179,640	105,815	104,152	209,967
3 years.....	64,748	64,158	128,906	89,688	87,730	177,418	108,421	106,214	214,635
4 years.....	65,455	64,030	129,485	86,922	84,643	171,565	108,685	106,891	215,576
Total under 5 years.....	321,296	318,659	642,955	448,219	439,264	887,483	533,449	524,201	1,057,650
5 to 9 years.....	311,134	304,765	615,899	395,045	388,207	783,252	528,700	520,061	1,048,761
10 to 14 ".....	295,674	284,665	580,339	354,911	345,401	700,312	461,320	451,829	913,149
15 to 19 ".....	280,275	272,228	552,503	351,244	329,129	680,373	403,259	398,559	801,818
20 to 24 ".....	256,981	251,823	508,804	385,855	320,435	706,290	350,984	360,227	711,211
25 to 29 ".....	216,334	207,051	423,385	370,494	287,684	658,178	347,645	338,874	686,519
30 to 34 ".....	188,125	174,942	363,067	310,339	244,777	555,116	342,263	309,623	652,886
35 to 39 ".....	172,553	158,673	331,226	257,875	209,904	467,779	342,313	290,080	632,393
40 to 44 ".....	152,036	137,822	289,858	213,018	176,677	389,695	286,470	240,666	527,136
45 to 49 ".....	125,636	113,550	239,186	178,715	152,768	331,483	236,896	198,133	435,029
50 to 54 ".....	106,107	97,857	203,964	152,718	132,366	285,084	195,141	166,817	361,958
55 to 59 ".....	82,136	78,535	160,671	112,952	100,096	213,048	148,137	132,167	280,304
60 to 64 ".....	72,807	68,156	140,963	94,318	83,786	178,104	126,400	112,885	239,285
65 to 69 ".....	54,497	51,176	105,673	67,626	63,523	131,149	90,621	81,383	172,004
70 to 74 ".....	39,086	37,294	76,380	47,807	46,197	94,004	60,581	56,850	117,431
75 to 79 ".....	24,548	23,248	47,796	30,266	29,260	59,526	35,584	35,767	71,351
80 to 84 ".....	13,090	12,740	25,830	15,550	15,921	31,471	18,137	19,465	37,602
85 to 89 ".....	4,848	4,990	9,838	6,184	6,687	12,871	7,142	8,237	15,379
90 to 94 ".....	1,356	1,554	2,910	1,693	2,010	3,703	1,800	2,380	4,180
95 to 99 ".....	423	538	961	417	502	919	412	565	977
100 and over.....	—	—	—	62	58	120	90	93	183
Not given.....	29,766	19,311	49,077	26,687	9,996	36,683	11,601	9,676	21,277
Total population.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483

6.—Racial Origin.¹

In five out of the six censuses of Canada since Confederation the racial origin of each person has been secured, the exception being in 1891. The object of this question is to ascertain from what basic ethnic stocks the Canadian population, more particularly the recently immigrated population, is derived. The answer "Canadian" is not accepted under this heading, as the purpose of the question is to obtain, in so far as possible, a definition of "Canadian" in terms of racial derivation. Of this procedure of the census, criticism has been received on two main grounds:—(a) that there are Canadians whose family is of several generations' residence in the country who may not know their ultimate racial origin, or who may be of very mixed racial origin; and (b) that the practice tends to perpetuate racial distinctions which it is desirable to obliterate. As against these criticisms respectively, the following must be considered:—(a) that Canadians whose family is of three or more generations residence are enumerated and differentiated through the census question regarding the birth place of parents; (b) that notwithstanding the desirability of racial assimilation, there are special features in connection with the process that require appraisalment and study; for example, 295 children of Chinese fathers and 618 of Japanese fathers were born in Canada (not including the province of Quebec) in 1921. Again, the fact that the constitution of Canada is based on the presence of two dominant races points to the desirability of a measurement of these factors; only recently it has been widely pointed out that the original French colony, numbering 75,000 at the date of the Conquest, has expanded to over three millions today; measurements of this kind would be impossible if the answer "Canadian" instead of "French" were accepted under the heading of racial origin,

¹For detailed material on racial origins, see pp. 351-565 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

yet undoubtedly if the descendants of the original French colonists are not "Canadians," no one is; (c) finally, racial origin is an important subject for study in a "new" country like Canada from a scientific standpoint, *i.e.*, from the standpoint of the student of ethnology, criminology, and the social and "biometric" sciences in general.

To accept the answer "Canadian" to the question on racial origin would confuse the data and defeat the purpose for which the question is asked.

Racial Distribution, 1871, 1881, 1901-1921. The racial origins of the people of Canada as collected at the censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921 are shown in Table 19, while percentage figures are given in Table 20 for the populations of the various racial origins at the above censuses. Details as to the racial origins of the 1921 population were given by provinces on pp. 108-109 of the 1921 Year Book, and the racial origins of the population of the nine largest cities on p. 110 of the same volume.

During the past decade the total increase of population was 1,581,840. The increase in the population of English origin was 722,346, or 45.67 p.c. of the total; of Irish, 57,433, or 3.63 p.c.; of Scottish, 175,757, or 11.11 p.c.; of other British, 16,382, or 1.04 p.c.; of French 397,861, or 25.15 p.c. The British races were responsible for 61.66 p.c. of the total increase in population during the decade, and, together with the French population, which is almost wholly a native-born population, account for 1,369,779, or more than 86.6 p.c. of the total increase for the decade.

When the changes in the racial distribution of the population during the first two decades of the century are considered, one of the most notable features is the increase in the population of English race from 23.47 p.c. in 1901 to 25.30 p.c. in 1911 and 28.96 p.c. in 1921. The Irish element in the population has declined from 18.41 p.c. in 1901 to 14.58 p.c. in 1911 and 12.61 p.c. in 1921, and the Scottish from 14.96 in 1901 to 13.85 in 1911 and 13.35 in 1921. The total population of the British races was 57.03 p.c. in 1901, 54.08 p.c. in 1911, and 55.10 p.c. in 1921. The other great racial element in the population is the French, which constituted 30.70 p.c. of the total population in 1901, 28.52 p.c. in 1911 and 27.91 p.c. in 1921. Thus 87.73 p.c. of the population were in 1901 of the two great racial stocks, 82.60 p.c. in 1911 and 83.31 p.c. in 1921. So, taking the past 20 years as a unit of time, there has been a decline in the percentage of the British and French racial elements to the total population.

This decline has in the main been due to the immigration of continental Europeans to Canada during the past twenty years, which have seen the growth of the Scandinavian element in our population from 0.58 p.c. to 1.90 p.c., of the Hebrews from 0.30 p.c. to 1.44 p.c., and of the Italians from 0.20 to 0.76 p.c. The population of German race, if we may accept the statistics furnished, has declined from 5.78 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 3.35 p.c., but on the other hand, the Dutch have increased from 0.63 p.c. in 1901 to 1.31 p.c. in 1921. Altogether, the percentage of the total population of European racial origin, other than British and French, increased from 8.51 p.c. of the total in 1901 to 14.15 p.c. in 1921.

Asiatic immigration to Canada in the past twenty years has been responsible for the increase of the Asiatic population from 0.44 p.c. to 0.75 p.c. of the population. In the same period the population of Negro origin has declined from 0.32 p.c. to 0.21 p.c. of the total, and that of Indian origin from 2.38 p.c. to 1.20 p.c.

Details of the racial distribution of the people at each census are given by actual numbers and by percentages in Tables 19 and 20 respectively.

19.—Origins of the People according to the Censuses of 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—The figures for 1871 are for the four original provinces (Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia) only. Origins were not recorded in 1891.

Origins.	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
British—	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
English.....	706,369	881,301	1,260,899	1,823,150	2,545,496
Irish.....	846,414	957,403	988,721	1,050,384	1,107,817
Scotch.....	549,946	699,863	800,154	997,880	1,173,637
Other.....	7,773	9,947	13,421	25,571	41,953
Total British.....	2,110,502	2,548,514	3,063,195	3,896,955	4,868,903
French.....	1,082,940	1,298,929	1,649,371	2,054,890	2,452,751
Austrian.....	—	—	10,947	42,535	107,671
Belgian.....	—	—	2,994	9,593	20,234
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	354	5,875	15,235
Chinese.....	—	4,383	17,312	27,774	39,587
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	8,840
Dutch.....	29,662	30,412	33,845	54,986	117,506
Finnish.....	—	—	2,502	15,497	21,494
German.....	202,991	254,319	310,501	393,320	294,636
Greek.....	—	—	291	3,594	5,740
Hebrew.....	125	667	16,131	75,681	126,196
Hungarian.....	—	—	1,549	11,605	13,181
Indian.....	23,035	108,547	127,941 ¹	105,492	110,814
Italian.....	1,035	1,849	10,834	45,411	66,769
Japanese.....	—	—	4,738	9,021	15,868
Negro.....	21,496	21,394	17,437	16,877	18,291
Polish.....	—	—	6,285	33,365	53,403
Russian.....	607	1,227	19,825	43,142	100,064
Scandinavian ²	1,623	5,223	31,042	107,535	167,359
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	—	—	—	3,906
Swiss.....	2,962	4,588	3,865	6,625	12,837
Turkish.....	—	—	1,681	3,880	313
Ukranian—Bukovinian.....	—	—	3	9,960	1,616
Galician.....	—	—	5,682	35,158	24,456
Ruthenian.....	—	—	4	29,845	16,861
Ukranian.....	—	—	—	—	63,788
Various.....	1,222	3,952	1,454	20,652	18,915
Unspecified.....	7,561	40,806	31,539	147,345	21,249
Grand Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

¹Includes "half-breeds." ²Includes Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish; in 1921 they were respectively 21,124, 15,876, 68,856 and 61,503. ³Included with Austrians. ⁴Included with Galicians.

20.—Proportion per cent which the People of each Racial Origin form of the total Population, 1871, 1881, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Origins.	Number per cent of population.				
	1871.	1881.	1901.	1911.	1921.
British—	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
English.....	20.26	20.38	23.47	25.30	28.96
Irish.....	24.28	22.14	18.41	14.58	12.61
Scotch.....	15.78	16.18	14.90	13.85	13.35
Other.....	0.23	0.23	0.25	0.35	0.48
Total British.....	60.55	58.93	57.03	54.08	55.40
French.....	31.07	30.03	30.70	28.52	27.91
Austrian.....	—	—	0.20	0.59	1.23
Belgian.....	—	—	0.06	0.13	0.23
Bulgarian and Rumanian.....	—	—	0.01	0.08	0.17
Chinese.....	—	0.10	0.32	0.39	0.45
Czech (Bohemian and Moravian).....	—	—	—	—	0.10
Dutch.....	0.85	0.70	0.63	0.76	1.34
Finnish.....	—	—	0.05	0.22	0.24
German.....	5.82	5.88	5.78	5.46	3.35
Greek.....	—	—	0.01	0.05	0.06
Hebrew.....	—	0.02	0.30	1.05	1.44
Hungarian.....	—	—	0.03	0.16	0.14
Indian.....	0.66	2.51	2.38	1.46	1.26
Italian.....	0.03	0.04	0.20	0.63	0.76
Japanese.....	—	—	0.09	0.13	0.18
Negro.....	0.62	0.50	0.32	0.23	0.21
Polish.....	—	—	0.12	0.46	0.61
Russian.....	0.02	0.03	0.37	0.60	1.14
Scandinavian.....	0.05	0.12	0.58	1.49	1.90
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	—	—	—	0.04
Swiss.....	0.08	0.11	0.07	0.09	0.15
Turkish.....	—	—	0.03	0.05	0.01
Ukranian—Bukovinian.....	—	—	—	0.14	0.02
Galician.....	—	—	0.11	0.49	0.28
Ruthenian.....	—	—	—	0.41	0.19
Ukranian.....	—	—	—	—	0.73
Various.....	0.03	0.09	0.03	0.29	0.22
Unspecified.....	0.22	0.94	0.59	2.04	0.24
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7.—Religions.¹

The religions of the people of Canada have been recorded at each of the censuses taken since 1871, the instruction book issued to the enumerators at the census of 1921 stating that the religion of each person should be recorded, specifying the denomination, sect or community to which the person belonged or adhered, or which he or she favoured. The number of persons stating their preference for each of the principal religious bodies at each of the censuses is given in Table 21, while percentage figures are presented in Table 22.

In recent years there will be noted certain changes in the religious distribution of the population, corresponding to a considerable degree to the changes in racial origin noted above. For example, contemporaneously with the increase in the percentage of persons of English race during the past 20 years, there has taken place an increase in the Anglicans from 12.69 p.c. of the population in 1901 to

¹For detailed information on the religions of the population, see pp. 567-768 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

16.02 p.c. in 1921. The Presbyterians, to some extent as a result of Scottish immigration, have also increased from 15.68 p.c. of the total population in 1901 to 16.04 p.c. in 1921. Further, synchronizing with increasing immigration from continental Europe, the Lutherans have increased in the same period from 1.72 to 3.26 p.c., the Greek Church from 0.29 to 1.93 p.c., and the Jews from 0.31 to 1.42 p.c., while increasing Asiatic immigration is reflected in the growth of the adherents of Eastern religions from 0.29 to 0.46 p.c.

Of the total population of 1921 (8,788,483) 8,572,100, or 97.5 p.c., are classified as belonging to some Christian denomination or sect, 172,529, or 1.9 p.c., as non-Christian, this figure including 125,197 Jews, 40,554 of Eastern religions and 6,778 Pagans, leaving less than 0.5 p.c. otherwise reported.

On pages 112-113 of the 1924 Year Book appears a table giving for Canada and for the provinces the number of persons adherents of each of 64 specified religions, as well as (in a footnote) the totals for Canada for 57 others. In addition, there were 119 sects enumerated, each with fewer than 10 adherents. Thus altogether 240 distinct sects or denominations are reported, as compared with 203 in 1911 and 157 in 1901.

21.—Religions of the People at each Decennial Census, 1871-1921.

Religions.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Adventists.....	6,179	7,211	6,354	8,058	10,406	14,179
Agnostics.....	—	—	—	3,613	3,110	594
Anglicans.....	494,049	571,818	616,059	681,494	1,043,017	1,407,994
Baptists ¹	239,343	296,525	303,839	318,005	382,720	421,731
Brethren.....	2,305	8,831	11,637	8,014	9,278	11,580
Buddhists.....	—	—	—	10,407	10,012	11,281
Christians.....	—	—	—	7,484	17,264	12,566
Christian Science.....	—	—	—	2,619	5,073	13,826
Confucians.....	—	—	—	5,115	14,562	27,114
Congregationalists.....	21,329	26,000	28,157	28,293	34,054	30,730
Disciples of Christ.....	—	20,193	12,763	14,900	11,329	9,367
Doukhobors.....	—	—	—	8,775	10,493	12,648
Evangelical Association.....	4,701	—	—	10,193	10,595	13,905
Friends (Quaker).....	7,345	6,553	4,650	4,100	4,027	3,149
Greek Church.....	18	—	—	15,630	88,507	169,832
Jews.....	1,115	2,393	6,414	16,401	74,564	125,197
Lutherans.....	37,935	46,550	63,982	92,524	229,864	286,458
Mennonites (inc. Hutterites) ²	—	—	2	31,797	44,625	58,797
Methodists.....	567,091	742,981	847,765	916,886	1,079,993	1,159,458
Mormons.....	534	—	—	6,891	15,971	19,622
No Religion.....	5,146	2,634	—	4,810	26,027	21,739
Pagans.....	1,886	4,478	—	15,107	11,840	6,778
Plymouth Brethren.....	2,220	—	—	3,040	3,438	6,482
Presbyterians.....	544,998	676,165	755,326	842,531	1,116,071	1,409,407
Protestants.....	10,116	6,519	12,253	11,612	30,265	30,754
Roman Catholics.....	1,192,029	1,791,982	1,992,017	2,229,600	2,833,041	3,389,636
Salvation Army.....	—	—	13,949	10,308	18,834	24,733
Union Church.....	—	—	—	29	633	8,728
Unitarians.....	2,275	2,126	1,777	1,934	3,224	4,926
Other sects.....	27,553	21,382	36,942	17,223	31,316	55,918
Not given.....	17,055	86,769	89,355	43,222	32,490	19,354
Total.....	3,485,761	4,324,810	4,833,239	5,371,315	7,206,643	8,788,483

¹ Including Turks in 1871, 1881, 1891.

² Included with Baptists in 1891.

22.—Ratio per cent of Specified Denominations to Total Population in Census Years.

Denominations.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Adventists.....	0.18	0.17	0.13	0.15	0.14	0.16
Anglicans.....	14.17	13.35	13.37	12.69	14.47	16.02
Baptists.....	6.87	6.86	6.29	5.92	5.31	4.80
Christians.....	—	—	—	0.13	0.23	0.14
Congregationalists.....	0.63	0.62	0.58	0.53	0.47	0.35
Disciples of Christ.....	—	0.47	0.26	0.28	0.16	0.11
Eastern religions ¹	—	—	0.19	0.29	0.39	0.46
Evangelical Association.....	0.13	—	—	0.19	0.15	0.16
Greek Church.....	—	—	—	0.29	1.23	1.93
Jews.....	0.03	0.60	0.13	0.31	1.03	1.42
Lutherans.....	1.09	1.06	1.32	1.72	3.19	3.26
Mennonites ²	—	—	—	0.59	0.62	0.67
Methodists.....	16.27	17.11	17.54	17.07	14.98	13.19
Mormons.....	0.02	—	—	0.13	0.22	0.22
No religion.....	0.15	—	—	0.09	0.36	0.25
Pagans.....	0.05	0.10	0.56	0.28	0.16	0.08
Presbyterians.....	15.63	15.64	15.63	15.68	15.48	16.04
Protestants.....	0.29	0.15	0.25	0.22	0.42	0.35
Roman Catholics.....	42.80	41.43	41.21	41.51	39.31	38.57
Salvation Army.....	—	—	0.29	0.19	0.26	0.28
All others.....	1.20	0.37	0.59	0.94	0.95	1.32
Unspecified.....	0.49	2.07	1.66	0.80	0.47	0.22
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

¹Eastern Religions includes Confucians, Buddhists, Mohammedans, Shintos, Sikhs, Hindus, Bahais, Taoists.

²Included with Baptists in 1891.

8.—Birthplaces.¹

The nativity of the population of Canada, as at each of the six censuses, is shown by Canadian-born, British-born, United States-born and other foreign-born in Table 23. The table shows that in 1871, 97.28 p.c. of the population were born under the British flag, while half a century later the percentage had declined to 89.87. Among these, the Canadian-born population was at its maximum percentage in 1901, with 86.98 p.c. of the total, while in 1921 that percentage was at its minimum, 77.75. As a consequence of the large immigration from the United Kingdom in the first two decades of the century, the British-born population has increased from 7.84 p.c. in 1901 to 12.12 p.c. in 1921.

The foreign-born population has been divided into United States-born and other foreign-born. Worthy of note is the fairly steady increase of the United States-born population from 1.85 p.c. in 1871 to 4.25 p.c. in 1921. Other foreign-born increased from 0.87 p.c. in 1871 to 6.23 p.c. in 1911, but declined slightly to 5.88 p.c. of the total population in 1921, in spite of their numerical increase from 449,052 to 516,258.

¹For more detailed information on this subject, see Bulletin XVI of the Census of 1921, obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

23.—Birthplaces of the Population of Canada, according to the Censuses of 1871-1921.

Years.	Foreign-born.					Percentages of Total Population			
	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Born in United States.	Born in other Foreign Countries.	Total Population.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	
								United States-born.	Other Foreign-born.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1871 ¹	2,894,186	496,477	64,447	30,651	3,485,761	83.04	14.24	1.85	0.87
1881....	3,721,826	478,615	77,753	46,616	4,324,810	86.06	11.07	1.79	1.08
1891....	4,189,368	490,573	80,915	72,383	4,833,239	86.68	10.15	1.67	1.50
1901....	4,671,815	421,051	127,899	150,550	5,371,315	86.98	7.84	2.38	2.80
1911....	5,619,682	834,229	303,680	449,052	7,206,643	77.98	11.58	4.21	6.23
1921....	6,832,747	1,065,454	374,024	516,258	8,788,483	77.75	12.12	4.25	5.88

¹Figures for 1871 include the four original provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick only.

The nativity of the 1921 population is indicated by sex in Table 24, for the various provinces and territories. In the Maritime Provinces, the population is shown by the census to be about 93 p.c. native-born, and in Quebec about 92 p.c. In Ontario, however, the proportion sinks to about 78 p.c., in Manitoba to about 63 p.c., in Saskatchewan to about 64 p.c., in Alberta to about 53 p.c., and in British Columbia to barely over 50 p.c.

About 40 p.c. of the total British-born population is in Ontario, while the British-born element bears the greatest proportion to the total in British Columbia, *viz.*, 30.6 p.c. The foreign-born element reaches its maximum percentage in the rapidly growing provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, where it constitutes 26.3 p.c. and 29.5 p.c. of the total population respectively.

24.—Population classified by Sex and Nativity, by Provinces and Territories, according to the Census of 1921, with Totals for 1911.

Provinces and Territories.	Total.			Canadian-born.		British-born.		Foreign-born.	
	Male.	Female.	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
P. E. Island....	44,887	43,728	88,615	43,702	42,548	509	565	676	615
Nova Scotia....	266,472	257,365	523,837	243,181	237,151	15,445	14,074	7,846	6,140
New Brunswick	197,351	190,525	387,876	186,417	180,001	5,495	5,214	5,439	5,310
Quebec	1,180,028	1,181,171	2,361,199	1,082,483	1,090,140	44,830	45,034	52,715	45,997
Ontario	1,481,890	1,451,772	2,933,662	1,139,262	1,152,717	237,220	222,357	105,408	76,698
Manitoba	320,567	289,551	610,118	198,284	189,462	61,651	51,463	60,632	48,626
Saskatchewan	413,700	313,810	727,510	241,557	216,276	57,430	42,925	114,713	84,609
Alberta	324,208	264,246	588,454	166,176	148,914	55,724	43,668	102,308	71,664
British Columbia.....	293,409	231,173	524,582	136,758	127,288	87,769	72,983	68,882	30,902
Yukon Territ'y.	2,819	1,338	4,157	1,583	1,017	486	86	750	235
N.W. Territories.....	4,129	3,859	7,988	3,951	3,830	80	13	98	16
Royal Canadian Navy.....	485	—	485	49	—	433	—	3	—
Canada - 1921	4,529,945	4,258,538	8,788,483	3,443,403	3,389,344	567,072	498,382	519,470	370,812
" - 1911	3,821,995	3,381,648	7,206,643	2,849,442	2,770,240	501,138	332,284	471,415	282,124

The Interprovincial Migration of Canadian-born.—Table 25 shows the extent of the migration of the population born in the eastern provinces to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Of the total population born in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces and living in Canada, 9.88 p.c. had moved from the province of birth to some other province in 1921, as against 9.46 p.c. in 1911. Of the total migration (568,965) from the eastern provinces reported in the 1921 census, 68.88 p.c. took up residence in the western provinces, while out of a total migration (481,935) from the eastern provinces in the previous census, 73.20 p.c. were living in the west. The interprovincial movement of the Maritime Provinces-born has been largely to the extreme west, Alberta and British Columbia, while that from Quebec and Ontario has been more largely to the middle west, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

25.—Interprovincial Movement of Population from Eastern to Western Provinces, 1921 and 1911.

Provinces of birth.	Born in specified province.	Migrants.				Distribution of migrants in the Western Provinces.			
		Total.		Living in the West.		Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
		No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent of all migrants.				
Prince Edward Island..	1921	101,513	17.331	8,431	48.65	1,103	2,375	2,458	2,495
	1911	103,410	13,966	6,810	48.76	967	1,515	1,846	2,482
Nova Scotia.....	1921	506,824	42,963	24,342	56.66	3,229	5,120	7,423	8,570
	1911	476,210	32,311	19,761	61.16	2,955	3,400	5,003	8,403
New Brunswick.....	1921	378,902	33,295	14,929	44.84	1,767	2,824	4,041	6,297
	1911	345,253	25,961	12,513	48.20	1,569	1,916	2,876	6,152
Quebec.....	1921	2,266,062	145,179	52,739	36.33	11,794	17,735	14,970	8,240
	1911	1,939,886	113,068	41,342	36.56	10,765	12,969	10,112	7,496
Ontario.....	1921	2,505,562	330,197	291,447	88.26	67,206	104,961	68,919	50,361
	1911	2,232,325	296,629	272,364	91.82	73,110	96,206	57,530	45,518
Total.....	1921	5,755,863	568,965	391,388	68.88	85,099	133,015	97,814	75,963
	1911	5,097,084	481,935	352,790	73.20	89,366	116,006	77,367	70,051

Increase of British-born (including Canadian-born) and Foreign-born Population.—In Table 26 it is shown that of the total increase 1,581,840 in population from 1911 to 1921, the Canadian-born account for 1,213,065 or 76.7 p.c.; natives of the British Islands, 220,887 or 13.9 p.c.; natives of other British possessions, including born "at sea," 10,338 or 0.7 p.c., leaving 137,550 or 8.7 p.c. of the total increase from 1911 to 1921 attributable to non-British sources. Of these 137,550 added to the population from alien birthplaces, immigrants born in United States supplied 70,344 or 51.1 p.c. The census of 1911 showed a ten-year increase in population of 1,835,328, of which Canadian-born contributed 947,867 or 51.7 p.c., born elsewhere in the Empire, 413,178 or 22.5 p.c., and alien-born, 474,283 or 25.8 p.c.

26. Birthplaces of the Population, by Provinces and Countries, 1911 and 1921.

Birthplaces.	Population.		Increase in 10 years.		Per cent of total population born in specified country.	
	1911.	1921.	No.	p.c.	1911.	1921.
BRITISH-BORN	6,453,911	7,898,201	1,444,290	22.38	89.56	89.87
Canada	5,619,682	6,832,747	1,213,065	21.59	77.98	77.75
Prince Edward Island.....	103,410	101,513	-1,897	-1.83	1.43	1.16
Nova Scotia.....	476,210	506,824	30,614	6.43	6.61	5.77
New Brunswick.....	345,253	378,902	33,649	9.75	4.79	4.31
Quebec.....	1,939,886	2,266,062	326,176	16.81	26.92	25.78
Ontario.....	2,232,325	2,505,562	273,237	12.24	30.98	28.51
Manitoba.....	214,566	351,444	136,878	63.79	2.98	4.00
Saskatchewan.....	108,149	314,830	206,681	191.11	1.50	3.58
Alberta.....	78,205	211,643	133,438	170.63	1.08	2.41
British Columbia.....	87,935	167,169	79,234	90.11	1.22	1.90
Yukon.....	1,824	1,751	-73	-4.00	.02	.02
Northwest Territories.....	7,684	6,919	-765	-9.96	.11	.08
Not stated.....	24,235	20,128	-4,107	-16.95	.34	.23
British Isles	804,234	1,025,121	220,887	27.47	11.16	11.66
England.....	510,674	686,663	175,989	34.46	7.09	7.81
Ireland.....	92,874	93,301	427	.46	1.29	1.06
Scotland.....	169,391	226,483	57,092	33.70	2.35	2.58
Wales.....	8,727	13,779	5,052	57.89	.12	.16
Lesser Isles.....	2,860	4,807	1,947	68.08	.04	.05
Country not stated.....	19,708	88	-19,620	-99.55	.27	-.01
British Possessions	29,188	39,680	10,492	35.95	.41	.45
Australia.....	2,655	2,855	200	7.53	.04	.03
India.....	4,491	3,848	-643	-14.32	.06	.05
Newfoundland.....	15,469	23,107	7,638	49.38	.21	.26
New Zealand.....	903	1,085	182	20.16	.01	.01
South Africa.....	1,166	1,760	594	50.94	.02	.02
West Indies.....	1,878	4,270	2,392	127.37	.03	.05
Other British Possessions.....	2,626	2,755	129	4.91	.04	.03
FOREIGN-BORN	752,732	890,282	137,550	18.27	10.44	10.13
Europe	404,941	459,328	54,387	13.43	5.62	5.23
Austria.....	67,502	57,535	-9,967	-14.77	.94	.65
Belgium.....	7,975	13,276	5,301	66.47	.11	.15
Bulgaria.....	19,937	1,005	-	-	.28	.01
Czechoslovakia.....	1,689	4,322	2,633	155.89	.02	.05
Denmark.....	4,937	7,192	2,255	45.68	.07	.08
Finland.....	10,987	12,156	1,169	10.64	.15	.14
France.....	17,619	19,249	1,630	9.25	.24	.22
Galicia.....	31,373	36,025	4,652	14.83	.44	.41
Germany.....	39,577	25,266	-14,311	-36.16	.55	.29
Greece.....	2,640	3,769	1,129	42.77	.04	.04
Holland.....	3,808	5,828	2,020	53.05	.05	.07
Hungary.....	10,586	7,493	-3,093	-29.22	.15	.09
Iceland.....	7,109	6,776	-333	-4.68	.10	.08
Italy.....	34,739	55,531	792	2.28	.48	.40
Jugo-Slavia.....	-	1,946	-	-	-	.02
Norway.....	20,968	23,127	2,159	10.30	.29	.26
Poland.....	1	29,279	-	-	-	.33
Rumania.....	2	22,779	-	-	-	.26
Russia.....	89,984	101,055	-	-	1.25	1.15
Sweden.....	28,226	27,700	-526	-1.86	.39	.32
Switzerland.....	-	3,479	-	-	-	.04
Ukrania.....	-	11,357	-	-	-	.13
Other.....	5,285	3,183	-2,102	-39.77	.07	.04
Asia	40,946	53,636	12,690	30.99	.57	.61
China.....	27,083	36,924	9,841	36.34	.37	.42
Japan.....	8,425	11,650	3,225	38.28	.12	.13
Syria.....	2,907	3,879	972	33.44	.04	.04
Turkey.....	1,861	401	-1,460	-78.45	.03	.01
Other.....	670	782	112	16.72	.01	.01
United States.....	303,680	374,024	70,344	23.16	4.21	4.25
West Indies.....	211	123	-88	-41.71	-	-
Other Countries.....	2,954	3,171	217	7.35	.04	.04
At Sea.....	807	653	-154	-19.08	.01	.01
Total Population	7,206,643	8,788,483	1,581,840	21.95	100.00	100.00

¹Included with Russia. ²Included with Bulgaria.

The Foreign-born Population.—The classification of the foreign-born population shown in the above table according to birthplaces has been made on a post-war basis, the statistics of 1911 having been revised to correspond with the territorial re-arrangements consequent upon the World War of 1914-1918, and existing at the date of the census, June 1, 1921. The following statement shows the various transfers of territory between 1910 and 1920, which had to be taken into account in constructing tables which would give fairly accurate comparative statistics of country of birth of the alien-born population of Canada in 1911 and 1921. In order the more readily to locate the countries affected by the changes, they are arranged by geographical groups as follows:—

NORTHWESTERN EUROPE.

Belgium.—Annexation of towns of Eupen and Malmedy from Germany.

Denmark.—Annexation of Northern Schleswig from Germany.

France.—Annexation of Alsace-Lorraine from Germany.

CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE.

Austria.—Annexation of territory from Hungary. Detachments of territory to Czechoslovakia (q.v.), Poland (Galicia), Jugo-Slavia (q.v.), Rumania (Bukowina), and Italy (Trentino region, Gorizia, Istrian peninsula and Trieste); and detachment of Fiume (free state, see "Other Europe").

Bulgaria.—Detachments of territory to Greece (Bulgarian Thrace) and Jugo-Slavia (ceded territory includes towns of Strumitsa and Tsaribrod).

Czechoslovakia.—Created from territory formerly included in Austria-Hungary (Bohemia, Moravia, Ruthenia and Slovakland).

Germany.—Detachments of territory to France (Alsace-Lorraine), Belgium (Eupen and Malmedy), Poland (West Prussia and Posen), and Denmark (Northern Schleswig) and of Saar Basin (not governed by a Commission of the League of Nations, see "Other Europe") and of Danzig (free city, see "Other Europe").

Hungary.—Detachments of territory to Austria, Czechoslovakia (Ruthenia and Slovakia), Rumania (ceded territory includes Transylvania and part of Banat) and Jugo-Slavia (q.v.).

Jugo-Slavia.—Created from territory formerly constituting Serbia and Montenegro and territory formerly included in Austria-Hungary (Carniola, Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia, part of Bosnia, Herzegovina) and Bulgaria (ceded territory includes towns of Strumitsa and Tsaribrod).

Lithuania.—Formerly included in Russia.

Poland.—Restored to its original status as an independent country by reuniting Austria (Poland (Galicia), German Poland (West Prussia and Posen) and Russian Poland.

Rumania.—Annexations of territory from Austria (Bukowina), Hungary (Transylvania, part of Bessarabia and other territory) and Russia (Bessarabia).

Russia.—Detachments of territory to Poland (Russian Poland) and Rumania (Bessarabia) and detachment of Lithuania.

Turkey in Europe.—Detachments of territory to Greece (Turkish Islands of the Aegean, Turkish Thrace and Smyrna) and detachment of Albania.

SOUTHERN EUROPE.

Albania.—Formerly included in Turkey in Europe.

Greece.—Annexations of territory from Bulgaria (Bulgarian Thrace) and Turkey in Europe (Turkish Islands of the Aegean, Turkish Thrace and Smyrna).

Italy.—Annexation of territory from Austria (Trentino region, Gorizia, Istrian peninsula and Trieste).

OTHER EUROPE.

Danzig.—Free city: formerly included in Germany.

Fiume.—Free state: formerly included in Austria.

Saar Basin.—Under government of a Commission of the League of Nations, formerly included in Germany.

ASIA.

Armenia.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Palestine.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Syria.—Formerly included in Turkey in Asia.

Turkey in Asia.—Detachment of Armenia, Palestine and Syria, and detachment of Hedjaz (now included in "Other Asia").

Other Asia.—Includes Hedjaz, formerly part of Turkey in Asia.

Rural and Urban Distribution of Those Born Outside of Canada.—In determining the classification of the immigrant population as rural or urban (see table on pp. 118-119 of the 1924 Year Book), the population of cities, towns and incorporated villages was counted as urban and the remainder as rural. Out of the 1,065,454 immigrant persons of British birth, 369,724 were rural and 695,730 urban residents, or 34·70 p.c. rural and 65·30 p.c., or nearly two-thirds, urban.

Of the 890,282 foreign-born, 483,615 or 54·32 p.c. were resident in rural districts and 406,667 or 45·68 p.c. in urban communities. Immigrants from Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Galicia are found more largely in rural communities than in urban ones. Also, out of 374,024 persons born in the United States, 214,563 or 57·36 p.c. are rural residents. On the other hand only a small proportion of persons born in Greece (10·67 p.c.), in Italy (24·19 p.c.), or in Poland, exclusive of Galicia (32·70 p.c.), are found outside of cities or towns. The great majority of Asiatics resident in Canada are dwellers in cities and towns, the only exception being the Japanese immigrants, of whom 61·84 p.c. reside in communities outside of cities and towns. The greater number of Japanese so classified are engaged in truck gardening in suburban areas, and in fishing on the Pacific coast.

Year of Immigration of Those Born Outside of Canada.¹—Of the total immigrant population of 1,955,736 reported in the census, 1,065,454 or 54·48 p.c. were British-born, *i.e.*, born either in the British Isles or in some other part of the British Empire outside of Canada, and 890,282 or 45·52 p.c. were foreign-born. Resident British-born immigrants exceeded foreign-born in each of the periods for which the numbers are given in Table 27 except in 1915-1918, when they were only 35·33 p.c. of the total. United States-born immigrants constituted over two-thirds of the foreign-born immigrants of that period who were resident in Canada at the date of the census.

27.—British-born and Foreign-born Immigrant Population of Canada, by Sex and Year of Immigration, 1921.

Year of Immigration.	Immigrant population as at June 1, 1921.								
	British-born.			Foreign-born.			Total.	Per cent of immigrants.	
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		British.	Foreign.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.
1921—5 mos.....	22,632	11,796	10,836	18,999	10,825	8,174	41,631	54·36	45·64
1920.....	67,424	31,611	35,813	36,239	20,203	16,036	103,663	65·04	34·96
1919.....	46,831	16,156	30,675	23,154	12,498	10,656	69,985	66·92	33·08
1915-1918.....	41,033	17,400	23,633	75,095	41,195	33,900	116,128	35·33	64·67
1911-1914.....	291,480	145,598	145,882	232,003	138,084	93,919	523,483	55·68	44·32
1900-1910.....	386,042	225,900	160,142	356,030	212,731	143,299	742,072	52·02	47·98
Before 1900.....	195,239	110,845	84,394	136,834	77,097	59,737	332,073	58·79	41·21
With year reported....	1,050,681	559,306	491,375	878,354	512,633	365,721	1,929,035	54·47	45·53
With year not reported	14,773	7,766	7,007	11,928	6,837	5,091	26,701	55·33	44·67
Total for all years....	1,065,454	567,072	498,382	890,282	519,470	370,812	1,955,736	54·48	45·52

¹For detailed information on this subject, see Bulletin XX of the Census of 1921, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

British-born and Foreign-born Immigrant Population, by Provinces.—

The immigrant population of each of the provinces in 1921 is shown by British-born and foreign-born and by years of arrival in Table 28.

28.—British-born and Foreign-born Immigrant Population, by Year of Arrival and Province of Residence, 1921.

T=Total. B=British. F=Foreign.

NOTE.—In all tables relating to immigration, the totals for Canada include that portion of the personnel of the Royal Canadian Navy (436 persons, 433 British-born and 3 foreign-born) which was not native-born, nor credited to any particular province.

Provinces and Classes.	Year of arrival in Canada.								
	1921 (5 mos.)	1920.	1919.	1915- 1918.	1911- 1914.	1900- 1910.	Before 1900.	Not stated.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
P. E. Island.....T.	53	170	158	279	304	453	843	105	2,365
B.	18	50	59	37	78	151	630	51	1,074
F.	35	120	99	242	226	302	213	54	1,291
Nova Scotia.....T.	1,073	3,179	2,193	4,570	9,385	13,555	8,654	896	43,505
B.	760	2,353	1,662	3,058	5,548	9,311	6,218	609	29,519
F.	313	826	531	1,512	3,837	4,244	2,436	287	13,986
New Brunswick.....T.	502	1,299	1,268	2,172	4,158	5,718	5,633	708	21,458
B.	235	694	690	807	2,100	2,803	3,094	286	10,709
F.	267	605	578	1,365	2,058	2,915	2,539	422	10,749
Quebec.....T.	4,199	10,314	6,228	12,958	48,826	64,909	35,598	5,544	188,576
B.	1,825	5,514	3,413	5,023	24,607	29,487	17,353	2,642	89,864
F.	2,374	4,800	2,815	7,935	24,219	35,422	18,245	2,902	98,712
Ontario.....T.	16,967	45,106	24,071	30,710	179,007	200,620	135,858	9,344	641,633
B.	10,879	33,002	18,689	16,081	126,853	145,828	101,931	6,314	459,577
F.	6,088	12,104	5,382	14,629	52,154	54,792	33,927	3,030	182,106
Manitoba.....T.	4,053	9,117	6,854	8,533	58,570	93,678	39,918	1,649	222,372
B.	2,376	6,275	4,938	3,457	31,825	45,709	17,707	827	113,114
F.	1,677	2,842	1,916	5,076	26,745	47,969	22,211	822	109,258
Saskatchewan.....T.	5,189	9,846	7,736	19,449	82,896	140,416	31,624	2,596	296,467
B.	2,216	5,460	4,337	4,175	27,284	44,554	11,160	1,169	100,355
F.	2,973	4,386	3,399	15,274	55,612	95,856	20,461	1,361	199,322
Alberta.....T.	5,397	12,116	10,589	23,293	74,292	120,169	25,472	2,036	273,364
B.	2,145	5,885	5,275	3,846	29,779	42,274	9,448	740	99,392
F.	3,252	6,231	5,314	19,447	44,513	77,895	16,024	1,296	173,972
British Columbia.....T.	4,189	12,298	10,870	11,148	65,970	102,350	48,236	2,176	260,596
B.	2,176	7,977	7,757	4,541	43,362	65,828	27,620	1,491	160,752
F.	2,013	4,321	3,113	6,607	22,608	36,521	20,606	985	99,784
Territories.....T.	7	8	12	11	52	149	250	1,275	1,764
B.	-	4	5	3	23	46	78	506	635
F.	7	4	7	8	29	103	172	769	1,099
Canada.....T.	41,631	103,663	69,985	116,128	523,483	742,073	332,073	26,701	1,955,736
B.	22,632	67,424	46,831	41,033	291,480	386,012	195,239	11,773	1,065,154
F.	18,999	36,239	23,154	75,095	232,003	356,060	136,834	11,928	890,282

Immigrant Population of Canadian Cities.—In Table 29 will be found an analysis of the birthplaces of the people in cities of 15,000 population and over, as in 1921, by numbers and percentages. It will be observed that Fort William and Sault Ste. Marie have the largest percentage of foreign-born and Quebec the smallest, while Victoria, Calgary and Vancouver have the highest percentage of British-born.

29.—Native-born, British-born and Foreign-born Population of Cities of 15,000 Population and over, with Percentage Distribution of Population, 1921.

Cities.	Population.					Per cent of population.				
	Total.	Native.	Immigrants.			Native.	Immigrants.			
			British.	Foreign.	Total.		British.	Foreign.	Total.	
Brandon, Man.....	15,397	9,434	3,986	1,977	5,963	61.3	25.9	12.8	38.7	
Brantford, Ont.....	29,440	20,128	7,293	2,019	9,312	68.3	24.8	6.9	31.7	
Calgary, Alta.....	63,305	33,097	20,991	9,217	30,208	52.2	33.2	14.6	47.8	
Edmonton, Alta.....	58,821	32,692	16,092	10,037	26,129	55.5	27.4	17.1	44.5	
Fort William, Ont.....	20,541	11,936	4,496	4,109	8,605	58.1	21.9	20.0	41.9	
Glouce Bay, N.S.....	17,007	13,789	2,373	845	3,218	81.0	14.0	5.0	19.0	
Guelph, Ont.....	18,128	13,187	5,953	988	4,941	72.7	21.8	5.5	27.3	
Halifax, N.S.....	58,372	49,376	7,040	1,956	8,996	84.5	12.1	3.4	15.5	
Hamilton, Ont.....	114,151	69,805	33,412	10,934	44,346	61.1	29.3	9.6	38.9	
Hull, Que.....	24,117	23,379	264	474	738	96.9	1.1	2.0	3.1	
Kingston, Ont.....	21,753	17,331	3,531	891	4,422	79.7	16.2	4.1	20.3	
Kitchener, Ont.....	21,763	17,613	1,478	2,672	4,150	80.9	6.8	12.3	19.1	
Lachine, Que.....	15,404	12,153	2,190	1,061	3,251	78.9	14.2	6.9	21.1	
London, Ont.....	60,959	44,258	13,714	2,987	16,701	72.6	22.5	4.9	27.4	
Moncton, N.B.....	17,488	16,290	719	479	1,198	93.2	4.1	2.7	6.8	
Montreal, Que.....	618,506	502,924	54,807	60,775	115,582	81.3	8.9	9.8	18.7	
Moose Jaw, Sask.....	19,285	11,370	5,528	2,387	7,915	58.9	28.7	12.4	41.1	
Ottawa, Ont.....	107,843	89,748	12,297	5,798	18,095	83.2	11.4	5.4	16.8	
Peterborough, Ont.....	20,994	16,395	3,856	743	4,599	78.1	18.4	3.5	21.9	
Quebec, Que.....	95,193	92,314	1,240	1,639	2,879	97.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	
Regina, Sask.....	34,432	19,412	9,042	5,978	15,020	56.3	26.3	17.4	43.7	
St. Catharines, Ont.....	19,881	13,416	4,766	1,699	6,465	67.5	24.0	8.5	32.5	
St. John, N.B.....	47,166	42,330	3,039	1,797	4,836	89.8	6.4	3.8	10.2	
St. Thomas, Ont.....	16,026	11,980	3,341	705	4,046	74.8	20.8	4.4	25.2	
Saskatoon, Sask.....	25,739	14,558	7,394	3,787	11,181	56.6	28.7	14.7	43.4	
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	21,092	14,067	2,606	4,419	7,025	66.6	12.4	21.0	33.4	
Sherbrooke, Que.....	23,515	20,907	1,197	1,411	2,608	88.9	5.1	6.0	11.1	
Stratford, Ont.....	16,094	12,183	3,369	542	3,911	75.7	20.9	3.4	24.3	
Sydney, N.S.....	22,545	17,024	3,710	1,811	5,521	75.5	16.5	8.0	24.5	
Three Rivers, Que.....	22,367	21,201	323	843	1,166	94.8	1.4	3.8	5.2	
Toronto, Ont.....	521,893	324,768	149,184	47,941	197,125	62.2	28.6	9.2	37.8	
Vancouver, B.C.....	117,217	57,260	38,712	21,245	59,957	48.9	33.0	18.1	51.1	
Victoria, B.C.....	38,727	17,975	15,387	5,365	20,752	46.4	39.7	13.9	53.6	
Vernon, B.C.....	25,001	16,730	7,373	898	8,271	66.9	29.5	3.6	33.1	
Westmount, Que.....	17,593	13,269	2,885	1,439	4,324	75.4	16.4	8.2	24.6	
Windsor, Ont.....	38,591	27,624	5,819	5,148	10,967	71.6	15.1	13.3	28.4	
Winnipeg, Man.....	179,087	93,854	50,671	34,562	85,233	52.4	28.3	19.3	47.6	

9.—Citizenship of the Foreign-Born.¹

At the last three decennial censuses of 1901, 1911 and 1921 inquiry has been made into the citizenship of the foreign-born population. The relevant instructions to enumerators at the 1921 census were as follows:—

"It is proper to use 'Canadian' as descriptive of every person whose home is in the country and who has acquired rights of citizenship in it. A person who was born in the United States, or France, or Germany or other foreign country, but whose home is in Canada and who is a naturalized citizen should be entered as 'Canadian'; so also should a person born in the United Kingdom or any of its colonies whose residence in Canada is not merely temporary. An alien person will be classed by nationality or citizenship according to the country of birth, or the country to which he or she professes to owe allegiance.

"A married woman is to be reported as of the same citizenship as her husband.

"A foreign-born child under 21 years of age is to be reported as of the same citizenship as the parents."

The fact that foreign-born persons who have been in Canada less than five years (the length of residence required to obtain naturalization) are reported as

¹For more detailed information see Bulletin XXI of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

"Canadian citizens" is in virtue of the operation of the Naturalization Act of 1914, which provides that the following persons shall be deemed to be British subjects:

(a) "Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance: and

(b) "Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions, whose father was a British subject at the time of that person's birth and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or was a person to whom a certificate of naturalization had been granted; and

(c) "Any person born on board a British ship whether in foreign territorial waters or not."

Provided (1) "that the child of a British subject, whether that child was born before or after the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to have been born within His Majesty's allegiance if born in a place where by treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, or other lawful means, His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects."

(2) "The wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject."

(3) "A woman, who having been an alien, has by or in consequence of her marriage become a British subject, shall not, by reason only of the death of her husband or the dissolution of the marriage, cease to be a British subject."

The Progress of Naturalization.—The foreign-born residents of Canada numbered 890,282 in 1921, as compared with 752,732 in 1911 and 278,449 in 1901; among these the naturalized numbered 514,182 in 1921, 344,557 in 1911 and 153,908 in 1901, or 57.75 p.c., 45.77 p.c. and 55.27 p.c. respectively. Alien residents in Canada thus showed a rather remarkable absolute decline from 408,175 in 1911 to 376,100 in 1921, or from 5.66 p.c. to 4.28 p.c. of the total population. The largest single group of aliens, United States-born aliens, declined from 151,372 in 1911 to 136,030 in 1921, though the total of U.S.-born persons in Canada increased from 303,680 to 374,024. The percentage of naturalized to total U.S.-born, therefore, rose from 50.15 p.c. to 63.63 p.c., and it may be added that, as is shown in Table 30, the percentage of naturalized to total foreign-born was greater in 1921 than in 1911 among those born in each foreign country except China, in which case it declined from 9.52 to 4.78.

30.—Naturalized Persons among the Foreign-born Residents of Canada, by Countries of Birth, Numbers and Percentages, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Countries of Birth.	Foreign-born population resident in Canada.								
	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.		Total.	Naturalized.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Austria-Hungary.....	28,407	9,320	32.81	121,430	60,949	50.19	127,292	76,055	59.75
Belgium.....	2,280	1,296	56.81	7,975	3,265	40.94	13,276	5,583	42.08
China.....	17,043	668	3.92	27,083	2,578	9.52	36,924	1,766	4.78
Denmark.....	2,075	1,301	62.70	4,937	2,359	47.78	7,192	4,052	56.34
France.....	7,944	4,975	62.63	17,619	8,911	50.58	19,249	10,617	55.16
Germany.....	27,300	20,883	76.49	39,577	25,283	63.89	35,035	21,630	61.72
Greece.....	213	95	44.60	2,640	476	18.03	3,769	1,065	28.25
Holland.....	385	198	51.43	3,808	1,128	29.62	5,828	2,829	48.54
Iceland.....	6,057	4,013	66.25	7,109	5,861	82.46	6,776	5,852	86.36
Italy.....	6,854	1,692	24.69	34,739	6,900	19.86	35,531	10,771	30.32
Japan.....	4,674	1,062	22.72	8,435	1,898	22.51	11,650	4,997	42.97
Norway and Sweden.....	10,256	6,094	59.42	49,194	21,891	44.50	59,827	35,349	59.08
Rumania and Bulgaria.....	1,066	378	35.46	9,657	3,755	38.88	23,784	11,610	48.85
Russia.....	31,251	11,394	36.48	100,971	43,887	43.46	119,814	68,000	56.79
Turkey and Syria.....	1,579	481	30.46	4,768	1,889	39.62	4,280	1,500	34.99
United States.....	127,899	87,049	68.06	303,680	152,308	50.15	374,024	237,641	63.56
Other Countries.....	3,186	3,009	94.44	9,120	3,216	35.26	24,041	12,411	51.62
Total	278,449	153,908	55.27	752,732	344,557	45.77	890,282	514,182	57.75

Naturalized Population of Voting Age.—Among the 514,182 naturalized persons in 1921, there were 111,099 under 21 years of age, naturalized as a result of the provisions of the Naturalization Act in regard to minors—children who were born in the homeland to parents who since immigration have become naturalized Canadians, or who were born to British nationals in a foreign country. The wives of British or Canadian nationals, whether over or under 21 years of age, were also reported as naturalized, in accordance with the law.

Deducting the 111,099 from the total of 514,182, there remain 403,083 naturalized persons of voting age. The distribution of these persons, by sex and by provinces, is shown in Table 31. These voters constituted in 1921 8.4 p.c. of the total possible voters throughout the Dominion. In Saskatchewan these naturalized voters numbered 29 p.c. of the total, in Alberta 27 p.c., in Manitoba 19 p.c., in British Columbia 10 p.c., in Ontario less than 4 p.c., in Quebec about 3 p.c., and in the Maritime Provinces a little over 2 p.c.

31.—Total Foreign-born and Naturalized Foreign-born Population of 21 Years and over, with Percentage of Naturalized to Total, by Sex and Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both Sexes.		
	Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.		Total.	Voters.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	220	137	62.27	251	224	89.24	471	361	76.65
Nova Scotia.....	5,567	2,299	41.30	4,028	2,597	64.47	9,595	4,896	51.03
New Brunswick.....	3,506	1,730	49.34	3,354	2,620	78.12	6,860	4,350	63.41
Quebec.....	40,935	18,368	44.87	34,194	20,551	60.10	75,129	38,919	51.80
Ontario.....	86,414	31,411	36.35	58,218	34,069	58.52	144,632	65,480	45.27
Manitoba.....	50,851	31,976	62.88	39,074	27,715	70.93	89,925	59,691	66.38
Saskatchewan.....	90,298	62,691	69.43	61,984	48,023	77.48	152,282	110,714	72.70
Alberta.....	80,317	48,270	60.10	51,855	36,424	70.51	131,972	84,694	64.18
British Columbia.....	61,063	18,570	30.41	24,645	14,970	60.74	85,708	33,540	39.13
Yukon.....	726	202	27.82	221	123	55.66	947	325	34.32
Northwest Territories.....	96	96	100.00	16	16	100.00	112	112	100.00
Total.....	419,994	215,751	51.37	277,640	187,332	67.47	697,634	403,083	57.78

¹Includes 1 person belonging to the Canadian Navy.

Naturalization by Year of Immigration.—Comparative details as to the year of immigration and as to the naturalization of the foreign-born residents of Canada in 1921 are given by countries of birth in Table 32, as roughly indicating the respective willingness of our immigrants born in different foreign countries to assume the duties of Canadian citizenship and therefore showing their comparative rate of assimilation. Those born in Iceland have the highest percentage, 86.36 p.c. of them being Canadian citizens at the date of the census. Hungarian-born came next with 72.32 p.c. and Norwegian-born third with 71.65 p.c. The numerically largest group, the United States-born, showed a percentage of naturalization of 63.63.

The above method of ascertaining the assimilability of the foreign-born is, however, a rather crude one, inasmuch as it takes no account of the relative length of residence of those born in the various countries. Thus, for example, comparatively few Icelanders have come to Canada since 1910, while immigration from Italy was comparatively active between 1919 and 1921—such immigrants having no opportunity of changing their allegiance on account of the five years' residence required.

If then we consider the large 1900-1910 group of immigrants as supplying the means of a better test, we find that out of the 356,030 immigrants of this period who were in Canada at the date of the census, 257,767 or 72·40 p.c. were naturalized. Icelanders led with 86·86 p.c. naturalized, followed by Norwegians with 84·82, Hungarians with 83·94, United States-born with 80·85, Danes with 79·80 and Swedes with 79·00.

It may be added that the percentage of naturalization of U.S.-born is higher than that of "all foreign-born" and of European foreign-born in each of the groupings by year of immigration. The explanation of this is doubtless to be found in the fact that among the 374,024 U.S.-born persons resident in Canada at the date of the census, no fewer than 205,189 were of British stock; detailed statistics as to the racial origin of the United States-born population of Canada will be found in Table 7 of Bulletin XXI of the Census of 1921.

32.—Citizenship of the Foreign-born Population, classified according to Birthplace and Year of Arrival in Canada, 1921.

NOTE.—The totals in the first three columns of this table include 11,928 persons born in various foreign countries the year of whose immigration is not stated. Of these, 6,171 were naturalized at the date of the census.

Birthplaces.	Foreign-born in Canada.								
	Total.	Naturalized.			By years of immigration.				
					1919-June, 1921.		1915-1918.		
					Total.	Naturalized.	Total.	Naturalized.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	No.	p.c.
Foreign-born	890,282	514,182	57·75	78,392	15,961	20·36	75,095	21,488	28·61
Europe	459,328	265,867	57·88	27,034	3,928	14·53	15,328	2,956	19·28
Austria.....	57,535	34,171	59·39	951	170	17·82	662	145	21·90
Belgium.....	13,276	5,586	42·08	3,047	304	9·98	720	115	15·97
Bulgaria.....	1,005	225	22·39	35	10	28·57	30	4	13·33
Czechoslovakia.....	4,322	2,408	55·71	188	25	13·30	96	27	28·13
Denmark.....	7,192	4,052	56·34	941	50	5·31	754	95	12·60
Finland.....	12,156	5,558	45·72	910	65	7·14	823	98	11·91
France.....	19,249	10,617	55·16	2,178	553	25·39	785	219	27·90
Galicia.....	36,025	23,516	65·28	500	95	19·00	217	76	35·02
Germany.....	25,266	16,649	65·89	402	66	16·41	298	67	22·46
Greece.....	3,769	1,105	29·32	339	33	9·73	437	52	11·90
Holland.....	5,828	2,820	48·39	690	53	7·68	389	64	16·45
Hungary.....	7,493	5,419	72·32	145	19	13·10	91	26	28·57
Iceland.....	6,776	5,852	86·36	118	8	6·78	97	27	27·84
Italy.....	35,531	10,739	30·22	5,948	351	5·90	1,854	248	13·38
Jugo-Slavia.....	1,946	655	33·66	126	23	18·25	92	16	17·39
Norway.....	23,127	16,570	71·65	1,239	117	9·44	1,918	480	25·03
Poland.....	29,279	14,945	51·04	2,613	872	33·37	619	114	18·42
Rumania.....	22,779	13,785	60·52	712	120	16·85	344	77	22·38
Russia.....	101,055	63,058	62·40	3,407	742	21·78	2,733	502	18·37
Sweden.....	27,700	18,679	67·43	1,447	111	7·67	1,673	358	21·40
Switzerland.....	3,479	1,876	53·92	441	39	8·78	246	41	16·67
Ukraine.....	11,357	6,216	54·75	187	39	20·85	148	38	25·68
Other.....	3,183	1,369	42·92	371	63	16·81	207	41	19·81
Asia	53,636	8,509	15·86	4,418	485	10·98	6,421	662	9·38
China.....	36,924	1,766	4·78	2,611	130	4·92	1,901	107	5·63
Japan.....	11,650	3,902	33·49	1,287	240	18·65	2,211	394	17·82
Syria.....	3,879	2,265	58·49	367	55	14·92	157	38	24·21
Turkey.....	401	187	46·63	52	22	42·31	6	4	66·67
Other.....	782	389	49·71	131	28	21·37	6	1	16·67
United States	374,024	237,991	63·63	46,596	11,433	24·55	53,951	17,800	32·86
West Indies.....	123	63	51·22	31	7	22·58	22	11	50·00
Other countries.....	3,171	1,749	55·16	343	108	31·49	273	114	41·76

32.—Citizenship of the Foreign-born Population, classified according to Birthplace and Year of Arrival in Canada, 1921—concluded.

Birthplaces.	1911-1914.			1900-1910.			Before 1900.		
	Total.		Naturalized.	Total.		Naturalized.	Total.		Naturalized.
	No.	No.		No.	No.		No.	No.	
Foreign-born.....	232,093	103,396	44.57	356,030	257,767	72.40	136,834	109,399	79.95
Europe.....	137,526	51,552	37.49	200,625	144,788	72.17	74,721	61,326	82.07
Austria.....	17,461	4,847	27.76	28,161	10,927	70.76	9,846	8,889	90.28
Belgium.....	3,723	1,331	35.75	4,247	2,676	63.01	1,410	1,117	79.22
Bulgaria.....	698	86	12.32	212	105	49.53	22	19	86.36
Czechoslovakia.....	1,276	401	31.43	2,225	1,529	68.72	520	423	81.35
Denmark.....	1,729	919	53.15	2,396	1,912	79.80	1,247	993	79.63
Finland.....	3,985	1,493	37.47	5,243	3,072	58.59	1,090	803	73.67
France.....	3,988	1,743	43.71	7,780	4,863	62.51	4,146	3,077	74.22
Galicia.....	10,457	3,252	31.10	18,947	14,648	77.31	5,769	5,374	93.15
Germany.....	5,397	1,816	33.65	8,291	6,452	77.82	10,384	8,146	78.45
Greece.....	1,346	324	24.07	1,407	566	40.23	200	121	60.50
Holland.....	2,266	943	41.62	2,173	1,533	70.55	286	217	75.87
Hungary.....	1,528	534	34.95	4,850	4,071	83.94	846	758	89.60
Iceland.....	561	333	59.36	1,933	1,679	86.86	4,010	3,764	93.87
Italy.....	11,740	2,655	22.61	12,536	5,490	43.79	3,065	1,938	63.23
Jugo-Slavia.....	819	163	19.90	795	378	47.55	98	74	75.51
Norway.....	5,772	4,085	70.77	12,171	10,323	84.82	1,847	1,524	82.51
Poland.....	10,759	3,625	33.69	11,843	7,802	65.88	3,069	2,482	80.87
Rumania.....	7,101	2,265	31.90	11,497	8,612	74.91	2,997	2,686	89.62
Russia.....	33,561	14,447	43.05	42,822	33,435	78.08	17,689	13,618	76.99
Sweden.....	7,368	4,538	61.59	12,940	10,222	79.00	3,965	3,383	85.32
Switzerland.....	916	404	44.10	1,191	853	71.62	660	525	79.55
Ukraine.....	3,943	958	24.30	5,746	3,968	69.06	1,320	1,202	91.06
Other.....	1,132	390	34.45	1,219	672	55.13	235	193	82.13
Asia.....	13,545	1,428	10.54	20,205	3,840	19.01	8,573	2,097	24.46
China.....	10,613	396	3.73	13,267	628	4.73	6,109	464	7.60
Japan.....	1,810	548	30.28	4,818	1,836	38.11	1,426	845	59.26
Syria.....	763	349	45.74	1,713	1,126	65.73	902	691	76.61
Turkey.....	138	41	29.71	131	84	64.12	54	36	66.67
Other.....	221	94	42.53	276	166	60.14	82	61	74.39
United States.....	80,157	50,045	62.43	134,004	108,345	80.85	53,109	45,636	85.93
West Indies.....	34	23	67.65	24	12	50.00	8	8	100.00
Other countries.....	741	348	46.96	1,172	782	66.72	423	332	78.49

10.—Rural and Urban Population.¹

In Table 33 are given statistics showing the growth of rural and urban population respectively since 1891. For the purposes of the census, the population residing in cities, towns and incorporated villages has been defined as urban, and that outside of such localities as rural. Thus the distinction here made between "rural" and "urban" population is a distinction of provincial legal status rather than of size of aggregations of population within limited areas. Since the laws of the various provinces differ in regard to the population necessary before a municipality may be incorporated as urban (the laws of Saskatchewan, for example, making provision that 50 people actually resident on an area not greater than 640 acres may claim incorporation as a village, while the Ontario law now requires that villages asking for incorporation shall have a population of 750 on an area not exceeding 500 acres), the line of demarcation between rural and urban population is not uniformly drawn throughout the Dominion, as far as comparable aggregations of population are concerned. To a limited extent, however, Table 35 will permit the student of popu-

¹See also pp. 343-349 of Vol. I of the Census of 1921.

lation statistics to make, at least for Canada as a whole, his own line of demarcation between rural and urban population.¹

While a summary comparison between urbanization in Canada in 1921 and in the United States in 1920 would lead us to the conclusion that our country, though far less densely peopled than the United States, had an almost equally large percentage of its population in urban communities, *viz.*, 49.52 in Canada as compared with 51.4 in the United States, the fact that in the United States inhabitants of places having under 2,500 population are included with rural population, while in Canada the inhabitants of many places with less than 100 population are classed as urban, must be taken into account. A fairer basis of comparison is secured if the same population limits are taken for both countries, as may be done by using Table 35. Thus, at the census of 1920, the United States had 25.9 p.c. of its population resident in cities of 100,000 and over, while Canada in 1921 had only 18.87 p.c. of its population in such places. The United States had an additional 16.4 p.c. of its population residing in cities of between 10,000 and 100,000 population and 4.7 p.c. in cities and towns of 5,000 to 10,000, while Canada had in places of these categories only 13.32 p.c. and 4.36 p.c. respectively of its population. Thus, taking all places of 5,000 and over—the lowest population for which comparative figures are readily available—47 p.c. of the population of the United States resided in such places as compared with 36.55 p.c. of the population of Canada, showing the much higher degree of urbanization which has been reached in the United States—a natural thing in an older settled and more densely peopled country.

On the basis of the census classification, it is apparent from Table 33 that in the last decade, as in the previous one, urban communities absorbed somewhat over two-thirds of the total increase in population, with the result that the urban population of Canada was in 1921 nearly equal to the rural. Out of every 1,000 persons in the country, 505 were resident, on June 1, 1921, in rural and 495 in urban communities, as compared with 546 in rural and 454 in urban communities on June 1, 1911, 625 in rural and 375 in urban communities in 1901, and 682 in rural and 318 in urban communities in 1891.

From Table 35, showing the distribution of urban population in Canada by size of cities and towns, it becomes evident that for the first time in its census history Canada possesses cities of more than half a million population. These are Montreal and Toronto, with 618,506 and 521,893 inhabitants respectively, the former having in its neighbourhood several "satellite" cities, Verdun, Westmount, Lachine, Outremont, which, with other smaller towns in its vicinity, bring the population of "Greater Montreal" to the 700,000 mark. No other city has attained the 200,000 mark, but during the past decade Hamilton and Ottawa have been added to Winnipeg and Vancouver as cities of over 100,000 population, while Quebec, which in 1911, was, together with Hamilton and Ottawa, in the 50,000 to 100,000 class, has been joined in that class, though at a considerable interval, by Calgary, London, Edmonton and Halifax. In the 25,000 to 50,000 class, there were in 1921 the seven cities of St. John, Victoria, Windsor, Regina, Brantford, Saskatoon and Verdun. Details of the population of these and other smaller cities and towns of 5,000 and over are given by censuses from 1871 to 1921 in Table 37, while the populations of urban communities having a population of from 1,000 to 5,000 in 1921 are given for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Table 38.

¹In the United States, urban population is classified by the Census Bureau as that residing in cities and other incorporated places having 2,500 inhabitants or more, and in "towns" having 2,500 inhabitants or more in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. While such "towns", under the terms of local government existing in these states, are partly rural in character, the United States Census Bureau considers that the total urban population of these states is not greatly exaggerated thereby.

33.—Rural and Urban Population, by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	1891.		1901.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	94,823	14,255	88,304	14,955
Nova Scotia.....	373,403	76,993	330,191	129,383
New Brunswick.....	272,362	48,901	253,835	77,285
Quebec.....	988,820	499,715	994,833 ⁵	654,065 ⁵
Ontario.....	1,295,323	818,998	1,246,969	935,978
Manitoba.....	111,498	41,008	184,775 ³	70,436 ³
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	77,013 ³	14,266 ³
Alberta.....	1	—	54,489 ²	18,533 ²
British Columbia.....	60,945	37,228	88,478	90,179
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	18,077	9,142
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	20,129	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3,296,141	1,537,098	3,357,093	2,014,222

Provinces.	1911.		1921.		Numerical increase in decade 1911-21.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	78,758	14,970	69,522	19,093	-9,236	4,123
Nova Scotia.....	306,210	186,128	296,799	227,038	-9,411	40,910
New Brunswick.....	252,342	99,547	263,432	124,444	11,090	24,897
Quebec.....	1,038,934 ⁵	966,842 ⁵	1,038,630	1,322,569	— 304	355,727
Ontario.....	1,198,803 ⁴	1,328,489	1,227,030	1,706,632	28,227	378,143
Manitoba.....	261,029 ⁴	200,365	348,502	261,616	87,473	-61,251
Saskatchewan.....	361,037 ³	131,395 ³	538,552	218,958	177,515	87,563
Alberta.....	236,633 ²	137,662 ²	365,550	222,904	128,917	85,242
British Columbia.....	188,796	203,684	277,020	247,562	88,224	43,878
Yukon Territory.....	4,647	3,865	2,851	1,306	-1,796	-2,559
Northwest Territories.....	6,507 ⁴	—	7,988	—	1,481	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	485	—	485	—
Total.....	3,933,696	3,272,947	4,436,361	4,352,122	502,665	1,079,175

¹ The population (98,967) in territory now comprised in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and in the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891. ² Volume I, Census 1911, places the urban population of Alberta for that year at 141,937. Included in this figure was the population (5,250) of twelve places which, according to the Report of the Municipal Commissioner for Alberta, were not then incorporated. The places so included were Aetna, Bankhead, Bellevue, Bickerdike, Cammore, Cardiff, Lxshaw, Hillcrest, Passburg, Queenston and Elmpark. The correction resulting from this and from other small adjustments consequent upon more definite knowledge as to incorporated areas, places the urban population for 1911 at 137,662. Similar corrections have been made in the urban and rural figures for the census of 1901. ³ As corrected in Census Report, Prairie Provinces, 1916. ⁴ As changed by Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912. ⁵ The urban population of 970,791 shown in Volume I, Census 1911, is reduced to 966,842 by the transfer of the population of Maniwaki, Martinville, Moisie, St. Bruno, St. Martin and St. Vincent de Paul from urban to rural; by adjustments in area of the villages of Ste. Anne and Ste. Geneviève; and Extension of Boundaries Act, 1912.

34.—Percentage Distribution of Rural and Urban Population by Provinces and Territories, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NOTE.—In the use of this table, reference should be made to the notes appended to the preceding table showing rural and urban population by numbers.

Provinces.	1891.		1901.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	p.c. 86.93	p.c. 13.07	p.c. 85.52	p.c. 14.48
Nova Scotia.....	82.91	17.09	71.85	28.15
New Brunswick.....	84.78	15.22	76.66	23.34
Quebec.....	66.43	33.57	60.33	39.67
Ontario.....	61.26	38.74	57.12	42.88
Manitoba.....	73.11	26.89	72.40	27.60
Saskatchewan.....	1	—	84.37	15.63
Alberta.....	1	—	74.62	25.38
British Columbia.....	62.08	37.92	49.52	50.48
Yukon Territory.....	1	—	66.41	33.59
Northwest Territories.....	1	—	100.00	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	—	—
Total.....	68.20	31.80	62.50	37.50

23.99

Provinces.	1911.		1921.	
	Rural.	Urban.	Rural.	Urban.
Prince Edward Island.....	p.c. 84.03	p.c. 15.97	p.c. 78.45	p.c. 21.55
Nova Scotia.....	62.20	37.80	56.66	43.34
New Brunswick.....	71.71	28.29	67.92	32.08
Quebec.....	51.80	48.20	43.99	56.01
Ontario.....	47.43	52.57	41.83	58.17
Manitoba.....	56.57	43.43	57.12	42.88
Saskatchewan.....	73.32	26.68	71.10	28.90
Alberta.....	63.22	36.78	62.12	37.88
British Columbia.....	48.10	51.90	52.81	47.19
Yukon Territory.....	54.59	45.41	68.58	31.42
Northwest Territories.....	100.00	—	100.00	—
Royal Canadian Navy.....	—	—	100.00	—
Total.....	54.58	45.42	50.48	49.52

47.4

¹ The population in the territory now comprised in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan and the Yukon and Northwest Territories was classified as rural in the census of 1891.

35.—Urban Population of Canada, divided by Size of Municipality Groups, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

In Cities and Towns of	1901.			1911.			1921.		
	Number of Places.	Population.	Percent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Percent of Total Pop.	Number of Places.	Population.	Percent of Total Pop.
Over 500,000.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,140,399	12.97
Between—									
400,000 and 500,000	-	-	-	1	490,504	6.81	-	-	-
300,000 and 400,000	1	328,172	6.11	1	381,833	5.30	-	-	-
200,000 and 300,000	1	209,892	3.91	-	-	-	-	-	-
100,000 and 200,000	-	-	-	2	236,436	3.28	4	518,298	5.90
50,000 and 100,000	3	181,402	3.38	3	247,741	3.44	5	336,650	3.83
25,000 and 50,000	5	188,869	3.52	6	241,858	3.34	7	239,096	2.72
15,000 and 25,000	3	55,499	1.03	11	193,977	2.69	19	370,990	4.22
10,000 and 15,000	8	96,913	1.80	18	226,251	3.14	18	224,033	2.55
5,000 and 10,000	36	270,032	5.03	45	321,179	4.46	54	382,762	4.36
3,000 and 5,000	51	195,621	3.64	67	216,152	3.00	72	272,720	3.10
1,000 and 3,000	196	331,136	6.16	235	409,845	5.68	293	491,012	5.59
500 and 1,000	167	121,591	2.26	238	173,414	2.41	289	214,779	2.44
Under 500.....	-	35,095	0.65	-	133,757	1.86	-	161,383	1.84
Total.....	-	2,014,222	37.50	-	3,272,947	45.42	-	4,352,122	49.52

36.—Ratio of Males to Females in Rural and Urban Populations, 1921.

Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.	Provinces.	Rural.	Urban.
	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	107	89	Alberta.....	134	106
Nova Scotia.....	108	98	British Columbia.....	131	115
New Brunswick.....	109	92	Yukon Territory.....	219	195
Quebec.....	107	94	N.W. Territories.....	107	-
Ontario.....	113	95	Average for Canada.....	116	97
Manitoba.....	119	101			
Saskatchewan.....	126	107			

37.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11.

NOTE.—The cities and towns in which a Board of Trade exists are indicated by an asterisk (*). In all cases the population is for the city or town municipality as it existed in 1921.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Montreal.....	Quebec.....	115,000	155,238	219,616	328,172	490,504 ¹	618,506
*Toronto.....	Ontario.....	59,000	96,196	181,215	209,892	381,833 ²	521,893
*Winnipeg.....	Manitoba.....	241	7,985	25,639	42,340	136,035	179,987
*Vancouver.....	British Columbia...	-	-	13,709	27,010	100,401	117,217
*Hamilton.....	Ontario.....	26,880	36,661	48,959	52,634	81,969	114,151
*Ottawa.....	".....	24,141	31,307	44,154	59,928	87,062	107,843
*Quebec.....	Quebec.....	59,699	62,446	63,090	68,840	78,710	95,193
*Calgary.....	Alberta.....	-	-	3,876	4,392	43,704	63,305
*London.....	Ontario.....	18,000	26,266	31,977	37,976	46,300	60,969
*Edmonton.....	Alberta.....	-	-	-	4,176	31,064 ³	58,821
*Halifax.....	Nova Scotia.....	29,582	36,100	38,437	40,832	46,619	58,372
*St. John.....	New Brunswick.....	41,325	41,353	39,179	40,711	42,511	47,166
*Victoria.....	British Columbia...	3,270	5,925	16,841	20,919	31,660	38,727
*Windsor.....	Ontario.....	4,253	6,561	10,322	12,153	17,829	38,591
*Regina.....	Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	2,249	30,213	34,432
*Brantford.....	Ontario.....	8,107	9,616	12,753	16,619	23,132	29,440
*Saskatoon.....	Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	113	12,004	25,739
Verdun.....	Quebec.....	-	278	296	1,898	11,629	25,001
*Hull.....	".....	3,800	6,890	11,264	13,993	18,222	24,117

**37.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921,
compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—continued.**

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Sherbrooke.....	Quebec.....	4,432	7,227	10,110	11,765	16,405	23,515
*Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	1,480	2,427	9,909	17,723	21,545
*Three Rivers.....	Quebec.....	7,570	8,670	8,334	9,981	13,691	22,367
*Kitchener.....	Ontario.....	2,743	4,054	7,425	9,747	15,196	21,763
*Kingston.....	".....	12,407	14,091	19,263	17,961	18,874	21,763
*Sault Ste. Marie.....	".....	879	780	2,414	7,169	14,920	21,092
*Peterborough.....	".....	4,611	6,812	9,717	12,886	16,360	20,994
*Port William.....	".....	—	—	—	3,633	16,499	20,511
*St. Catharines.....	".....	7,864	9,651	9,170	9,946	12,484	19,881
*Moose Jaw.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,558	13,823	19,285
*Guelph.....	Ontario.....	6,878	9,990	10,537	11,496	15,175	18,128
*Westmount.....	Quebec.....	200	884	3,076	8,856	14,579	17,593
*Moncton.....	New Brunswick.....	600	5,032	8,762	9,026	11,315	17,488
*Glace Bay.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	—	2,459	6,945	16,562	17,007
*Stratford.....	Ontario.....	4,313	8,239	9,500	9,959	12,946	16,094
*St. Thomas.....	".....	2,197	8,307	10,366	11,485	14,051	16,026
*Lachine.....	Quebec.....	1,696	2,406	3,761	6,365	11,688	15,404
*Brandon.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,775	5,620	13,339	15,397
*Port Arthur.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	3,214	11,220	11,856
*Sarnia.....	".....	2,920	3,874	6,692	8,176	9,947	14,877
*Niagara Falls.....	".....	1,000	2,347	3,549	5,702	9,248	14,764
*New Westminster.....	British Columbia.....	—	1,500	6,678	6,499	13,199	14,495
*Chatham.....	Ontario.....	5,873	7,873	9,052	9,068	10,770	13,266
*Ouremont.....	Quebec.....	—	387	795	1,118	4,820	13,249
*Calgary.....	Ontario.....	3,827	5,187	7,535	7,866	10,299	13,216
*St. Boniface.....	Manitoba.....	—	1,283	1,553	2,019	7,483	12,821
*Charlottetown and Royalty.....	P. E. Island.....	8,807	11,485	11,373	12,080	11,203	12,317
*Belleville.....	Ontario.....	7,305	9,516	9,916	9,117	9,876	12,206
*Owen Sound.....	".....	3,369	4,426	7,497	8,776	12,558	12,190
*Oshawa.....	".....	3,185	3,992	4,066	4,364	7,436	11,940
*Lethbridge.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	2,072	9,035	11,097
*St. Hyacinthe.....	Quebec.....	3,746	5,321	7,016	9,210	9,707	10,877
*North Bay.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	2,590	7,747	10,812
*Shawinigan Falls.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	4,265	10,805
*Lévis.....	".....	6,691	7,597	7,301	9,242	8,766	10,450
*Brockville.....	Ontario.....	5,102	7,609	8,791	8,940	9,374	10,400
*Amherst.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,274	3,781	4,364	8,673	9,698
*Woodstock.....	Ontario.....	3,982	5,373	8,612	8,823	9,320	9,365
*Medicine Hat.....	Alberta.....	—	—	—	1,570	5,608	9,644
*Valleyfield.....	Quebec.....	1,800	3,906	5,515	11,055	9,449	9,215
*Joliette.....	".....	3,017	3,268	3,347	4,220	6,346	9,113
*Nanaimo and suburbs.....	British Columbia.....	—	1,945	4,595	6,140	8,306	9,088
*New Glasgow.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,595	3,776	4,447	6,283	8,974
*Chicoutimi.....	Quebec.....	1,393	1,935	2,277	3,826	5,880	8,937
*Welland.....	Ontario.....	1,110	1,870	2,035	1,863	5,318	8,554
*Sudbury.....	".....	—	—	—	2,027	4,150	8,621
*Sydney Mines.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	2,340	2,442	3,191	7,470	8,327
*Sorel.....	Quebec.....	5,636	5,791	6,669	7,057	8,420	8,174
*Fredericton.....	New Brunswick.....	6,006	6,218	6,502	7,117	7,208	8,114
*Dartmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	3,786	6,252	4,806	5,658	7,890
*Thetford Mines.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	3,256	7,261	7,886
*Pembroke.....	Ontario.....	1,508	2,820	4,401	5,156	5,626	7,875
*St. Johns.....	Quebec.....	3,022	4,314	4,722	4,050	5,003	7,744
*Rivière du Loup.....	".....	1,541	2,291	4,175	4,569	6,774	7,703
*North Vancouver.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	8,496	7,451	7,451
*Orillia.....	Ontario.....	1,322	2,910	4,752	4,907	6,828	7,401
*Grand'Mère.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	2,511	7,783	7,401
*Lindsay.....	Ontario.....	4,049	5,080	6,081	7,003	6,964	7,400
*Turco.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	3,461	5,102	5,993	6,197	7,402
*Prince Albert.....	Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	1,785	7,457	7,458
*Cornwall.....	Ontario.....	2,033	4,468	6,805	6,704	6,598	7,449
*Yarmouth.....	Nova Scotia.....	2,500	3,485	6,089	6,430	6,600	7,073
*Walkerville.....	Ontario.....	—	—	—	1,565	5,302	7,450
*Midland.....	".....	—	1,095	2,088	3,174	6,663	7,016
*Barrie.....	".....	3,398	4,554	5,550	5,949	6,420	6,906
*Smiths Falls.....	".....	1,150	2,087	3,864	5,155	6,370	6,700
*Granby.....	Quebec.....	876	1,040	1,710	3,773	5,756	6,785
*Portage la Prairie.....	Manitoba.....	—	—	3,363	3,901	5,881	7,706
*Cap de la Madeleine.....	Quebec.....	—	—	—	—	—	6,748
*North Sydney.....	Nova Scotia.....	—	1,520	2,513	4,616	5,418	6,585
*Prince Rupert.....	British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	4,184	6,500
*Trenton.....	Ontario.....	1,796	3,042	4,363	4,217	4,988	5,902
*Waterloo.....	".....	1,594	2,966	2,941	3,557	4,559	5,883

37.—Population of Cities and Towns having over 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, compared with 1871-81-91-1901-11—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Provinces.	Population.					
		1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
*Collingwood.....	Ontario.....	2,829	4,445	4,939	5,755	7,090	5,882
Ford City.....	".....	-	-	-	-	-	5,870
Springhill.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	900	4,813	4,559	5,713	5,681
New Waterford.....	".....	-	-	-	-	-	5,615
La Tuque.....	Quebec.....	-	-	-	-	2,934	5,603
*Campbellton.....	New Brunswick.....	-	-	-	2,652	3,817	5,570
*Hawkesbury.....	Ontario.....	1,671	1,920	2,042	4,150	4,400	5,544
*St. Jérôme.....	Quebec.....	1,159	2,032	2,868	3,619	3,473	5,491
*Preston.....	Ontario.....	1,408	1,419	1,843	2,308	3,883	5,423
*Kenora.....	".....	-	-	1,806	5,202	6,158	5,407
*Cobourg.....	".....	4,442	4,957	4,829	4,239	5,074	5,327
Eastview.....	".....	-	-	-	776	3,169	5,324
Stellarton.....	Nova Scotia.....	-	-	-	2,335	3,910	5,312
*Nelson.....	British Columbia.....	-	-	-	5,273 ⁴	4,476	5,230
Magog.....	Quebec.....	-	-	2,100	3,516	3,978	5,159
*Yorkton.....	Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	700	2,309	5,151
Ingersoll.....	Ontario.....	4,022	4,318	4,191	4,573	4,763	5,150

¹ Includes Maisonneuve, Cartierville, Bordeau and Sault-au-Récollet. ² Includes North Toronto, less 67 in 1911 transferred to Township of York. ³ Includes town of Strathcona and villages of North and West Edmonton. ⁴ Includes town of Steelton. ⁵ Includes parish of Lachine and Summerlea town. ⁶ Includes Notre-Dame de la Victoire. ⁷ Includes North Vancouver District. ⁸ Includes suburbs in 1901. ⁹ The town of Galt has a Chamber of Commerce, as distinct from a Board of Trade.

38.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.				New Brunswick—concluded.			
Summerside.....	2,875	2,678	3,228	Grand Falls.....	644	1,280	1,327
Souris.....	1,140	1,089	1,094	Sunny Brae.....	-	-	1,171
Nova Scotia.				Richibucto.....	100	871	1,158
Westville.....	3,471	4,417	4,550	St. George.....	733	988	1,110
Windso.....	3,398	3,452	3,591	St. Andrews.....	1,064	987	1,065
Bridgewater.....	2,203	2,775	3,147	Quebec.			
Pictou.....	3,235	3,179	2,988	Lauson.....	3,416	3,978	4,966
Inverness.....	306	2,719	2,963	Jonquière.....	-	2,354	4,851
Trenton.....	1,274	1,749	2,844	Longueuil (city).....	2,835	3,972	4,682
Lunenburg.....	2,916	2,681	2,792	Montmagny.....	1,919	2,617	4,145
Parrsboro.....	3,891	2,856	2,748	St. Lambert.....	1,362	3,344	3,890
Kentville.....	1,731	2,304	2,717	Buckingham.....	2,936	3,854	3,835
Dominion.....	1,546	2,589	2,390	East Angus.....	-	-	3,802
Liverpool.....	1,937	2,109	2,294	Victoriaville.....	1,693	3,028	3,759
Antigonish.....	1,838	1,787	1,746	Rimouski.....	1,804	3,097	3,612
Wolfville.....	1,412	1,458	1,743	Coaticook.....	2,880	3,165	3,554
Joggins.....	1,058	1,648	1,732	St. Pierre.....	505	2,201	3,535
Canso.....	1,479	1,617	1,626	Farnham.....	3,114	3,560	3,343
Westport.....	1,026	1,392	1,424	Beauport.....	-	-	3,240
Okou.....	1,285	1,392	1,402	St. Laurent.....	1,390	1,860	2,232
Shedburne.....	1,445	1,435	1,360	Mégantic.....	2,171	2,816	3,140
Digby.....	1,150	1,247	1,230	St. Jérôme de Matane.....	1,176	2,056	3,050
Mahone Bay.....	866	951	1,177	Ste. Thérèse.....	1,541	2,120	3,043
Louisbourg.....	1,046	1,006	1,152	Aylmer.....	2,291	3,109	2,970
Bridgetown.....	858	996	1,086	Drummondville.....	1,450	1,725	2,852
New Brunswick.				Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	1,073	2,020	2,812
Chatham.....	4,868	4,666	4,506	Mont Joli.....	822	2,141	2,799
Edmundston.....	-	1,821	4,035	Black Lake.....	1,316	2,645	2,656
Newcastle.....	2,507	2,945	3,507	Pointe Claire St. Joachim.....	555	793	2,617
St. Stephen.....	2,840	2,836	3,452	Bromptonville.....	-	1,239	2,603
Westbrook.....	3,614	3,856	3,380	Lachute.....	2,022	2,407	2,592
Barabert.....	1,044	960	3,327	Kenogami.....	-	-	2,557
Sussex.....	1,398	1,906	2,198	Iberville.....	1,512	1,905	2,454
Sackville.....	1,444	2,039	2,173	Richmond.....	2,057	2,175	2,450
Milltown.....	2,044	1,804	1,976	Nicolet.....	2,225	2,593	2,342
Shediac.....	1,075	1,442	1,973	Windsor.....	2,149	2,233	2,330
Dalhousie.....	862	1,650	1,958	Baie St. Paul.....	1,408	1,857	2,291
Devon.....	-	-	1,924	Beauharnois.....	1,976	2,015	2,250
Marysville.....	1,892	1,837	1,614	Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	1,343	1,416	2,212
				Mont-Laurier.....	-	752	2,211

38.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—continued.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Quebec—concluded.				Ontario.			
Bagotville.....	507	1,011	2,204	Dundas.....	3,173	4,299	4,978
Berthier.....	1,364	1,355	2,193	Renfrew.....	3,153	3,846	4,908
Asbestos.....	783	2,224	2,189	Thorold.....	1,979	2,273	4,825
Laprairie.....	1,451	2,388	2,158	Brampton.....	2,748	3,412	4,527
Roberval.....	1,248	1,737	2,068	Port Hope.....	4,188	5,092	4,456
Loretteville.....	1,555	1,588	2,066	Cobalt.....	-	5,638	4,119
Waterloo.....	1,797	1,886	2,063	Sandwich.....	1,450	2,302	4,415
Terrebonne.....	1,822	1,990	2,056	Paris.....	3,229	4,098	4,368
Plessisville.....	1,586	1,559	2,032	Sturgeon Falls.....	1,418	2,199	4,125
Laval des Rapides.....	-	-	1,989	Goderich.....	4,158	4,522	4,107
Pointe Gatineau.....	1,583	1,751	1,919	Arnprior.....	4,152	4,405	4,077
Montmorency.....	-	1,717	1,904	Penetanguishene.....	2,422	3,568	4,037
Malbaie.....	826	1,449	1,883	Wallaceburg.....	2,763	3,438	4,006
Montreal West.....	352	703	1,882	Simcoe.....	2,627	3,227	3,953
Ste. Rose.....	1,154	1,480	1,811	St. Marys.....	3,384	3,388	3,847
Saindon.....	-	-	1,793	Timmins.....	-	-	3,843
St. Tite.....	991	1,438	1,783	Carleton Place.....	4,050	3,621	3,841
Montreal East.....	-	-	1,776	Perth.....	3,588	3,588	3,790
Louiseville.....	1,565	1,675	1,772	Mimico.....	437	1,373	3,751
Point-aux-Trembles.....	-	1,167	1,764	Haileybury.....	-	3,874	3,743
Chandler.....	-	-	1,756	Leamington.....	2,451	2,652	3,675
Marieville.....	1,306	1,587	1,748	Newmarket.....	2,125	2,396	3,626
Grande Baie.....	-	1,355	1,735	Gananoque.....	3,526	3,804	3,604
Sacré Cœur de Jésus.....	206	996	1,709	L'Arry Sound.....	2,884	3,429	3,546
St. Raymond.....	1,272	1,653	1,693	Rockland.....	1,998	3,397	3,496
Bedford.....	1,361	1,432	1,669	Port Colborne.....	1,552	1,624	3,415
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	1,199	1,602	1,667	Picton.....	3,698	3,564	3,356
St. Joseph (Richelieu).....	647	1,416	1,658	Oakville.....	1,663	2,372	3,298
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	847	2,066	1,648	Bowmanville.....	2,751	2,841	3,233
Disraeli.....	1,018	1,606	1,646	Dunnville.....	2,105	2,861	3,224
Lennoxville.....	1,120	1,211	1,551	Weston.....	1,983	1,875	3,166
Acton Vale.....	1,175	1,402	1,549	Petrolia.....	4,165	3,518	3,148
St. Marc-des-Carrières.....	296	1,224	1,492	Fort Frances.....	697	1,611	3,109
Amos.....	-	-	1,488	Napanee.....	3,145	2,807	2,738
Dorval.....	481	1,005	1,466	Tilsonburg.....	2,241	2,758	2,774
Bienville.....	851	1,004	1,462	Campbellford.....	2,485	3,051	2,890
St. Casimir.....	-	-	1,457	Whitby.....	2,110	2,748	2,800
Trois-Pistoles.....	-	-	1,454	Hanover.....	1,599	2,742	2,711
Beauceville.....	-	1,677	1,448	He-peler.....	2,457	2,368	2,777
St. Joseph (Beauce).....	1,117	1,440	1,445	Anhnertsburg.....	2,222	2,560	2,725
Rock Island.....	615	861	1,412	Burlington.....	1,119	1,841	2,709
Pont Rouge.....	-	-	1,410	Stratroy.....	2,965	2,821	2,691
Belœil.....	702	1,501	1,418	New Toronto.....	206	680	2,669
St. Benoit Joseph Labre.....	-	1,070	1,416	Cochrane.....	-	1,715	2,635
Huntingdon.....	1,122	1,265	1,401	Meaford.....	1,916	2,811	2,650
Pierreville.....	1,108	1,363	1,391	Prescott.....	3,019	2,861	2,636
Montreal North.....	-	-	1,360	Copper Cliff.....	2,500	3,682	2,597
Jac-au-Saumon.....	-	1,171	1,354	Merrittton.....	1,710	1,670	2,514
St. Jacques.....	-	1,332	1,322	Listowel.....	2,694	2,280	2,477
L'Assomption.....	1,605	1,747	1,320	Bracebridge.....	2,476	2,776	2,451
Ste. Marie.....	-	-	1,311	Almonte.....	3,023	2,453	2,426
St. Félicien.....	-	581	1,306	Bridgeburg.....	1,356	1,779	2,101
Courville.....	-	-	1,293	Port-Smouth.....	1,887	1,786	2,351
Danville.....	1,017	1,331	1,300	Walkerton.....	2,921	2,601	2,344
Charlesbourg.....	-	-	1,267	Aurora.....	1,590	1,604	2,307
Giffard.....	-	-	1,254	New Liskeard.....	-	2,108	2,368
Arthabaska.....	995	1,458	1,234	Huntsville.....	2,157	2,358	2,216
Donnacona.....	-	1,225	1,225	Alexandria.....	1,941	1,321	2,195
Baie Shawinigan.....	-	1,024	1,213	Aylmer.....	2,206	2,101	2,164
Port Alfred.....	-	-	1,213	Orangeville.....	2,511	2,310	2,187
Alnville.....	-	-	1,174	Wingham.....	2,362	2,248	2,092
Laurentides.....	934	1,128	1,150	Kincardine.....	2,075	1,956	2,077
Como.....	628	898	1,146	Georgetown.....	1,813	1,583	2,061
Deschambault.....	1,213	1,161	1,142	Clinton.....	2,517	2,354	2,048
St. Rémi.....	1,050	1,021	1,135	Elmira.....	1,060	1,782	2,016
Greenfield Park.....	-	-	1,112	Grimsby.....	1,661	1,669	2,004
Macamic.....	-	-	1,104	Milton.....	1,772	1,654	1,873
St. Eustache.....	1,079	996	1,098	Ridgetown.....	2,165	1,954	1,855
Cowansville.....	699	881	1,094	Deseronto.....	2,577	2,411	1,847
La Providence.....	819	894	1,078	Blind River.....	2,145	1,984	1,829
Chumby Basin.....	849	900	1,068	Seaford.....	1,945	1,760	1,800
St. George East.....	514	1,410	1,058	Mitchell.....	1,946	1,541	1,796
Rawdon.....	-	-	1,042	Fergus.....	1,567	1,421	1,783
Montreal South.....	-	790	1,030	Kingsville.....	2,443	2,296	1,726
Abord-à-Plouffe.....	-	-	1,011	Warton.....	-	-	-

38.—Population of Towns and Villages having between 1,000 and 5,000 Inhabitants in 1921, as compared with 1901 and 1911—concluded.

Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Towns and Villages.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Ontario—concluded.				Manitoba—concluded.			
Acton.....	1,484	1,720	1,722	Carman.....	1,439	1,271	1,591
Mount Forest.....	2,019	1,839	1,718	Minnedosa.....	1,052	1,483	1,505
Chesley.....	1,743	1,734	1,708	Virden.....	901	1,550	1,361
Tilbury.....	1,012	1,368	1,673	Morden.....	1,522	1,130	1,268
Thessalon.....	1,205	1,945	1,651	Stonewall.....	589	1,005	1,112
Essex.....	1,391	1,353	1,588	Tuxedo.....	-	-	1,062
Blenheim.....	1,653	1,387	1,565				
Fort Erie.....	890	1,146	1,546	Saskatchewan.			
Southampton.....	1,636	1,685	1,537	North Battleford (city).....	-	2,105	4,108
Humberstone.....	-	-	1,524	Swift Current (city).....	121	1,852	3,518
Palmerston.....	1,850	1,665	1,523	Weyburn (city).....	113	2,210	3,193
Vankleek Hill.....	1,674	1,577	1,499	Melville.....	-	1,816	2,808
Durham.....	1,422	1,581	1,494	Estevan.....	141	1,981	2,290
Port Dalhousie.....	1,125	1,152	1,492	Kamsack.....	-	473	2,002
Gravenhurst.....	2,146	1,624	1,478	Humboldt.....	-	859	1,822
Victoria Harbour.....	989	1,616	1,463	Melfort.....	-	599	1,746
Port Dover.....	1,177	1,138	1,462	Biggar.....	-	315	1,535
Mattawa.....	1,400	1,524	1,462	Indian Head.....	768	1,285	1,439
Morrisburg.....	1,693	1,696	1,444	Canora.....	-	435	1,230
Rainy River.....	-	1,578	1,444	Battleford.....	609	1,335	1,229
Exeter.....	1,792	1,555	1,442	Shaunavon.....	-	-	1,146
Forest.....	1,553	1,445	1,422	Gravelbourg.....	-	-	1,106
Brighton.....	1,378	1,320	1,411	Watrous.....	-	781	1,101
Alliston.....	1,256	1,279	1,376	Moosomin.....	868	1,143	1,099
Niagara.....	1,258	1,318	1,357	Rosthern.....	413	1,172	1,074
New Hamburg.....	1,208	1,484	1,351	Assiniboia.....	-	-	1,006
Dresden.....	1,613	1,551	1,339	Kindersley.....	-	456	1,003
Tweed.....	1,168	1,368	1,339	Maple Creek.....	382	936	1,002
Keewatin.....	1,156	1,242	1,327				
L'Orignal.....	1,026	1,347	1,298	Alberta.			
Port Elgin.....	1,313	1,235	1,291	Drumheller.....	-	-	2,499
Capreol.....	-	-	1,287	Red Deer (city).....	323	2,118	2,328
Havelock.....	984	1,436	1,268	Wetaskiwin (city).....	550	2,411	2,061
Harriston.....	1,637	1,491	1,263	Camrose.....	-	1,586	1,892
Point Edward.....	780	874	1,258	Macleod.....	796	1,844	1,723
Beamsville.....	832	1,096	1,256	Taber.....	-	1,400	1,705
Cardinal.....	1,378	1,111	1,241	Cardston.....	639	1,207	1,612
Caledonia.....	801	952	1,223	Ponoka.....	151	642	1,594
Kemptville.....	1,523	1,192	1,204	Coleman.....	-	1,557	1,590
Lakefield.....	1,244	1,397	1,189	Blairmore.....	231	1,147	1,552
Iroquois Falls.....	-	-	1,178	Vegreville.....	-	1,029	1,479
Norwich.....	1,269	1,112	1,176	Stettler.....	-	1,444	1,416
Hagersville.....	1,020	1,106	1,169	Raymond.....	-	1,465	1,394
Riverside.....	-	-	1,155	Hanna.....	-	-	1,364
Parkhill.....	1,430	1,289	1,152	Vermilion.....	-	625	1,272
Port Perry.....	1,465	1,148	1,143	High River.....	153	1,182	1,198
Chippawa.....	460	707	1,137	Edson.....	-	497	1,138
Elora.....	1,187	1,197	1,136	Redcliff.....	-	220	1,137
Sioux Lookout.....	-	550	1,127	Lacombe.....	499	1,029	1,133
Winchester.....	1,101	1,143	1,126	Magrath.....	424	995	1,069
Port Credit.....	-	-	1,123	Grande Prairie.....	-	-	1,061
Waterford.....	1,122	1,083	1,123	Big Valley.....	-	-	1,057
Arthur.....	1,285	1,102	1,104	Beverly.....	-	-	1,039
Bobcaygeon.....	914	1,000	1,095				
Port McNicoll.....	-	-	1,074	British Columbia.			
Shelburne.....	1,188	1,113	1,072	Kamloops.....	-	3,772	4,501
Watford.....	1,279	1,092	1,059	Fernie.....	-	3,146	4,343
Madoc.....	1,157	1,058	1,058	Vernon.....	802	2,671	3,685
Richmond Hill.....	629	652	1,055	Cumberland.....	732	1,237	3,176
Stouffville.....	1,223	1,034	1,053	Trail.....	1,360	1,460	3,020
Chelmsford.....	493	550	1,045	Revelstoke.....	1,600	3,017	2,782
Fenelon Falls.....	1,132	1,053	1,031	Cranbrook.....	1,196	3,090	2,725
Dryden.....	140	715	1,019	Kelowna.....	261	1,663	2,520
Eganville.....	1,107	1,189	1,015	Port Coquitlam.....	-	-	2,148
Markham.....	967	909	1,012	Roseland.....	6,156	2,826	2,097
Tavistock.....	403	981	1,011	Prince George.....	-	-	2,053
				Ladysmith.....	746	3,295	1,967
Manitoba.				Chilliwack.....	277	1,657	1,767
Transcona.....	-	-	4,185	Merritt.....	-	703	1,721
Dauphin.....	1,135	2,815	3,885	Grand Forks.....	1,012	1,577	1,469
Selkirk.....	2,188	2,977	3,726	Duncan.....	-	-	1,178
Neepawa.....	1,418	1,864	1,887	Port Alberni.....	-	-	1,056
Pas.....	-	-	1,858	Port Moody.....	-	-	1,030
Souris.....	839	1,854	1,710				

11.—Literacy.¹

The results of the census of 1921 with regard to literacy furnish most encouraging evidence of the progressive elimination of illiteracy in Canada. Indeed, the rate of progress is not adequately shown by the comparison made in Table 39 between literacy in 1921 and in the two preceding censuses, since this comparison can be made only for the ages of 5 years and over, and experience has shown that the illiteracy of children in the quinquennial age group between 5 and 9 years of age is practically meaningless.

39.—Literacy among the Population 5 Years of Age and over, by Provinces, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Population.		Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.	Per cent 5 years and over.		
	Total.	5 years of age and over.				Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—								
1901	103,259	91,860	77,372	4,591	9,897	84.23	5.00	10.77
1911	93,728	83,792	76,259	1,153	6,380	91.01	1.38	7.61
1921	88,615	78,969	72,147	1,335	5,487	91.36	1.69	6.95
Nova Scotia—								
1901	459,574	407,152	331,007	18,143	58,002	81.30	4.46	14.24
1911	492,338	433,801	384,605	4,358	44,838	88.66	1.00	10.34
1921	523,837	463,442	413,952	6,026	43,464	89.32	1.30	9.38
New Brunswick—								
1901	331,120	290,732	233,060	10,618	47,054	80.16	3.65	16.19
1911	351,889	306,896	261,160	2,622	43,114	85.10	.85	14.05
1921	387,876	338,996	293,454	3,286	42,256	86.57	.97	12.46
Quebec—								
1901	1,648,898	1,411,324	1,099,693	61,614	250,017	77.92	4.37	17.71
1911	2,005,776	1,714,545	1,483,301	12,977	218,267	86.51	.76	12.73
1921	2,361,199	2,044,181	1,814,953	17,955	211,273	88.79	.88	10.33
Ontario—								
1901	2,182,947	1,958,635	1,758,427	28,830	171,378	89.78	1.47	8.75
1911	2,527,292	2,264,419	2,108,485	7,302	148,632	93.11	.32	6.57
1921	2,933,662	2,632,085	2,447,588	15,207	169,290	92.99	.58	6.43
Manitoba—								
1901	255,211	219,290	184,295	3,083	31,912	84.04	1.41	14.55
1911	461,394	398,078	340,870	1,231	55,977	85.63	.31	14.06
1921	610,118	532,306	464,369	4,011	63,926	87.24	.75	12.01
Saskatchewan—								
1901	91,279	78,185	49,941	797	27,447	63.88	1.02	35.10
1911	492,432	421,432	362,768	926	57,738	86.08	.22	13.70
1921	757,610	644,335	566,038	4,609	73,688	87.85	.71	11.44
Alberta—								
1901	73,022	62,554	42,731	707	19,116	68.31	1.13	30.56
1911	374,295	325,916	283,513	1,198	41,205	86.99	.37	12.64
1921	588,454	509,896	453,572	3,259	53,065	88.95	.64	10.41
British Columbia—								
1901	178,657	163,336	121,782	973	40,581	74.56	.60	24.84
1911	392,480	356,603	314,183	1,013	41,407	88.11	.28	11.61
1921	524,582	474,787	427,374	2,552	44,861	90.01	.54	9.45
Yukon—								
1901	27,219	26,864	17,374	54	9,436	64.67	.20	35.13
1911	8,512	8,006	6,843	76	1,087	85.47	.95	13.58
1921	4,157	3,880	2,732	8	1,140	70.41	.21	29.38
Northwest Territories—								
1901	20,129	18,699	3,233	174	15,292	17.29	.93	81.78
1911	6,507	5,672	857	7	4,808	15.11	.12	84.77
1921	7,988	7,471	749	6	6,716	10.03	.08	89.89
Canada—								
1901	5,371,315	4,728,631	3,918,915	129,584	680,132	82.88	2.74	14.38
1911	7,206,643	6,319,160	5,622,844	32,863	663,453	88.98	.52	10.50
1921	8,788,483	7,730,823	6,957,412	58,254	715,167	90.00	.75	9.25

Literacy of Population over 10 years of age by Age-groups and by Sexes.
—The proportion of the population 10 years of age and over totally illiterate—that is, unable to read and write in any language—was 5.10 p.c. in 1921, as shown

¹For more detailed information see Bulletin XVIII, of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

in Table 40. This population included Indians, exclusive of whom the percentage was 4.49. If we include Indians the percentage of illiteracy among persons 10 to 14 years was 2.0; among persons 15 to 20 years it was 2.7; among those 21 to 34 years it was 3.9; among those 35 to 64 years it was 6.5; and for those 65 years and over it was 13.1. Further, 55,112 or about one-sixth of all illiterates of specified ages were 65 years and over, while two-thirds were 35 years and over, although the population over 35 years formed only about 40 p.c. of the population of stated ages. The important point, however, is that illiteracy is reduced by about one-third in the case of each successive younger group below 65.

The above rate of progress shown in the case of the younger groups ought to mean that the practical extinction of illiteracy in Canada is in sight. How far the situation is in hand may be seen from that fact that the percentage of illiterates first quoted (5.10) does not by any means represent the general level of the Canadian population. The high percentage of illiteracy—and by “high” is meant anything above the average 5.10—is confined to certain areas containing only 30 p.c. of the Canadian population. Fifty p.c. of the illiterate persons in Canada reside in areas containing only 18 p.c. of the population, while 11 p.c. of the illiterates are residents of areas containing only 1 p.c. of the population.

40.—Literacy among the Population 10 Years of Age and over, Classified as Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born, by Age-Groups, 1921.

Nativity and age-groups.	Total.	Can read and write.		Can read only.		Cannot read nor write.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Canadian-born	4,799,370	4,510,188	94.60	28,674	.60	230,208	4.80
10-14 years.....	800,725	783,010	97.79	795	.10	16,920	2.11
15-20 years.....	759,114	735,448	96.88	2,127	.28	21,539	2.84
21 and over.....	3,239,531	3,022,030	93.29	25,752	.79	191,749	5.92
21-34 years.....	1,284,216	1,238,560	96.45	5,166	.40	40,490	3.15
35-64 years.....	1,623,468	1,509,131	92.96	13,072	.80	101,265	6.24
65 and over.....	311,932	259,423	83.16	7,477	2.40	45,032	14.44
Age not stated.....	19,915	14,916	74.90	37	.18	4,962	24.92
British-born¹	1,032,453	1,021,423	98.93	3,222	.31	7,808	.76
10-14 years.....	53,634	53,475	99.70	20	.04	139	.26
15-20 years.....	95,438	94,938	99.53	162	.17	288	.30
21 and over.....	883,381	872,960	98.82	3,040	.34	7,381	.84
21-34 years.....	314,792	312,900	99.40	674	.21	1,218	.39
35-64 years.....	494,372	489,355	98.98	1,375	.28	3,642	.74
65 and over.....	73,750	70,273	95.29	989	1.34	2,488	3.37
Age not stated.....	467	432	92.50	2	.43	33	7.07
Foreign-born	850,249	736,793	86.66	10,453	1.23	103,003	12.11
10-14 years.....	58,790	57,438	97.70	72	.12	1,280	2.18
15-20 years.....	93,825	88,633	94.47	491	.52	4,701	5.01
21 and over.....	697,634	590,722	84.67	9,890	1.42	97,022	13.91
21-34 years.....	305,049	268,109	87.89	3,779	1.24	33,161	10.87
35-64 years.....	358,265	296,809	82.85	5,367	1.50	56,089	15.65
65 and over.....	33,425	25,094	75.08	739	2.21	7,592	22.71
Age not stated.....	895	710	79.33	5	.56	180	20.11
Total	6,682,072	6,298,704	94.26	42,349	.64	341,019	5.10
10-14 years.....	913,149	893,923	97.88	887	.10	18,339	2.01
15-20 years.....	948,379	919,069	96.90	2,780	.29	26,528	2.70
21 and over.....	4,820,546	4,485,712	93.05	38,682	.80	296,152	6.14
21-34 years.....	1,904,057	1,819,569	95.56	9,619	.50	74,869	3.93
35-64 years.....	2,476,105	2,295,295	92.60	19,814	.80	160,996	6.52
65 and over.....	419,107	354,790	84.65	9,205	2.19	55,112	13.14
Age not stated.....	21,277	16,058	75.47	44	.02	5,175	24.22

¹ This term includes those born in the British Empire outside of Canada.

In Table 41, dealing with literacy by sexes in the various provinces, it is shown that illiteracy is greater among males, 5.73 p.c. of the male population 10 years and over being illiterate, as compared with 4.43 p.c. among the female population. In the Prairie Provinces, however, illiteracy among females is higher than among males—a fact due probably to the large percentage of persons from the European continent among the population.

41.—Literacy among the Population of 10 Years and over, by Sexes and Provinces, 1921.

Provinces.	Population 10 years and over.	Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.	Percentages.		
					Can read and write.	Can read only.	Cannot read nor write.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island—							
Total.....	69,223	66,155	944	2,124	95.57	1.36	3.07
Male.....	35,031	33,418	362	1,251	95.40	1.03	3.57
Female.....	34,192	32,737	582	873	95.75	1.70	2.55
Nova Scotia—							
Total.....	403,576	378,925	4,025	20,626	93.89	1.00	5.11
Male.....	205,528	192,076	1,919	11,533	93.46	.93	5.61
Female.....	198,048	186,849	2,106	9,093	94.35	1.06	4.59
New Brunswick—							
Total.....	292,043	267,614	2,212	22,217	91.63	.76	7.61
Male.....	148,959	134,133	1,058	13,768	90.05	.71	9.24
Female.....	143,084	133,481	1,154	8,449	93.29	.81	5.90
Quebec—							
Total.....	1,737,323	1,616,239	13,418	107,666	93.03	.77	6.20
Male.....	868,377	792,985	7,203	68,189	91.32	.83	7.85
Female.....	868,946	823,254	6,215	39,477	94.74	.72	4.54
Ontario—							
Total.....	2,324,464	2,244,203	11,323	68,938	96.55	.49	2.96
Male.....	1,173,349	1,124,064	6,415	41,970	95.87	.55	3.58
Female.....	1,151,115	1,119,239	4,908	26,968	97.23	.43	2.34
Manitoba—							
Total.....	452,105	417,125	2,925	32,055	92.26	.65	7.09
Male.....	240,602	223,870	1,640	15,592	92.84	.68	6.48
Female.....	211,503	193,755	1,285	16,463	91.61	.61	7.78
Saskatchewan—							
Total.....	537,885	502,770	3,298	31,817	93.47	.61	5.92
Male.....	302,423	285,354	1,930	15,139	94.36	.64	5.00
Female.....	235,462	217,416	1,368	16,678	92.34	.58	7.08
Alberta—							
Total.....	434,066	409,365	2,214	22,487	94.31	.51	5.18
Male.....	245,906	233,222	1,337	11,347	94.84	.54	4.62
Female.....	188,160	176,143	877	11,140	93.61	.47	5.92
British Columbia—							
Total.....	420,551	392,470	1,979	26,102	93.32	.47	6.21
Male.....	241,063	223,181	1,429	16,453	92.58	.59	6.83
Female.....	179,488	169,289	550	9,649	94.32	.31	5.37
Yukon—							
Total.....	3,613	2,637	7	969	72.99	.19	26.82
Male.....	2,562	2,046	5	511	79.86	.19	19.95
Female.....	1,051	591	2	458	56.23	.19	43.58
Northwest Territories—							
Total.....	6,738	717	4	6,017	10.64	.06	89.30
Male.....	3,511	523	—	2,988	14.90	—	85.10
Female.....	3,227	194	4	3,029	6.01	.12	93.87
Canada—							
Total.....	6,682,072	6,298,704	42,349	341,019	94.26	.64	5.10
Male.....	3,467,796	3,245,756	23,298	198,742	93.60	.67	5.73
Female.....	3,214,276	3,052,948	19,051	142,277	94.98	.59	4.43

Literacy by Nativity of Population.—The literacy by nativity of the population 10 years of age and over in 1921 is shown by provinces for Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born in a table on p. 131 of the 1924 Year Book, these figures showing that the foreign-born are much the most illiterate group of the population, with illiteracy of 12·11 p.c., as compared with 4·80 p.c. for Canadian-born and 0·76 p.c. for British-born. In considering this table it should be remembered that the term "Canadian-born" includes the Indian population.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant feature of the achievement of the schools of Canada is illustrated by the difference between the proportion of illiterates among foreign-born immigrants and among the children of these immigrants. Here it is necessary to differentiate between such foreign-born immigrants as Americans and certain Europeans, who enjoyed excellent educational advantages in their own country, and the immigrants who belong to illiterate countries. Of the latter, a group of 367,838 foreign-born persons over the age of 10, belonging to seventeen of the less literate races, showed an illiteracy of 24·8 p.c. The children of these immigrants who were born in the Empire, *i.e.*, practically all in Canada, to the number of 133,010, showed an illiteracy of only 5·1 p.c., or exactly the same percentage as shown by the general Canadian population. This constitutes striking evidence of the energy with which the Provincial Departments of Education, the schools and other child welfare agencies in Canada have faced one of the country's most serious problems.

The element of the Canadian-born population showing the lowest percentage of illiteracy is that with one parent Canadian, the other British. This element existed in 1921 to the number of 375,068 persons over the age of 10 years, and shows an illiteracy of 1·08 p.c. as compared with 1·25 p.c. in the case of the next lowest, the persons both of whose parents were British-born.

Literacy of Adult Population.—There were in the nine provinces in 1921, exclusive of Indians, 4,760,815 persons 21 years of age and over, of whom 261,579 or 5·49 p.c. were unable to "read and write." The highest percentage of illiteracy (8·57 p.c.) for this class of the population was in New Brunswick, followed by Quebec with 7·97 p.c. and Manitoba with 7·70 p.c. illiterate. Table 42 summarizes by provinces the number and percentage of illiterates in the population 21 years of age and over in 1921. In comparing these figures with those for the voting population, allowance should be made for the inclusion here of a considerable number of illiterate alien nationals.

42.—Numbers and Percentages of Illiterates in the Adult Population of the Nine Provinces, 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Population, 21 years of age and over.								
	Total.			Illiterate.					
	Both Sexes.	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	49,493	24,908	24,585	1,836	3·71	1,067	4·28	769	3·31
Nova Scotia.....	284,121	145,231	138,890	17,618	6·20	9,758	6·72	7,860	5·66
New Brunswick.....	201,458	103,244	98,214	17,259	8·57	10,647	10·31	6,612	6·73
Quebec.....	1,170,491	587,226	583,265	93,322	7·97	59,386	10·11	33,936	5·82
Ontario.....	1,734,310	876,341	857,969	56,325	3·25	35,120	4·01	21,205	2·47
Manitoba.....	315,265	171,348	143,917	24,281	7·70	11,887	6·94	12,394	8·61
Saskatchewan.....	376,307	219,215	157,092	22,919	6·09	10,991	5·01	11,928	7·59
Alberta.....	310,539	182,176	128,363	13,723	4·42	7,110	3·90	6,613	5·15
British Columbia.....	318,831	189,471	129,360	14,296	4·48	10,636	5·61	3,660	2·83
Total.....	4,760,815	2,499,160	2,261,655	261,579	5·49	156,602	6·27	104,977	4·64

Literacy among Urban Populations.—In a table on page 133 of the 1924 Year Book, statistics were given of the literacy of the population 10 years of age and over in cities and towns of 10,000 and over, as in 1921. Here it was noted that the largest cities of Canada, which receive a large number of immigrants, make by no means the best showing in regard to literacy. The lowest percentage of illiteracy in Canada is found in Westmount and Outremont—0.34 p.c. and 0.57 p.c. respectively. These, however, can hardly be considered as independent communities, but rather as suburbs of Montreal. Apart from these, Stratford, with 0.77 p.c., Galt, with 0.80 p.c., and St. Thomas, with 0.84 p.c. of illiteracy, stand highest among the self-dependent urban communities of the country.

12.—School Attendance.¹

The census statistics of school attendance for the population between the ages of 5 and 19 years of age are presented for 1901, 1911 and 1921 in Tables 43 and 44 for Canada as a whole. In comparing the statistics of school attendance for the census of 1921 with those of 1911 and 1901, it must be taken into account that in 1921 the record of school attendance covered the nine months ended May 31, 1921, while in 1911 the period of school attendance had reference to the calendar year 1910; in the 1901 census it had reference to the census year ended March 31, 1901; moreover, the records for 1901 were compiled and published only for the age-groups 5 to 9 and 10 to 19 years.

In the 1921 census, the population 5 to 19 years of age numbered 2,763,728, or 31.5 p.c. of the total population of stated ages (8,767,206), as compared with 2,163,937 or 30.2 p.c. in a population of 7,169,960 of stated ages in 1911 and 1,748,741 or 32.8 p.c. in a population of 5,322,238 of stated ages in 1901.

In 1901, 52.13 p.c. of the population 5 to 19 years of age (1,748,741) attended school for some period; in 1911 there was a slight improvement, the percentage rising to 52.88 p.c. of the population of this age (2,163,937), while in 1921 the proportion of the population (2,763,728) in this age-group attending school rose to 61.32 p.c., being a gain of 8.44 p.c. as compared with the previous census. It is also worthy of note that the percentage of school attendance of males 5 to 19, which showed a falling off from 1901 to 1911, increased from 52.15 p.c. in 1911 to 60.79 p.c. of the total in 1921. The proportion of the female population 5 to 19 reported attending school for any period rose from 51.99 p.c. of the total female population in this age-group in 1901 to 53.63 p.c. in 1911 and to 61.86 p.c. in 1921 (Tables 43 and 44).

43.—School Attendance of the Total Population² 5 to 19 Years of Age, inclusive, for all Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
5-9 years—Total...	615,899	783,252	1,048,761	311,134	395,045	528,700	304,765	388,207	520,061
At school.....	367,903	459,682	686,616	187,015	232,581	345,406	189,858	237,161	341,126
Not at school....	247,996	323,570	362,145	124,089	162,464	183,293	124,907	151,046	178,934
10-19 years—Total 1,132,842	1,380,685	1,711,967	575,949	706,155	864,579	556,292	674,543	859,388	
At school.....	513,758	684,599	1,008,178	276,601	344,745	561,520	267,157	341,854	566,658
Not at school....	589,084	696,086	706,789	299,318	361,410	363,059	289,736	341,676	343,730
5-19 years—Total 1,748,741	2,163,937	2,763,728	887,083	1,101,200	1,393,279	864,658	1,062,737	1,370,419	
At school.....	911,661	1,144,281	1,694,794	463,646	574,326	847,016	448,015	569,355	847,178
1-3 months....	51,986	42,544	72,544	27,946	21,904	35,596	24,040	20,610	35,948
4-6 ".....	114,861	131,542	192,419	60,333	68,468	98,078	54,528	67,875	95,341
7-9 ".....	744,814	970,421	1,488,841	375,367	481,354	742,342	369,447	486,476	746,489
Not at school....	837,080	1,019,656	1,068,934	423,437	526,874	546,263	413,643	492,782	522,671

¹For more detailed information, see Bulletin XVII of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. ²Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

44.—Percentage of School Attendance of Total Population¹ 5 to 19 Years of Age, inclusive, for all Canada in 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Schedule.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	In-crease 1911- 1921.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
5-9 years—Total—												
At school.....	59.73	58.69	65.47	+6.78	60.12	58.87	65.35	+6.48	59.34	58.50	65.59	+7.09
Not at school.....	40.27	41.31	34.53	-6.78	39.88	41.13	34.65	-6.48	40.66	41.50	34.41	-7.09
10-19 years—Total—												
At school.....	48.00	49.58	58.79	+9.21	48.03	48.40	58.01	+9.61	47.97	50.83	59.58	+8.75
Not at school.....	52.00	50.42	41.21	-9.21	51.97	51.60	41.99	-9.61	52.03	49.17	40.42	-8.75
5-19 years—Total—												
At school.....	52.13	52.88	61.32	+8.44	52.27	52.15	60.79	+8.64	51.99	53.63	61.86	+8.23
1-3 months.....	2.97	1.97	2.62	+0.65	3.15	1.99	2.62	+0.63	2.79	1.94	2.62	+0.68
4-6 ".....	6.57	6.07	4.83	-1.24	6.80	6.22	4.89	-1.33	6.33	5.92	4.77	-1.15
7-9 ".....	42.59	44.84	53.87	+9.03	42.32	43.94	53.28	+9.34	42.87	45.77	54.47	+8.70
Not at school.....	47.87	47.12	38.68	-8.44	47.73	47.85	39.21	-8.64	48.01	46.37	38.14	-8.23

¹Including population 5-19 years of age of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

School Attendance at the Generally Compulsory Ages.—In Table 45 the records of school attendance are presented for 1911 and 1921 for the total population 7 to 14 years (Indians included). The table shows that there were 1,526,948 persons, including Indians, in the nine provinces of the Dominion in 1921 between the ages of 7 and 14, of whom 1,352,711 or 88.59 p.c. attended school in the school year, as compared with 922,429 or 79.78 p.c. out of a total population of 1,156,270 in this age-period who were reported as having attended school in 1911.

For Canada (exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories), out of every 1,000 children, 7 to 14 years of age, 886 attended school for some period in 1921, as against 798 in 1911. Perhaps the improvement in school attendance in the decade will be more evident if it be noted that the number of children (7-14) not attending school was reduced from 202 per 1,000 in 1911 to 114 in 1921. The betterment in school attendance shown for Canada as a whole is reflected in each of the provinces. In 1911 Prince Edward Island held the premier position with 84.60 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school; in 1921 the first position goes to Ontario with 91.48 p.c. of the population 7-14 at school for some period in the year, followed by British Columbia with 90.02 p.c. The greatest improvement in school attendance is shown by the Prairie Provinces and the smallest by the Maritime Provinces, but this is largely due to the fact that in 1911 Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick each showed a school attendance of better than 80 p.c., whereas Alberta reported an attendance of less than 63 p.c., Saskatchewan was under 67 p.c. and Manitoba had a school attendance of slightly more than 74 p.c. of the population of compulsory school age.

45.—School Attendance of the Population 7 to 14 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1911 and 1921.

Provinces.	Total.	At school for any period.		Not at school.		At school by months.					
						1-3.		4-6.		7-9.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
P. E. Island... 1921	15,169	13,357	88.05	1,812	11.95	812	5.35	1,985	13.09	10,560	69.61
1911	16,616	14,057	84.60	2,559	15.40	563	3.39	2,211	13.31	11,283	67.90
Nova Scotia... 1921	92,944	81,139	87.39	11,805	12.61	2,778	2.99	7,550	8.13	70,811	76.27
1911	84,367	69,903	82.86	14,464	17.14	2,679	3.18	9,974	11.82	57,250	67.86
New Brunswick... 1921	71,481	59,518	83.26	11,963	16.74	3,329	4.66	8,753	12.24	47,436	66.36
1911	62,588	50,100	80.05	12,488	19.95	1,965	3.14	7,928	12.67	40,207	64.24
Quebec..... 1921	455,919	394,587	86.55	61,332	13.45	7,006	1.54	14,934	3.28	372,647	81.73
1911	372,551	301,482	80.92	71,069	19.08	3,975	1.07	12,831	3.44	284,676	76.45
Ontario..... 1921	456,757	417,846	91.48	38,911	8.52	7,172	1.57	17,499	3.94	392,675	85.97
1911	377,704	318,042	84.20	59,662	15.80	7,415	1.96	29,810	7.89	280,817	74.35
Manitoba..... 1921	112,607	100,692	89.42	11,915	10.58	3,054	2.71	7,745	6.88	89,893	79.83
1911	72,552	53,956	74.37	18,596	25.63	2,013	2.77	7,420	10.23	44,523	61.37
Saskatchewan. 1921	142,042	124,929	87.95	17,113	12.05	7,466	5.26	23,182	16.32	94,281	66.37
1911	72,426	48,316	66.71	24,110	33.29	2,538	3.51	14,082	19.44	31,696	43.76
Alberta..... 1921	102,605	90,943	88.63	11,662	11.37	5,295	5.16	12,520	12.20	73,127	71.27
1911	54,928	34,567	62.86	20,401	37.14	2,330	4.24	7,616	13.87	24,581	44.75
British Columbia... 1921	77,424	69,700	90.02	7,724	9.98	963	1.25	3,207	4.14	65,525	84.63
1911	42,538	32,046	75.33	10,492	24.67	817	1.92	2,580	6.06	28,649	67.35
Total¹..... 1921	1,526,948	1,352,711	88.59	174,237	11.41	37,881	2.48	97,875	6.41	1,216,955	79.70
1911	1,156,270	922,429	79.78	233,841	20.22	24,295	2.10	94,452	8.17	803,682	69.51

¹Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In comparing the two years it should be noticed that the figures in the 1911 census refer to the calendar year 1910, while those in the 1921 census refer to the nine months immediately preceding June 1, 1921. It is particularly necessary to remember this when comparing the number and proportions attending from 7 to 9 months. The difference, however, is not so great as it might seem from the fact that one census referred apparently to twelve months, while the other referred to nine. Out of the twelve months would have to be deducted the vacation periods of about two months, although during these vacations summer schools (which were in existence in 1911 to a greater extent than in 1921) were in operation. The advantage which the net ten-month period of 1911 had over the nine-month period of 1921 in enabling a larger proportion of children to be present more than 7 months was perhaps neutralized by the fact that there would be a large influx of very young children just beginning school after the first of June. These children attending only one month before the end of the school year would tend to lower the proportion attending the full period. This point partly explains the fact that the census figures are lower than the figures of Departments of Education.

The points of chief interest are:—(1) the proportion of the population 7 to 14 years of age inclusive (the compulsory school ages for many of the provinces) at school in 1911 and 1921; (2) the proportion at the same age at school from 7 to 9 months; and (3) the regularity of attendance of those actually at school as shown by the proportion of those at school attending 7 to 9 months as follows:—

	1911.	1921.
Percentage of the population 7 to 14 years attending school for any period.....	79.8	88.6
Percentage of population 7-14 attending 7-9 months.....	69.5	79.7
Percentage of those at school (7-14 years) attending 7-9 months.....	87.2	90.0

Table 46 shows the number and proportion of the population 7 to 14 years in each province, exclusive of Indians, who attended school for any period, and of those who attended for a full term. As stated elsewhere, 89.10 p.c. of the 1,508,846

children 7 to 14 years of age in the nine provinces (Indians excluded) attended school for some period and 80.25 p.c. were at school from 7 to 9 months in the school year.

46.—Number and Percentage of the Population 7-14 Years of Age who attended School for any Period in 1921 (Indians excluded).

Provinces.	Population 7 to 14 years of age.						
	Total.	Attending school for any period.		Not attending school for any period.		Attending school 7 to 9 months.	
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.	No.	p.c.
Prince Edward Island.....	15,121	13,322	88.10	1,799	11.90	10,538	69.69
Nova Scotia.....	92,553	80,914	87.42	11,639	12.58	70,728	76.42
New Brunswick.....	71,252	59,314	83.25	11,938	16.75	47,328	66.42
Quebec.....	453,398	393,142	86.71	60,256	13.29	371,510	81.94
Ontario.....	452,750	415,947	91.87	36,803	8.13	391,285	86.42
Manitoba.....	110,228	99,548	90.31	10,680	9.69	89,068	80.80
Saskatchewan.....	139,640	124,071	88.85	15,569	11.15	93,609	67.04
Alberta.....	100,362	90,178	89.85	10,184	10.15	72,439	72.18
British Columbia.....	73,542	67,935	92.38	5,607	7.62	64,273	87.40
Total.....	1,508,846	1,344,371	89.10	164,475	10.90	1,210,778	80.25

A table showing the percentage of the population of from 5 to 19 years of age who attended school in 1921, classified by age-periods and by sex, will be found on p. 139 of the 1924 Year Book, while the school attendance of children from 7 to 14 years of age is shown for cities of 10,000 and over in a table on page 138 of the same volume.

13.—Mother Tongue and Language Spoken.¹

Every person of 10 years of age and over in Canada was required at the census of 1921 to answer the three questions:—(a) Can you speak English, (b) Can you speak French, (c) Language other than English and French spoken as mother tongue. "Mother tongue" was defined as the "language of customary speech employed by the person." The ascertained mother tongues of the people of Canada, exclusive of aborigines, as thus defined, are presented by provinces in Table 47, while more detailed statistics of the total English-speaking and French-speaking populations are furnished in Tables 48 to 50.

In the total population of 6,595,040 in the nine provinces, 4,099,246 or 62.12 p.c. gave English as their mother tongue and 1,757,193 or 26.64 p.c. French, 196,619 or 2.98 p.c. German, while 103,977 or 1.58 p.c. spoke one or other of the four Scandinavian languages (Swedish, Norwegian, Danish and Icelandic) as the mother tongue. Languages of the Slavic group were spoken as the mother tongue by 187,347 or 2.84 p.c. and Yiddish by 85,149 or 1.29 p.c.

As for the population of 10 years and over in the individual provinces, English was the mother tongue of 88.40 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 87.16 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 84.87 p.c. in Ontario, of 80.02 p.c. in British Columbia, of 70.27 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 69.79 p.c. in Alberta, of 64.48 p.c. in Manitoba, of 61.08 p.c. in Saskatchewan and of 17.09 p.c. in Quebec. French was the mother tongue of 79.29 p.c. of the population 10 years old and over in Quebec, of 28.71 p.c. in New Brunswick, of 12.70 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, of 9.89 p.c. in Nova Scotia, of 7.38 p.c. in Ontario, of 6.52 p.c. in Manitoba, of 5.78 p.c. in Saskatchewan, of 5.73 p.c. in Alberta and of 1.94 p.c. in British Columbia.

¹For detailed information, see Bulletin XIX of the Census of 1921, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

47.—Mother Tongue of the Population of 10 Years of Age and Over, exclusive of Aborigines, 1921.

Mother Tongues.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
English.....	60,195	355,432	204,524	295,529	1,956,298	285,207	323,069	295,741	323,251	4,090,246
Chinese and Japanese.....	11	306	178	2,191	5,319	1,307	2,676	3,715	33,535	49,238
Finnish.....	—	14	20	76	9,077	335	1,207	2,080	2,324	15,133
Germanic group.....	7	1,351	287	4,261	66,447	37,635	77,556	32,111	5,776	225,431
Dutch.....	1	249	42	287	1,728	8,868	5,583	2,112	652	19,522
Flemish.....	—	359	65	1,227	1,586	2,813	1,383	1,167	690	9,290
German.....	6	743	180	2,747	63,133	25,954	70,590	28,832	4,434	196,619
Hungarian ¹	—	92	4	49	907	323	3,675	424	105	5,579
Latin and Greek group.....	8,778	40,891	83,833	1,383,421	195,430	30,833	30,622	24,277	14,899	1,812,984
Belgian (Walloon).....	—	—	2	22	321	29	20	21	9	424
French.....	8,770	39,785	83,560	1,370,793	170,197	28,836	27,420	19,982	7,850	1,757,193
Greek.....	3	93	43	1,269	1,385	165	271	251	513	3,993
Italian.....	4	884	194	10,010	21,229	1,206	415	2,784	5,989	42,715
Portuguese.....	—	12	8	11	17	7	—	9	30	94
Rumanian.....	—	61	8	1,023	1,845	500	2,440	1,118	183	7,178
Spanish.....	1	56	18	293	436	90	56	112	325	1,387
Magyar.....	—	10	—	74	163	279	1,508	180	28	2,242
Scandinavian group.....	8	309	864	1,067	7,334	18,354	36,468	26,784	12,789	103,977
Swedish.....	1	121	146	484	4,204	5,608	11,875	9,876	6,897	39,212
Norwegian.....	4	100	194	285	1,987	2,484	19,742	13,275	4,353	42,424
Danish.....	3	86	524	295	1,048	1,193	2,204	3,270	1,100	9,723
Icelandic.....	—	2	—	3	95	9,069	2,647	363	439	12,618
Slavic group.....	3	1,864	368	7,009	29,215	55,939	47,798	36,017	9,134	187,347
Austrian ²	—	144	17	366	2,096	2,596	2,647	2,146	305	10,317
Bohemian.....	—	125	5	18	234	557	1,221	872	406	3,438
Bulgarian.....	—	11	10	51	1,134	28	37	54	29	1,354
Lettish.....	—	1	—	3	23	133	40	143	31	374
Lithuanian.....	—	115	7	742	222	65	72	106	58	1,387
Polish.....	2	634	43	2,221	11,046	13,483	5,473	4,217	937	38,056
Russian.....	1	513	271	2,936	7,215	4,536	13,196	7,068	5,641	41,377
Serbo-Croatian.....	—	3	4	19	751	19	445	161	367	1,769
Slovak.....	—	77	1	30	673	146	761	1,249	681	3,618
Ukranian ³	—	241	10	623	5,821	34,376	23,906	20,001	679	85,657
Bukovinian.....	—	1	—	—	47	—	340	10	4	463
Galician.....	—	30	9	93	910	1,624	1,466	585	133	4,850
Ruthenian.....	—	44	1	62	1,503	16,372	10,354	7,275	77	35,688
Ukranian.....	—	166	—	468	3,361	16,319	11,746	12,131	465	44,656
Syrian and Arabic.....	44	595	314	1,714	1,725	176	305	136	140	5,149
Yiddish.....	13	1,199	636	33,280	32,060	11,677	3,652	1,741	891	85,149
Various.....	1	24	14	224	1,052	224	394	536	1,096	3,565
Total.....	69,060	402,087	291,042	1,728,895	2,305,027	442,289	528,939	423,742	433,958	6,595,040

¹ Those reporting their mother tongue as "Hungarian" should probably in most cases have stated it as "Magyar"—the word in general use to describe the official language of Hungary.

² Where "Austrian" was reported as "mother tongue," it has been presumed that one of the Austrian Slavic tongues was intended.

³ Under this group the enumerator returned the mother tongue as the same as the racial origin. It is however probable that, with the exception of the Bukovinians, all these peoples belong to the Slavic group of tongues. Of the total population of Bukowina, 41 p.c. are Ruthenians, 32 p.c. Rumanians, 22 p.c. Germans and about 5 p.c. Poles.

English-speaking Population.—Throughout Canada as a whole, 84.79 p.c. of the total population 10 years old and over can speak English, the language of the majority, while 15.21 p.c. are unable to do so. English was the only language spoken by 58.61 p.c., while 16.03 p.c. spoke English and French, 9.49 p.c. spoke English and a foreign language, and about 0.66 p.c. or 43,970 persons, largely foreign-born Austrians, Belgians and Jews, were reported as being able to speak English and French in addition to their mother tongue. Numbers and percentages of the total population, of the British-born (including Canadian-born) population, and of the foreign-born population, of 10 years and over, unable to speak English, are given by racial origins in Table 48.

48.—Numbers and Percentages of Total Population, of British-born Population and of Foreign-born Population of 10 Years old and over unable to Speak English, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	Total population, 10 years old and over.			British-born population, 10 years old and over.			Foreign-born population, 10 years old and over.		
	Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.		Total.	Unable to speak English.	
		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.		No.	p.c.
British Races ¹	3,845,921	4,821	·13	3,653,523	4,712	·13	192,398	109	·06
French.....	1,771,077	870,163	49·13	1,706,095	857,325	50·25	64,982	12,838	19·76
Austrian.....	69,653	12,726	18·27	18,750	1,139	6·07	50,903	11,587	22·76
Belgian.....	15,416	2,637	17·11	2,762	284	10·28	12,654	2,353	18·59
Chinese.....	37,537	12,081	32·18	1,064	52	4·89	36,473	12,029	32·98
Czech.....	6,351	408	6·42	1,548	16	1·03	4,803	392	8·16
Danish.....	15,798	221	1·40	4,402	9	·20	11,396	212	1·86
Dutch.....	88,381	6,823	7·72	69,495	5,168	7·44	18,886	1,655	8·76
Finnish.....	15,795	2,339	14·81	2,658	55	2·07	13,137	2,284	17·39
German.....	221,280	4,220	1·91	142,645	998	·70	78,635	3,222	4·10
Greek.....	4,201	317	7·55	358	12	3·35	3,843	305	7·94
Hebrew.....	93,412	5,277	5·65	24,894	161	·65	68,518	5,116	7·47
Hungarian.....	8,742	916	10·48	2,289	24	1·05	6,453	892	13·82
Icelandic.....	12,308	727	5·91	5,317	22	·41	6,991	705	10·08
Indian.....	80,037	36,472	45·57	79,437	36,276	45·67	600	196	32·67
Italian.....	45,386	8,599	18·95	9,135	865	9·47	36,251	7,734	21·33
Japanese.....	12,057	4,959	41·13	632	73	11·55	11,425	4,886	42·77
Negro.....	14,274	24	·17	11,221	13	·12	3,053	11	·36
Norwegian.....	50,379	685	1·36	7,244	45	·62	43,135	640	1·48
Polish.....	35,412	4,878	13·77	10,406	517	4·97	25,006	4,361	17·44
Rumanian.....	8,715	1,190	13·65	1,401	106	7·57	7,314	1,084	14·82
Russian.....	67,131	11,406	16·99	18,470	2,366	12·81	48,661	9,040	18·58
Swedish.....	47,041	1,061	2·26	8,764	23	·26	38,277	1,038	2·71
Swiss.....	9,935	245	2·47	5,330	26	·49	4,605	219	4·76
Syrian.....	5,573	515	9·24	1,571	94	5·98	4,002	421	10·52
Ukranian.....	67,654	17,753	26·24	19,289	1,780	9·23	48,365	15,973	33·03
Unspecified.....	19,138	488	2·55	16,655	472	2·83	2,483	16	·64
Various.....	13,468	4,594	34·11	6,468	3,660	56·59	7,000	934	13·34
Total.....	6,682,672	1,016,545	15·21	5,831,823	916,293	15·71	850,249	100,252	11·79

¹ English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc.

The percentage of persons 10 years old and over unable to speak English in the various provinces, ranging from 0·46 p.c. in P.E.I. to 10·40 p.c. in New Brunswick and 47·27 p.c. in Quebec, is given by racial origins in Table 49.

49.—Percentage of Population 10 Years of Age and over unable to Speak English, by Provinces and Racial Origins, 1921.

Origins.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada. ²
British Races ³	2	·01	·11	1·36	·02	·03	·07	·01	·01	·13
French.....	3·43	13·26	35·65	58·84	12·52	12·42	9·39	8·19	1·75	49·13
Austrian.....	—	7·73	15·09	15·71	15·04	19·80	17·95	21·88	3·29	18·27
Belgian.....	—	12·04	20·69	37·00	12·01	18·34	12·97	8·55	2·53	17·11
Danish.....	—	·44	·87	1·44	1·25	2·67	1·13	1·32	·58	1·40
Dutch.....	—	·21	·03	2·15	·12	30·02	21·99	·96	·26	7·72
Finnish.....	—	—	4·55	25·93	20·37	8·20	6·78	7·54	5·82	14·81
German.....	—	·07	·34	10·03	·47	6·26	4·27	1·87	·35	1·91
Hebrew.....	—	2·17	1·68	6·10	5·26	7·87	3·46	2·69	1·14	5·65
Hungarian.....	—	5·65	—	5·63	7·79	9·54	12·22	4·69	3·89	10·48
Icelandic.....	—	—	—	—	·88	6·77	4·82	2·02	1·27	5·91
Italian.....	—	13·61	13·71	31·53	17·28	8·18	9·26	12·86	10·49	18·95
Norwegian.....	—	—	·25	6·09	1·18	2·17	1·22	1·40	1·09	1·36
Polish.....	—	12·64	9·09	14·32	13·60	15·87	12·88	12·61	3·54	13·77
Rumanian.....	—	14·47	—	10·38	13·43	12·50	14·72	15·59	3·38	13·65
Russian.....	—	16·33	3·28	15·39	16·12	10·90	16·71	9·83	47·66	16·99
Swedish.....	—	·28	·25	3·80	2·61	3·86	2·67	1·76	·85	2·26
Swiss.....	—	—	—	11·13	·73	9·97	3·30	1·73	1·13	2·47
Syrian.....	—	1·37	4·21	21·36	4·80	3·65	2·83	3·95	1·34	9·24
Ukranian.....	—	28·14	—	15·80	18·50	25·30	27·62	30·21	7·32	26·24
Total.....	·46	1·54	10·40	47·27	1·90	6·98	5·73	4·60	5·86	15·21

Yukon and Northwest Territories included in total. ² Less than one hundredth of one per cent. English, Irish, Scotch, Welsh, etc.

French-speaking Population.—French, the second official language of the Dominion, was spoken in 1921 by 1,997,074 persons of 10 years old and over, or 29.89 p.c. of the total population of these ages. Of these, 1,070,752 also spoke English as a second language, 4,838 spoke their mother tongue other than English as a second language and 43,970 spoke English as well as their mother tongue and French, while 877,514 spoke French only, being about 13 p.c. of the total population of 10 years old and over. Statistics of the French-speaking population are given by racial origins in Table 50, from which it appears that in 1921, 182,633 persons belonging to the British races, 13,196 Hebrews, 10,163 Belgians and 10,138 Italians, were able to speak French.

50.—Numbers of the Population of 10 Years old and over able to Speak French, by Racial Origins, 1921.

Racial origins.	English and French only.	French only.	Mother tongue and French.	Mother tongue and English and French.	Total able to speak French.
British races.....	176,870	4,664	11	1,088	182,633
French.....	878,850	869,872	175	1,383	1,750,280
Armenian.....	9	1	32	58	100
Austrian.....	157	13	44	965	1,179
Belgian.....	3,783	1,123	884	4,373	10,163
Bulgarian.....	11	3	2	49	65
Chinese.....	16	—	33	350	399
Czech.....	18	5	8	119	150
Danish.....	211	7	—	312	530
Dutch.....	1,087	18	22	723	1,850
Eskimo.....	—	—	—	—	—
Finnish.....	20	—	10	146	176
German.....	2,604	356	46	2,650	5,656
Greek.....	85	12	32	654	783
Hebrew.....	698	13	182	12,303	13,196
Hungarian.....	23	—	5	132	160
Icelandic.....	21	—	—	106	127
Indian.....	747	410	806	4,267	6,230
Italian.....	961	246	2,010	6,921	10,138
Japanese.....	1	—	1	69	71
Lithuanian.....	30	1	18	237	286
Negro.....	405	24	—	10	439
Norwegian.....	272	27	7	522	828
Polish.....	210	24	50	1,150	1,434
Rumanian.....	43	8	19	378	448
Russian.....	164	15	46	936	1,161
Serbo-Croatian.....	7	3	—	66	76
Swedish.....	266	11	10	517	804
Swiss.....	1,081	136	55	763	2,035
Syrian.....	123	34	261	1,606	2,024
Ukranian.....	36	2	25	758	821
Unspecified.....	1,793	453	2	13	2,261
Various.....	150	33	42	346	571
Total.....	1,070,752	877,514	4,838	43,970	1,997,074

14.—Quinquennial Census of the Prairie Provinces.

The Census and Statistics Act, 1905, provided for taking a census of population and agriculture in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1906 and in every tenth year thereafter, thus instituting, in addition to the general decennial census for all Canada, a quinquennial census of population and agriculture for the three Prairie Provinces. The quinquennial census of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta was therefore taken as of June 24, 1906, and ten years later a similar census was taken as of June 1, 1916, the complete results of which were published in a report dated

Jan. 12, 1918. A summary of the principal data was published in the Year Book for 1918, pages 105-112, and tables showing the growth of the Prairie Provinces by quinquennial periods were published at pages 139 to 140 of the Year Book of 1924.

Under section 17 of the Statistics Act of 1918 (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43), a census of the population and agriculture of the Prairie Provinces will be taken by the Bureau of Statistics on a date to be fixed by the Governor in Council in June, 1926, and every tenth year thereafter. The census of 1926 will be taken as of date June 1.

15.—Population of the British Empire.

During the decade 1911-1921 the boundaries of the British Empire were contracted by the voluntary giving up of Egypt and expanded by the addition of various territories as a result of the war. The increases of territory were mainly in Africa, where the Tanganyika Territory, Southwest Africa, and portions of the Cameroons and Togoland were added to the Empire, with an aggregate area of 731,000 square miles and an estimated population of slightly over 5,000,000. In Asia the territories acquired by mandate from the League of Nations include Palestine and Mesopotamia (Iraq), with 3,606,464 inhabitants on an area of 152,250 square miles. In the Pacific, the territories added to the Empire include Western Samoa, the Territory of New Guinea, the Bismarck archipelago and part of the Solomon islands, all of which were formerly German possessions. According to the most reliable estimates, the total area of these regions is 90,812 square miles with a population of 592,157.

Statistics of the area and population of the territories included in the British Empire in 1921 are given in Table 51, together with comparative figures of population for 1911.

51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries, 1911 and 1921.

(From the British Statistical Abstract, Statesman's Year Book and other sources. For foot-notes see end of table.)

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Europe.			
England and Wales ¹	58,340	36,070,492	37,885,242
Scotland.....	30,405	4,760,904	4,882,288
Northern Ireland.....	32,586	1,250,531	1,284,000 ²
Irish Free State.....		(3,139,688)	3,165,000 ⁴
Isle of Man.....	227	52,016	60,238
Channel Islands.....	75	96,899	89,614
Gibraltar.....	2	19,120	20,638
Malta ⁵	117	211,564	213,024
Total, Europe.....	121,752	45,691,214	47,600,044
Asia.			
Aden, including Perim.....	80	46,165	54,923
Socotra.....	1,382	12,000	12,000 ³
Borneo—			
British North Borneo.....	31,106	208,183	257,804
Brunei.....	4,000	21,718	25,454
Sarawak.....	42,000	500,000	600,000
Total, Borneo.....	77,106	729,901	883,258

**51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—continued.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Asia—concluded.			
Bahrein Is. Prot.....	275	—	110,000 ⁴
Ceylon ⁶	25,331	4,106,350	4,504,549
Maldivi Is.....	—	—	70,000 ⁴
Cyprus ^{6, 7}	3,584	274,108	310,709
Hong Kong ⁶	391	366,145	625,166
New Territories.....		90,594	
India, British.....	1,093,074	244,221,377	247,003,293
Native States.....	709,555	70,888,854	71,939,187
Total, India.....	1,802,629	315,110,231	318,942,480
Straits Settlements.....	1,572	715,529	883,769
Labuan.....	28	6,546	
Christmas Is.....	62	1,463	
Cocos or Keeling Is.....	—	749	
Total, Straits Settlements and dependencies.....	1,662	724,287	885,669
Asiatic Mandates—			
Palestine.....	9,000	—	757,182
Mesopotamia (Iraq).....	143,250	—	2,849,282 ¹⁰
Total, Asiatic Mandates.....	152,250	—	3,606,464
Federated Malay States—			
Perak.....	7,875	494,057	599,055
Selangor.....	3,138	294,035	401,009
Negri Sembilan.....	2,573	130,199	178,762
Pahang.....	14,037	118,708	146,064
Total, Federated Malay States.....	27,623	1,036,999	1,324,890
Unfederated Malay States—			
Johore.....	7,500	180,412	282,234
Kedah.....	3,800	245,986	338,554
Perlis.....	316	32,746	40,091
Kelantan.....	5,870	286,751	309,293
Trengganu.....	6,000	154,073	153,092
Total, Unfederated Malay States.....	23,486	899,968	1,123,264
Wei-Hai-Wei.....	285	147,133	154,416
Total, Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.			
British East Africa—			
Kenya Colony and Prot.....	245,060	2,402,863 ⁸	2,376,000
Tanganyika Terr. (late German East Africa).....	365,000	—	4,124,438
Uganda Prot.....	110,300 ⁹	2,843,325	3,066,327 ¹⁰
Zanzibar Prot.....	640	114,000	197,000 ⁴
Pemba.....	380	83,000	
Mauritius.....	720	368,791	385,074
Dependencies of.....	89	6,690	
Nyasaland Prot.....	39,573	970,430	1,201,983
St. Helena.....	47	3,477	3,747
Ascension.....	34	400	250
Tristan da Cunha.....	—	—	130
Seychelles.....	156	22,691	24,523
Somaliland Prot.....	68,000	344,323	300,000 ⁴
South Africa—			
Basutoland.....	11,716	404,507	498,781
Bechuanaland Prot.....	275,000	125,350	152,983
Rhodesia, Southern.....	149,000	771,077	806,620
Rhodesia, Northern.....	291,000	822,482	931,500
Swaziland.....	6,678	99,959	133,563

**51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—continued.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Africa—concluded.			
Union of South Africa—			
Cape of Good Hope.....	276,966	2,564,965	2,782,719
Natal.....	35,284	1,194,043	1,429,398
Orange Free State.....	50,389	528,174	628,827
Transvaal.....	110,450	1,686,212	2,087,636
Southwest Africa.....	322,400	—	227,732
Total, Union of South Africa.....	795,489	5,973,394	7,156,312
West Africa—			
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate of.....	356,700	{ 9,269,000 ²⁰ 7,857,983 }	{ 18,750,000 550,000 ⁴ }
British Cameroon.....	31,000		209,000 ⁴
Gambia ¹⁹	4,132	146,101	2,078,043
Gold Coast, Ashanti and Prot.....	79,506	1,503,386	527,914
Northern Terr. Prot.....	31,100	360,000	188,265
Togoland.....	12,600	—	1,536,066
Sierra Leone ¹⁹	30,000	1,403,132 ¹¹	
Total, West Africa.....	525,038	20,539,602	23,839,288
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1,014,000	3,400,000 ¹²	5,850,000
Total, Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.			
Bermuda ⁶	19	18,994	20,127
Dominion of Canada.....	3,797,123	7,206,643	8,788,483
Falkland Is.....	7,500	3,275	3,424
British Guiana ¹³	89,480	296,041	307,391
British Honduras.....	8,592	40,458	45,317
Newfoundland.....	42,734	238,670	259,259
Labrador.....	120,000	3,949	3,774
West India Islands—			
Bahamas.....	4,404	55,944	53,031
Barbados.....	166	171,983	156,312
Jamaica.....	4,207	831,383	858,188
Cayman Is.....	89	5,486	5,253
Turks and Caicos Is.....	166	5,615	5,612
Leeward Islands—			
Virgin Is.....	56	5,557	
St. Christopher.....	68	26,283	
Nevis.....	50	12,945	
Anguilla.....	34	4,075	122,242
Antigua, including Barbuda.....	170	32,265	
Montserrat.....	33	12,200	
Dominica.....	305	33,863	
Trinidad.....	1,862	312,803	365,913
Tobago.....	114	20,749	
Windward Islands—			
St. Lucia.....	233	48,637	52,250
St. Vincent.....	150	41,877	44,925
Grenada and the Grenadines.....	133	73,636	73,406
Total, West India Islands.....	12,239	1,695,321	1,737,132
Total, America.....	4,077,687	9,503,351	11,164,907

**51.—Area and Population of the British Empire, by Countries,
1911 and 1921—concluded.**

Countries.	Area in square miles, 1921.	Population.	
		Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Australasia.			
Australia, Commonwealth of—			
New South Wales.....	309,432	1,646,734	2,100,371
Federal Capital Terr.....	940	1,714	2,572
Victoria.....	87,884	1,315,551	1,531,280
South Australia.....	380,070	408,558	495,160
Northern Terr.....	523,620	3,310	3,867
Western Australia.....	975,920	282,114	332,732
Tasmania.....	26,215	191,211	213,780
Queensland.....	670,500	605,813	755,972
Total, Commonwealth ¹⁴	2,974,581	4,455,005	5,435,734
Territory of Papua.....	90,540	380,000 ¹⁵	276,888
Dom. of New Zealand ¹⁷	103,861	1,008,468	1,218,913
Terr. of Western Samoa.....	1,260	—	37,157
Nauru.....	10	—	2,166
Fiji.....	7,083	139,541	157,266
Pacific Islands—			
Tongan Is. Prot. (Friendly Is.).....	385	23,737	23,562 ⁴
Terr. of New Guinea (late German New Guinea)—			
New Guinea (Kaiser Wilhelm's Land).....	70,000	—	350,000
Bismarck Archipelago.....	15,752	—	188,000 ⁴
Solomon Is. Prot.....	3,800	—	17,000 ⁵
Brit. Solomon Islands Prot.....	11,000	150,000	150,583 ⁴
Gilbert and Ellice Is. colony.....	208	31,121	36,122
Phoenix group.....	16	59	59
Pitcairn.....	2	140 ¹⁸	140
Starbuck Is.....	1	—	—
Jarvis Is.....	1	30	30
Malden.....	35	168	168
Total, Pacific Islands.....	101,200	205,255	765,664
Total, Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788
Grand Total, British Empire.....	13,491,977	424,133,076	450,315,046
SUMMARY BY CONTINENTS—			
Europe.....	121,752	45,601,214	47,600,044
Asia.....	2,116,084	323,543,881	332,607,788
Africa.....	3,897,920	39,296,361	51,048,519
America.....	4,077,667	9,503,351	11,164,907
Australasia.....	3,278,535	6,188,269	7,893,788

¹ Territory heretofore known as the United Kingdom: area, 121,633 square miles; population, 1921, 47,341,070. ² Estimated population Northern Ireland, 1922. ³ Census, 1911. No census in 1921. ⁴ Estimated population, June 30, 1913. ⁵ Estimated population, 1919. ⁶ Excluding the military and persons on ships in harbours. ⁷ Administered by England under a convention dated June 4, 1878; annexed on November 5, 1914. ⁸ Administered provinces only. ⁹ Including 16,169 square miles of water within the territorial limits of the Uganda Protectorate. ¹⁰ Estimated population, December, 1921. ¹¹ Including 567,561 children. ¹² Estimated population, 1917. ¹³ Exclusive of certain aborigines estimated at number 9,700. ¹⁴ The population stated for Australia is exclusive of full-blooded aborigines, estimated at 100,000 in 1911. ¹⁵ Number of Papuans estimated. ¹⁶ Population in 1920. ¹⁷ The area (280 square miles) and population (13,206 in 1921) of the Cook and other islands of the Pacific are excluded. The Maori population (52,751 in 1921) is also excluded. ¹⁸ Population in 1914. ¹⁹ Preliminary return. ²⁰ Northern Protectorate and Southern Nigeria and Colony in 1911.

16.— Land Area and Population of the World.

Statistics showing the areas and the population of the various continents and of the countries of the world at the latest enumerations are presented in Table 52, these populations and areas being mainly taken from official information supplied by the countries concerned. In a number of cases, particularly in Asia and Africa, the figures are rather rough approximations.

52.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Continents—			Asia—		
Europe.....	449,781,534	3,776,700	China and dependencies.....	436,094,953	4,277,170
Asia.....	1,008,331,460	17,387,314	British India.....	247,003,293	1,094,300
Africa.....	130,900,065	11,736,724	Japan and dependencies (incl. Korea)...	78,203,200	260,738
North and Central America and West Indies.....	143,853,652	8,618,385	Native Indian States	71,939,187	711,032
South America.....	65,242,251	7,365,913	Dutch East Indies.....	43,350,834	733,642
Australasia and Polynesia.....	8,365,756	3,300,067	Russia in Asia.....	31,313,000	6,877,701
Grand Total.....	1,806,474,718	52,185,103	Turkey in Asia.....	13,465,000	328,000
			Philippine Islands....	10,314,310	107,772
Europe—			Persia.....	9,500,000	628,000
Russia in Europe.....	101,409,539	1,690,659	Siam.....	9,207,355	200,148
Germany.....	59,858,284	182,213	Tonking.....	6,850,453	40,530
United Kingdom.....	47,291,382	121,633	Afghanistan.....	6,380,500	270,000
France.....	39,209,518	212,659	Annam.....	5,731,189	39,758
Italy.....	38,835,941	117,982	Nepal.....	5,600,000	54,000
Poland.....	27,183,776	149,359	Ceylon.....	4,504,549	25,331
Spain (incl. Canary and Balearic Is.)..	21,347,335	194,800	Arabia (Independent)	4,000,000	1,000,000
Rumania.....	17,393,149	122,282	Cochin China.....	3,795,304	22,000
Czechoslovakia.....	13,611,349	54,191	Syria.....	3,000,000	60,000
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	12,027,325	96,134	Bokhara.....	3,000,000	79,000
Hungary.....	7,945,878	35,875	Mesopotamia.....	2,849,282	143,250
Belgium.....	7,462,455	11,752	Cambodia.....	2,402,585	57,900
Netherlands.....	6,865,314	12,582	Federated Malay States.....	1,324,890	27,623
Austria.....	6,423,486	32,396	Unfederated Malay States.....	1,123,274	23,486
Portugal.....	6,041,000	35,490	Straits Settlements...	885,660	1,662
Sweden.....	5,954,316	173,105	British North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak.....	883,258	77,106
Greece.....	5,536,375	33,378	Laos.....	800,000	96,500
Bulgaria.....	4,861,439	39,824	Palestine.....	757,182	9,000
Switzerland.....	3,886,090	15,975	Hong Kong and dependencies.....	625,166	391
Finland.....	3,366,507	132,550	Goa, etc.....	545,472	1,638
Denmark.....	3,267,831	16,604	Khiva.....	519,438	24,310
Lithuania.....	2,750,000	59,633	Oman.....	500,000	82,000
Norway.....	2,632,138	124,964	Timor, etc.....	377,815	7,330
Latvia.....	1,596,131	24,440	Cyprus.....	310,709	3,584
Estonia.....	1,110,538	16,955	French India.....	265,388	196
Turkey in Europe.....	1,000,000	10,000	Bhutan.....	250,000	20,000
Albania.....	831,877	17,374	Kwang Chau Wan....	182,000	190
Danzig.....	365,000	754	Wei-hai-wei.....	154,416	285
Luxembourg.....	260,767	999	Bahrein Islands.....	110,000	275
Malta.....	224,680	117	Macao, etc.....	74,866	4
Iceland.....	94,690	39,709	Maldives Islands.....	70,000	-
Fiume.....	65,000	8	Aden and dependencies.....	54,923	80
Monaco.....	23,418	8	Sokotra.....	12,000	1,382
Gibraltar.....	20,638	2			
San Marino.....	12,027	38	Total.....	1,008,331,460	17,387,314
Liechtenstein.....	11,110	65			
Andorra.....	5,231	191	Africa—		
Total.....	449,781,534	3,776,700	Nigeria and Prot....	18,750,000	335,700
			Egypt.....	13,225,000	350,000
			French West Africa...	12,283,917	1,800,566

52.—Population and Area of the Countries of the World, circa 1923—concluded.

Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.	Countries.	Population.	Area in square miles.
Africa—concluded.			North and Central America and West Indies—concluded.		
Abyssinia.....	10,000,000	350,000	Newfoundland and Labrador.....	263,033	162,734
Belgian Congo.....	8,508,175	909,654	Martinique.....	244,439	385
Union of South Africa.....	7,156,312	473,089	Guadeloupe and dependencies.....	229,822	532
Morocco.....	5,937,071	231,500	Windward Islands.....	170,581	516
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	5,850,000	1,014,000	Barbados.....	156,312	166
Algeria.....	5,802,464	222,180	Leeward Islands.....	122,242	716
Tanganyika Territory.....	4,124,438	365,600	Alaska.....	55,036	590,884
Angola.....	4,119,000	484,800	Curacao.....	54,963	403
Madagascar and adjacent islands.....	3,613,341	228,000	Bahamas.....	53,031	4,404
Mozambique.....	3,120,000	428,132	British Honduras.....	45,317	8,592
Uganda Prot.....	3,066,327	110,300	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.....	26,051	132
French Equat. Africa.....	2,845,936	982,049	Bermuda.....	20,127	19
Kenya Prot.....	2,376,000	245,060	Greenland (Danish).....	14,355	46,740
Tunis.....	2,095,090	50,000	Turks and Caicos Is.....	5,612	166
Gold Coast and Prot.....	2,078,043	79,506	Cayman Islands.....	5,253	89
Liberia.....	2,000,000	40,000	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	3,918	93
Rhodesia.....	1,738,120	440,000			
Sierra Leone and Prot.....	1,536,066	30,000			
French Cameroon.....	1,500,000	166,489			
Nyasaland Prot.....	1,201,983	39,573			
Tripolitania and Cyrenaica.....	1,000,000	406,000			
French Sahara.....	800,000	861,638			
Italian Somaliland.....	650,000	139,430			
Spanish Morocco.....	600,000	7,700			
British Cameroon.....	550,000	31,000			
Basutoland.....	498,781	11,716			
French Togoland.....	484,572	21,893			
Eritrea.....	392,151	45,783			
Mauritius and dependencies.....	385,074	809			
Somaliland Prot.....	300,000	68,000			
Portuguese Guinea.....	289,000	13,940			
Southwest Africa.....	227,732	322,400			
Gambia and Prot.....	209,000	4,132			
French Somali Coast.....	208,000	5,790			
Zanzibar and Pemba.....	197,000	1,020			
Togoland (British).....	188,265	12,600			
Réunion.....	173,190	970			
Bechuanaland Prot.....	152,983	275,000			
Spanish Guinea.....	150,000	10,810			
Cape Verde Islands.....	149,793	1,480			
Swaziland.....	133,563	6,678			
Comoro and Mayotte.....	109,860	780			
St. Thomé and Principe Is.....	58,907	360			
Seychelles.....	24,523	156			
Ini.....	20,000	965			
Fernando Po, etc.....	15,896	795			
St. Helena.....	3,747	47			
Rio de Oro and Adrar.....	495	109,200			
Ascension.....	250	34			
Total.....	130,900,065	11,736,724			
North and Central America and West Indies—			South America—		
United States.....	105,710,620	2,973,774	Brazil (incl. Acre)....	30,635,605	3,275,510
Mexico.....	13,887,080	707,198	Argentine Republic.....	8,698,516	1,153,119
Canada.....	9,226,740	3,797,123	Colombia (excl. Panama).....	5,855,077	440,846
Cuba.....	3,123,040	44,164	Peru.....	5,550,000	722,461
Haiti.....	2,045,000	10,204	Chile.....	3,754,723	289,828
Guatemala.....	2,004,900	48,290	Bolivia.....	2,889,970	514,155
Salvador.....	1,526,000	13,176	Venezuela.....	2,411,952	398,594
Porto Rico.....	1,299,809	3,435	Ecuador.....	2,000,000	220,502
Dominican Republic.....	897,405	19,332	Uruguay.....	1,494,953	72,153
Jamaica.....	858,188	4,207	Paraguay.....	1,000,000	61,647
Honduras.....	662,422	44,275	Panama.....	442,522	32,386
Nicaragua.....	638,119	51,660	British Guiana.....	307,391	89,480
Costa Rica.....	576,581	23,000	Dutch Guiana.....	128,822	54,291
Trinidad and Tobago.....	365,913	1,976	French Guiana.....	44,202	32,000
			Panama Canal Zone.....	23,757	441
			Falkland Islands.....	3,424	7,500
			South Georgia.....	1,337	1,000
			Total.....	65,242,251	7,365,913
			Australasia and Polynesia—		
			Commonwealth of Australia.....	5,435,734	2,974,581
			New Zealand.....	1,218,913	103,861
			Territory of New Guinea.....	555,000	89,552
			Papua.....	276,888	90,540
			Hawaii.....	255,912	6,449
			Fiji.....	157,266	7,083
			Solomon Islands Prot. (British).....	150,583	11,000
			New Hebrides.....	60,000	5,700
			New Caledonia and dependencies.....	57,208	7,650
			Marshall Islands, etc. (Japanese mandate).....	45,150	-
			Western Samoa.....	37,157	1,260
			Gilbert and Ellice Is.....	36,122	208
			French establishments in Oceania.....	31,655	1,520
			Tongaa Is. Prot.....	23,562	385
			Guam.....	14,246	210
			Samoa (American).....	8,194	58
			Nauru Island.....	2,166	10
			Total.....	8,365,756	3,300,067

II.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The collection of vital statistics commenced in Canada, as in England, with the registration of baptisms, marriages and burials by the ecclesiastical authorities. These registers, maintained by the priests from the first settlement of the country, have made it possible for the vital statistics of the French colony to be compiled from the year 1610.¹ In the beginning, only one copy of such records was made, but in 1678 the Sovereign Council of Quebec ordered that in future such records should be made in duplicate, and that one copy, duly authenticated, should be delivered to the civil authorities. This arrangement was continued after the cession of the country to England, and was extended to the newly-established Protestant churches by an Act of 1793, but the registration among these latter remained seriously defective, both in Lower Canada and in the newly-established province of Upper Canada.

In English-speaking Canada, vital statistics were from the commencement incomplete, the pioneer settlers often going out into the wilds far from the authority of government and the ministrations of religion. While a law existed in Upper Canada requiring ministers of religion to deposit duplicates of their registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths with the clerks of the peace for transmission to the provincial secretary, this law remained practically a dead letter. Again, the efforts made to secure records of births and deaths at the censuses of 1851 and 1861 produced most unsatisfactory and even ridiculous results, as was pointed out by Dr. J. C. Taché, secretary of the board of registration and statistics, in a memorial published in the report of the Canadian Minister of Agriculture for the year 1865. Nevertheless, in spite of the inherent unsoundness of securing at a point of time in a decennial census a record of births and deaths occurring over a considerable period of time, this method was persisted in down to 1911, when the obviously untrustworthy character of the results obtained led to the discarding of the data obtained at the inquiry. In Montreal and Toronto, for example, the local records showed 11,038 and 5,593 deaths respectively in the calendar year 1910, while the census records showed only 7,359 and 3,148 deaths respectively in the year from June 1, 1910, to May 31, 1911. Similar discrepancies were shown for other areas, proving the census data to be very incomplete.

The Dominion Government instituted in the early 80's a plan for compiling the annual mortuary statistics of cities of 25,000 population and over, by subsidizing local boards of health to supply the information under special regulations. A beginning was made with the five cities of Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Halifax and St. John. By 1891 the list had grown to 25, at a time when in most of the provinces the only birth and death statistics were those of the municipalities. Upon the organization of provincial bureaus of vital statistics, however, this work was abandoned, though a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in 1893, passed a resolution calling upon the provincial and Dominion authorities to co-operate in the work of collecting, compiling and publishing the vital statistics of the Dominion. This resolution had, however, no immediate practical results in securing accurate or comparable vital statistics.

Each of the provinces of the Dominion has since Confederation enacted its own legislation on vital statistics and administered such legislation according to its own individual methods. While the vital statistics of Ontario were published

¹ For a summary of the vital statistics of the Roman Catholic population from 1610 to 1883, see the Statistical Year Book of Quebec, 1921, English or French edition, p. 51. For details by years of this movement of population, see Vol. V of the Census of 1871, pp. 160-265, and Vol. IV of the Census of 1881, pp. 134-145.

in considerable detail annually from 1871, the arrangements for the collection of data were unsatisfactory. Only in 1906 was the publication of vital statistics begun in Prince Edward Island (no report for 1912 has ever been issued), and in Nova Scotia the publication of vital statistics dates only from 1909. Because of the *lacunæ*, and even more because of the incomparability of facts collected, of methods of collection and of standard of enforcement, Canadian vital statistics remained extremely unsatisfactory and impossible to be compiled on a national basis, as was pointed out by the 1912 commission on official statistics, which recommended that "for the Dominion, now engaged in building up its national unity, it is important that uniform data should render possible to statisticians the institution of true interprovincial and international comparisons. By effective co-operation of the provinces with the Dominion, this object should be capable of attainment without sacrificing the liberty of each province to satisfy its own special statistical requirements."

The scheme of co-operation, thus outlined, has now been brought into effect as a consequence of the establishment of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act of 1918, which specifically provided that the Bureau should publish an annual report on vital statistics, and of the Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics. The scheme was in the first instance drawn up in the Bureau and submitted to the various provinces; later Dominion-provincial conferences on vital statistics were held in June, 1918, and in Dec., 1918, when comprehensive and final discussions took place.

At the conferences of 1918, it was agreed:— (1) that the model Vital Statistics Act prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, when accepted by the legislatures, should form the basis of the vital statistics legislation of the several provinces, thus securing uniformity and comparability; (2) that the provinces should undertake to obtain the returns of births, marriages and deaths on the prescribed forms as approved and adopted at the conference, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to supply the forms free of charge; (3) that the provinces should forward to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, at such times as might be agreed upon, either the original return of births, marriages and deaths, or certified transcriptions of the same; the Bureau of Statistics to undertake the mechanical compilation and tabulation.

Under the scheme outlined above, the vital statistics of all the provinces, except Quebec, were secured and compiled on a uniform basis for the year 1920, and, with the commencement of 1921, it became possible to issue complete monthly statements for the eight provinces. The first three annual reports have been issued and may be obtained on application to the Dominion Statistician.

Statistics showing births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in the nine provinces of Canada in recent years are given under the various headings in the following tables. The statistics for the eight provinces constituting the registration area of Canada are compiled for the provinces in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, while the figures for Quebec are taken from the provincial returns. Quebec will be included in the registration area as from Jan. 1, 1926.

Two important considerations should be borne in mind by the students who use either these tables or provincial reports for comparative purposes.

First, in spite of the improvements recently effected, registration generally, and the registration of births in particular, is not universally carried out. The great extent of the country and the isolation of many of its inhabitants partly account for this unsatisfactory situation.

Secondly, the great differences in the age and sex distribution of the population in different provinces, as shown by the census of 1921, make comparisons (of crude birth rates, for instance) as among the provinces unfair and misleading. Thus, for instance, in British Columbia in 1921, there were only 773 females of ages 15 to 44 to every 1,000 males of these ages, while in Quebec there were 1,017 and in Prince Edward Island 986. Evidently, in view of the great disproportion between the sexes in British Columbia, the crude birth rate per 1,000 of population in that province cannot properly be compared with the crude birth rate in Quebec or Prince Edward Island, and consequently a table has been included showing the legitimate birth rate per 1,000 married women between 15 and 44 years of age. Again, in consequence of different age distributions of population in the different provinces—the Prairie Provinces, for instance, have a very young population because of the healthy young immigrants whom they attract—a comparison of crude death rates of the provinces is misleading. In the Prairie Provinces, taken as a unit, only 126 per thousand of the 1911 population and 149 per thousand of the 1921 population had passed 45 years of age, while in Quebec 178, in Ontario 233 and in Prince Edward Island 264 per thousand of the population were in 1921 over 45 years of age. These latter provinces, having a much larger proportion of persons of advanced ages, will inevitably have a higher crude death rate per thousand of population than the Prairie Provinces. A table showing the death rates as adjusted on the basis of the English “standard million” of 1901 has therefore been included. (Table 22).

The natural increase of the population of Canada is first dealt with, followed by detailed tables of births, marriages and deaths in the order named.

1.—Natural Increase.

Summary statistics of the births, marriages, deaths and natural increase per 1,000 of population are given for the years 1920 to 1924 by provinces in Table 1. The figures for 1924 are provisional and are not available for the province of Quebec, which was not included in the registration area.

The province of Quebec has perhaps the highest rate of natural increase per 1,000 of population of any civilized country, 23·4 in 1921, 21·8 in 1922 and 18·6 in 1923. This brings the average for Canada (exclusive of the territories) up to 17·8 in 1921, 16·5 in 1922 and 14·7 in 1923, while the remaining eight provinces, constituting the registration area, show as their rate of natural increase 15·8 for 1921, 14·5 in 1922, 13·1 for 1923 and 13·4 for 1924. In Australia the average rate of natural increase for the quinquennium 1917 to 1921 was 14·26 and in New Zealand 13·29, in England and Wales 7·20 and in Scotland 8·54 per 1,000 of population, so that the registration area of Canada compares quite favourably with other British countries.

The rates of natural increase per annum per 1,000 of mean population for other countries during recent years are as follows, the period on which observation is based being given in each case in parentheses:—Denmark (1911-15), 12·87; Japan (1914-17), 12·26; Netherlands (1916-20), 12·25; Norway (1911-15), 11·82; Finland (1913-17), 9·14; Italy (1913-17), 8·11; Switzerland (1912-16), 7·89; Sweden (1916-20), 6·60; Spain (1915-19), 4·60; Ireland (1916-20), 3·89; France (1910-14), 0·43.

The present natural increase of the population of Canada is in the neighbourhood of 135,000 per annum, about one-third of which is due to Quebec.

The births, marriages, deaths and natural increase in Canadian cities having a population of 10,000 and over are given for the calendar year 1923 in Table 2.

1.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Provinces, for the calendar years 1920-1924.

NOTE.—All figures for 1924 are subject to revision. Birth, marriage and death rates for 1920, 1922, 1923 and 1924 are calculated on the estimated populations and for 1921 on the population as shown by the census of 1921. The 1923 and 1924 population is estimated on a new basis.

Provinces.	Years	Births.	Birth rate per 1,000 population.	Marriages.	Marriage rate per 1,000 population.	Deaths.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	Excess of births over deaths.	Rate of natural increase per 1,000 population.
P.E. Island.....	1920	2,301	25.9	607	6.8	1,279	14.4	1,022	11.5
	1921	2,156	24.3	518	5.8	1,209	13.6	947	10.7
	1922	2,160	24.5	579	6.6	1,113	12.6	1,047	11.9
	1923	1,977	22.5	454	5.2	1,142	13.0	835	9.5
	1924	1,763	20.0	408	4.6	954	10.8	809	9.1
Nova Scotia.....	1920	13,181	25.3	4,411	8.5	7,563	14.5	5,621	10.8
	1921	13,027	24.9	3,550	6.8	6,420	12.3	6,601	12.6
	1922	12,693	24.0	3,169	6.0	6,679	12.6	6,014	11.4
	1923	11,680	22.0	3,246	6.1	6,858	12.9	4,822	9.1
	1924	11,703	21.9	2,981	5.6	6,523	12.2	5,180	9.7
New Brunswick.....	1920	10,778	29.9	3,780	9.8	5,628	15.6	5,150	13.4
	1921	11,465	30.2	3,173	8.4	5,410	14.2	6,055	15.9
	1922	11,564	29.5	2,799	7.1	5,158	13.2	6,406	16.3
	1923	10,704	27.0	2,911	7.4	5,006	12.6	5,698	14.4
	1924	10,654	26.7	2,964	7.4	4,902	12.3	5,752	14.4
Ontario.....	1920	72,297	25.0	29,361	10.2	40,410	14.0	31,887	11.0
	1921	74,152	25.3	24,871	8.5	34,551	11.8	39,601	13.5
	1922	71,430	24.0	23,360	7.8	34,034	11.4	37,396	12.5
	1923	70,056	23.2	24,842	8.2	35,637	11.8	34,419	11.4
	1924	71,126	23.2	24,038	7.9	33,034	10.8	38,092	12.4
Manitoba.....	1920	18,322	30.6	6,068	10.1	6,511	10.9	11,811	19.7
	1921	18,478	30.3	5,310	8.7	5,388	8.8	13,090	19.0
	1922	17,679	28.2	4,808	7.7	5,754	9.2	11,925	21.5
	1923	16,472	25.9	4,544	7.1	5,330	8.4	11,142	17.5
	1924	15,445	23.9	4,129	6.4	5,020	7.8	10,425	16.1
Saskatchewan.....	1920	22,839	31.1	5,320	7.2	5,918	8.1	16,921	23.0
	1921	22,493	29.7	5,101	6.7	5,596	7.4	16,897	22.3
	1922	22,339	28.4	5,061	6.4	6,119	7.8	16,220	20.6
	1923	20,947	26.3	5,045	6.3	6,151	7.7	14,796	18.6
	1924	21,085	25.9	4,777	5.9	5,735	7.0	15,350	18.8
Alberta.....	1920	16,531	29.0	5,107	9.0	5,674	10.0	10,857	19.1
	1921	16,561	28.1	4,661	7.9	4,910	8.1	11,621	19.7
	1922	16,163	26.5	4,272	7.0	5,264	8.6	10,899	17.8
	1923	15,060	24.3	4,117	6.6	4,984	8.0	10,076	16.2
	1924	14,265	22.4	4,131	6.5	4,756	7.5	9,509	14.9
British Columbia.....	1920	10,492	20.5	4,690	9.2	4,739	9.3	5,753	11.3
	1921	10,653	20.3	3,889	7.4	4,203	8.0	6,445	12.3
	1922	10,166	18.9	3,763	7.0	4,907	9.1	5,259	9.8
	1923	10,001	18.4	3,943	7.2	4,955	8.9	5,046	9.3
	1924	9,700	17.5	3,968	7.2	4,758	8.6	4,942	8.9
Canada (Registration Area)	1920	166,741	26.6	59,344	9.4	77,722	12.4	89,019	13.7
	1921	168,979	26.4	51,073	8.0	67,722	10.6	101,257	15.8
	1922	164,194	25.1	47,811	7.3	69,028	10.5	95,166	14.5
	1923	156,897	23.7	49,192	7.4	70,063	10.6	86,834	13.1
	1924	155,741	23.1	47,396	7.0	65,682	9.8	90,059	13.4
Quebec.....	1920	86,328	37.2	21,587	9.2	40,686	17.5	45,642	19.6
	1921	88,749	37.6	18,650	7.9	33,432	14.1	55,316	23.4
	1922	88,377	35.1	16,609	6.5	33,459	13.3	54,918	21.8
	1923	83,579	32.2	17,361	6.3	35,148	13.6	48,431	18.6
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)	1920	253,069	29.4	89,931	9.4	118,408	13.7	134,661	15.6
	1921	257,728	29.3	80,732	8.0	101,155	11.6	156,573	17.8
	1922	252,571	27.8	64,420	7.1	102,487	11.3	150,084	16.5
	1923	249,476	26.1	66,463	7.2	105,211	11.4	135,265	14.7

¹Rates for Quebec have been calculated on provincial estimates of population.

2.—Summary of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Natural Increase, by Cities of 10,000 and over, for the calendar year 1923.

Cities.	Census population, 1921.	Births.	Marriages.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
P. E. Island—					
Charlottetown.....	10,814	293	135	255	38
Nova Scotia—					
Halifax.....	58,372	1,519	584	941	578
Sydney.....	22,545	544	219	284	260
Glace Bay.....	17,007	411	148	224	187
New Brunswick—					
St. John.....	47,166	1,304	475	727	577
Moncton.....	17,488	587	202	251	334
Quebec—					
Montreal.....	618,506	19,933	6,260	10,525	9,408
Quebec.....	95,193	4,286	779	2,011	2,275
Verdun.....	25,001	783	192	255	528
Hull.....	24,117	1,088	209 ¹	306	782
Sherbrooke.....	23,515	804	173 ¹	435	369
Three Rivers.....	22,367	936	230	417	519
Westmount.....	17,593	125	45 ¹	136	—11
Lachine.....	15,404	494	78 ¹	171	323
Outremont.....	13,249	114	48 ¹	101	13
St. Hyacinthe.....	10,859	286	89 ¹	160	126
Shawinigan Falls.....	10,625	530	89 ¹	143	387
Lévis.....	10,470	310	52 ¹	219	91
Ontario—					
Toronto.....	521,893	12,680	6,604	6,120	6,560
Hamilton.....	114,151	3,033	1,355	1,367	1,666
Ottawa.....	107,843	3,055	1,081	1,718	1,337
London.....	60,959	1,380	771	1,014	366
Windsor.....	38,591	1,551	847	587	964
Brantford.....	29,440	714	321	334	380
Kitchener.....	21,763	606	245	242	364
Kingston.....	21,753	552	272	386	166
Fort William.....	20,541	749	225	204	545
Peterborough.....	20,994	550	227	331	219
Sault Ste. Marie.....	21,092	650	216	232	418
St. Catharines.....	19,881	630	233	289	341
Guelph.....	18,128	407	208	259	148
Stratford.....	16,094	396	156	189	207
St. Thomas.....	16,026	339	183	206	133
Port Arthur.....	14,886	517	193	157	360
Sarnia.....	14,877	416	141	169	247
Niagara Falls.....	14,764	407	311	164	243
Chatham.....	13,256	317	200	256	61
Galt.....	13,216	290	119	160	130
Belleville.....	12,206	345	161	206	139
Owen Sound.....	12,190	316	103	157	159
Oshawa.....	11,940	505	187	177	328
North Bay.....	10,692	414	130	117	297
Brockville.....	10,043	228	103	227	1
Manitoba—					
Winnipeg.....	179,087	5,246	2,384	1,705	3,541
Brandon.....	15,397	488	193	262	226
St. Boniface.....	12,821	620	171	326	294
Saskatchewan—					
Regina.....	34,432	1,040	600	392	648
Saskatoon.....	25,739	824	643	338	486
Moose Jaw.....	19,285	576	374	192	384
Alberta—					
Calgary.....	63,305	1,683	767	653	1,030
Edmonton.....	58,821	1,951	778	732	1,219
Lethbridge.....	11,097	362	234	160	203
British Columbia—					
Vancouver.....	117,217	2,993	1,668	1,434	1,564
Victoria.....	38,727	805	356	488	317
New Westminster.....	14,495	411	196	274	137

¹Roman Catholics only.

Natural Increase by Sex.—According to Table 3, the number of male children born in 1923 in the registration area exceeded the total male deaths for the year by 43,049, while the gain in the female population during the same period was 43,666. Thus, while the number of male children born exceeded the females by 4,235, the higher mortality among males caused a net increase of the female over the male population.

2.—Excess of Births over Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Provinces, for each Sex and by Totals, 1923.

Provinces.	Males.			Females.			Both sexes.
	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.	Excess of births over deaths.
Prince Edward Island..	981	552	429	996	598	398	827
Nova Scotia.....	5,973	3,587	2,386	5,707	3,281	2,426	4,812
New Brunswick.....	5,457	2,618	2,839	5,247	2,395	2,852	5,691
Ontario.....	36,141	18,452	17,689	33,915	17,184	16,731	34,420
Manitoba.....	8,397	2,935	5,462	8,075	2,395	5,680	11,142
Saskatchewan.....	10,765	3,442	7,323	10,182	2,740	7,442	14,765
Alberta.....	7,676	2,861	4,815	7,384	2,145	5,239	10,054
British Columbia.....	5,176	3,070	2,106	4,825	1,927	2,898	5,004
Total, 1923.....	80,566	37,517	43,049	76,331	32,665	43,666	86,715
Total, 1922.....	84,057	37,044	47,013	80,137	31,984	48,153	95,166
Total, 1921.....	87,134	36,411	50,723	81,845	31,311	50,534	101,257

2.—Births.

Throughout almost the whole of the civilized world, the birth rate has in the past generation been on the decline, though the consequent decline in the rate of natural increase has to a considerable extent been offset by a decline in the death rate.

The crude birth rate of England and Wales, for example, was 35.4 per 1,000 population on the average of the decennium 1871-80, 32.5 in 1881-90 and 29.9 in 1891-1900. In 1913 the birth rate was 24.1 and, though it rose to 25.5 in 1920, it fell again to 22.4 in 1921, to 19.7 in 1923 and to 18.8 in 1924.

Similarly in France, the crude birth rate declined from an average of 25.4 per 1,000 population in the 1870's, 23.9 in the 1880's and 22.2 in the 1890's to 20.4 in 1920, 19.4 in 1923 and 19.2 in 1924. In Germany again, the crude birth rate was 39.1 in the 1870's, 36.8 in the 1880's, 36.1 in the 1890's, 23.6 in 1922 and 21.0 in 1924.

In Canada the crude birth rate still stands at the comparatively high figure of 26.1 per 1,000 in 1923—the last year for which complete figures are available. This is, however, largely due to the influence of Quebec, where the birth rate stood at the very high figure of 32.2 per 1,000 in 1923, as compared with 23.7 per 1,000 in the registration area, where the figures varied from 18.4 per 1,000 in British Columbia to 27.0 in New Brunswick and 26.3 in Saskatchewan.

Preliminary figures for 1924 show 155,741 living births, which, on the increased estimate of population for that year, gives a rate of 23.1 for the registration area, the provincial rates varying from 17.5 in British Columbia to 25.9 in Saskatchewan and 26.7 in New Brunswick. Statistics of births and birth rates for the five available years 1920-24, are given by provinces in Table 4, the provincial figures both of births and birth rates for Quebec being appended, so as to show national totals.

4.—Number of Living Births and Birth Rates, by Provinces, 1920-1924.

Provinces.	Living Births.					Birth rate per 1,000 population.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
P.E. Island.....	2,301	2,156	2,160	1,977	1,763	25.9	24.3	24.5	22.5	22.0
Nova Scotia.....	13,181	13,021	12,693	11,680	11,703	25.3	24.9	24.0	22.0	21.9
New Brunswick.....	10,778	11,465	11,564	10,704	10,654	29.9	30.2	29.5	27.0	26.7
Ontario.....	72,297	74,152	71,430	70,056	71,126	25.0	25.3	24.0	23.2	23.2
Manitoba.....	18,322	18,478	17,679	16,472	15,445	30.6	30.3	28.2	25.9	23.9
Saskatchewan.....	22,839	22,493	22,339	20,947	21,085	31.1	29.7	28.4	26.3	25.9
Alberta.....	16,531	16,561	16,163	15,060	14,265	29.0	28.1	26.5	24.3	22.4
British Columbia.....	10,492	10,653	10,166	10,001	9,700	20.5	20.3	18.9	18.4	17.5
Registration Area.....	166,741	168,979	164,194	156,897	155,741	26.6	26.4	25.1	23.7	23.1
Quebec.....	86,328	88,749	88,377	83,579	—	37.2	37.6	35.1	32.2	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	253,069	257,728	252,571	240,476	—	29.4	29.3	27.8	26.1	—

Legitimate Birth Rates per 1,000 Married Women of Ages 15-44.—

Undoubtedly the test of birth rate most generally accepted by vital statisticians is supplied by the comparison of the total number of legitimate births with the total number of married women between the ages of 15 and 44, though a small number of births occur where the mothers are either below 15 or past the 45th birthday. This test is applied to the registration area of Canada for 1921-23 in Table 5 on the assumptions:—(1) that the number of married women in the country has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population, and (2) that the number of Canadian-born, of British-born and of foreign-born married women has since 1921 increased proportionately to the estimated increase of the general population. Since the estimate covers only the short period of two years elapsed since the census, the above assumptions may be accepted as approximately correct.

Two points of great importance are brought out by the table:—first, the substantial decline in the birth rate per 1,000 married women in the short period covered; secondly, the fact that in the registration area as a whole, foreign-born married women have proportionately rather more children than Canadian-born, and these considerably more children than British-born.

5.—Legitimate Births per 1,000 Married Women of 15-44 Years of Age, by Provinces, 1921-1923, and by Nativity of Mother, 1923.

Provinces.	Legitimate births per 1,000 married women of 15-44 years of age.			Legitimate births per 1,000 married women, 15-44 years of age, of Canadian, British and foreign birth, 1923.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	Canadian.	British.	Foreign.
Prince Edward Island.....	245	246.0	226.2	224.9	250.0	270.8
Nova Scotia.....	218	209.6	191.8	191.8	200.8	169.1
New Brunswick.....	254	247.9	226.1	227.2	189.0	245.4
Ontario.....	191	181.4	175.4	178.3	161.7	189.2
Manitoba.....	219	204.4	187.2	207.6	144.6	201.1
Saskatchewan.....	213	203.9	188.3	192.0	162.9	198.3
Alberta.....	195	183.1	167.7	176.2	144.7	175.9
British Columbia.....	144	133.7	130.4	138.9	117.8	143.4
Canada (Registration Area).....	199	188.8	178.0	185.3	152.4	187.9
Quebec.....	334 ¹	311.3 ¹	288.3 ¹	—	—	—
Canada (exclusive of Territories).....	232¹	223.2¹	208.7¹	—	—	—

¹No statistics of illegitimate births in Quebec are available. The total number of births in Quebec has accordingly been used, though as a result the fertility of Quebec and of Canadian married women is slightly overestimated.

In Table 6 will be found for each of the provinces in the registration area the percentage of legitimate children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born and foreign-born mothers respectively. It is noteworthy that children born to foreign-born mothers in 1923 outnumbered children born to Canadian-born mothers in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta. For the registration area as a whole, three out of every five children born had Canadian-born mothers, one a British-born mother and one a foreign-born mother.

6.—Percentage of Legitimate Children born alive to Canadian-born, British-born or Foreign-born Mothers, in each Province, 1923.

Provinces.	Canadian-born.	British-born.	Foreign-born.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	95.8	2.2	2.0	100.0
Nova Scotia.....	85.4	10.8	3.8	100.0
New Brunswick.....	91.1	4.2	4.7	100.0
Ontario.....	68.2	21.6	10.2	100.0
Manitoba.....	44.9	22.6	32.5	100.0
Saskatchewan.....	37.9	18.7	43.4	100.0
Alberta.....	32.3	22.8	44.9	100.0
British Columbia.....	34.7	40.5	24.7	100.0
Canada (Registration Area).....	59.2	20.4	20.3	100.0

Sex of Living Births.—Table 7 shows the number of living male and female births reported for each province in the registration area in the years 1920-21, together with the proportion of male to female births. Prince Edward Island is the only province in which the number of female births has in certain years exceeded male births. The preliminary figures for 1924 for the registration area indicate that among every 1,000 born, 512 were males and 488 females, as compared with a proportion of 513 to 487 in 1923, 512 to 488 in 1922 and 516 to 484 in 1921. The figures for Quebec, added from provincial reports, show for 1923 a proportion of 520 males to 480 females and bring the all-Canadian figure for that year up to 516 males to 484 females.

7.—Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) by Sex, and Ratio of Males to Females, 1920-1924.

Provinces.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Males to to 1,000 Females.
			Number.	Per cent of total.	Number.	Per cent of total.	
Prince Edward Island.....	1920	2,301	1,172	50.9	1,129	49.1	1,038
	1921	2,156	1,073	49.8	1,083	50.2	991
	1922	2,160	1,104	51.1	1,056	48.9	1,045
	1923	1,977	981	49.6	996	50.4	985
	1924	1,763	882	50.0	881	50.0	1,001
Nova Scotia.....	1920	13,181	6,740	51.1	6,441	48.9	1,046
	1921	13,021	6,695	51.4	6,326	48.6	1,058
	1922	12,693	6,630	52.2	6,063	47.8	1,094
	1923	11,680	5,973	51.1	5,707	48.9	1,047
	1924	11,703	6,131	52.4	5,572	47.6	1,100
New Brunswick.....	1920	10,778	5,578	51.8	5,200	48.2	1,073
	1921	11,465	5,942	51.8	5,523	48.2	1,076
	1922	11,564	5,955	51.5	5,609	48.5	1,062
	1923	10,704	5,457	51.0	5,247	49.0	1,040
	1924	10,654	5,490	51.5	5,164	48.5	1,063
Ontario.....	1920	72,297	37,044	51.2	35,253	48.8	1,051
	1921	74,152	38,307	51.7	35,845	48.3	1,069
	1922	71,430	36,495	51.1	34,935	48.9	1,045
	1923	70,056	36,141	51.6	33,915	48.4	1,066
	1924	71,126	36,387	51.2	34,739	48.8	1,047
Manitoba.....	1920	18,322	9,399	51.3	8,923	48.7	1,053
	1921	18,478	9,455	51.2	9,023	48.8	1,048
	1922	17,679	8,926	50.5	8,753	49.5	1,020
	1923	16,472	8,397	51.0	8,075	49.0	1,040
	1924	15,445	7,798	50.5	7,647	49.5	1,020
Saskatchewan.....	1920	22,839	11,836	51.8	11,003	48.2	1,076
	1921	22,493	11,620	51.7	10,873	48.3	1,069
	1922	22,339	11,435	51.2	10,904	48.8	1,049
	1923	20,947	10,765	51.4	10,182	48.6	1,057
	1924	21,085	10,909	51.7	10,175	48.3	1,072
Alberta.....	1920	16,531	8,463	51.2	8,068	48.8	1,049
	1921	16,561	8,493	51.3	8,068	48.7	1,053
	1922	16,163	8,219	50.9	7,944	49.1	1,035
	1923	15,060	7,676	51.0	7,384	49.0	1,040
	1924	14,265	7,237	50.7	7,028	49.3	1,030
British Columbia.....	1920	10,492	5,458	52.0	5,034	48.0	1,084
	1921	10,653	5,549	52.1	5,104	47.9	1,087
	1922	10,166	5,293	52.0	4,873	47.9	1,086
	1923	10,001	5,176	51.8	4,825	48.2	1,073
	1924	9,700	4,980	51.3	4,720	48.7	1,055
Canada (Registration Area) ..	1920	166,741	85,690	51.4	81,051	48.6	1,057
	1921	168,979	87,134	51.6	81,845	48.4	1,065
	1922	164,194	84,057	51.2	80,137	48.8	1,049
	1923	156,897	80,566	51.3	76,331	48.7	1,055
	1924	155,741	79,814	51.2	75,927	48.8	1,051
Quebec.....	1920	86,328	44,975	52.1	41,353	47.9	1,087
	1921	88,749	46,705	52.6	42,044	47.4	1,111
	1922	88,377	44,998	50.3	43,379	49.7	1,037
	1923	83,579	43,437	52.0	40,142	48.0	1,082
Canada (exclusive of the Terri- tories).....	1920	253,069	130,665	51.6	122,404	48.4	1,067
	1921	257,728	133,839	51.9	123,889	48.1	1,080
	1922	252,571	129,055	51.1	123,516	48.9	1,045
	1923	240,476	124,003	51.6	116,473	48.4	1,065

Nativity of Parents.—Table 8 classifies the children born in 1923 by country of birth of parents, and furnishes some idea to what extent the coming generation will be the product of Canadian-born, British-born or foreign-born parents. The term "unspecified," under country of birth, includes for the father illegitimate births and births of incomplete record, while for the mother it includes births of incomplete record only.

8.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) to Fathers and Mothers born in specified Country, 1923.

Countries of Birth of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents born in specified country.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
Canada.....	88,465	92,598	73,893	56.4	59.0	47.1
England.....	19,507	20,655	11,310	12.4	13.2	7.2
Ireland.....	2,466	2,156	833	1.6	1.4	0.5
Scotland.....	6,512	6,948	3,304	4.2	4.4	2.1
Wales.....	514	469	109	0.3	0.3	0.1
Other British Isles.....	90	91	26	0.1	0.1	.1
Newfoundland.....	981	971	505	0.6	0.6	0.3
Other British Possessions.....	507	387	108	0.3	0.2	0.1
Austria.....	3,756	3,357	2,788	2.4	2.1	1.8
Belgium.....	435	429	276	0.3	0.3	0.2
Finland.....	346	349	272	0.2	0.2	0.2
France.....	445	446	207	0.3	0.3	0.1
Galicia.....	2,627	2,375	2,094	1.7	1.5	1.3
Germany.....	675	537	210	0.4	0.3	0.1
Hungary.....	372	370	269	0.2	0.2	0.2
Italy.....	2,092	1,639	1,601	1.3	1.0	1.0
Norway.....	844	629	356	0.5	0.4	0.2
Poland.....	1,724	1,582	1,260	1.1	1.0	0.8
Russia.....	4,067	3,522	2,722	2.6	2.2	1.7
Sweden.....	955	721	437	0.6	0.5	0.3
Other Europe.....	3,415	2,619	2,025	2.2	1.7	1.3
China and Japan.....	1,052	1,035	1,004	0.7	0.7	0.6
Other Asia.....	222	156	140	0.1	0.1	0.1
United States.....	10,370	11,610	4,506	6.6	7.4	2.9
Total specified.....	152,439	155,651	110,255	97.2	99.2	70.2
Country not specified.....	4,458	1,246	762	2.8	0.8	0.5
Total.....	156,897	156,897²	111,017	100.0	100.0	70.7³

¹Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

²Represents for 1923 the number of births where both parents were in the same category as regards birthplace. The difference between this figure (111,017, and total births (156,897) equals the number of births (45,880) where both parents were not in the same category as regards birthplace.

³This number excludes the percentage (29.3) of mixed parentage, i.e., where both parents were not in the same category by birthplace.

Racial Origin of Parents.—Table 9 gives the number and percentage of births during 1923, distributed by the principal racial groups. As an indication of the improvement which has taken place in obtaining records of racial origin, it may be stated that in 1921, 12.8 p.c. of fathers and 11.7 p.c. of mothers were reported without a statement as to origin, while in 1922 this number was only 8.9 p.c. of the total for fathers and 7.5 p.c. for mothers, and in 1923, 3.0 p.c. for fathers and 1.0 p.c. for mothers.

9.—Number and Percentage of Births (exclusive of Stillbirths) to Fathers and Mothers of specified Racial Origins, 1923.

Racial Origins of Parents.	Number of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.			Percentage of births with father, mother or both parents of specified origin.		
	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.	Father.	Mother.	Both Parents.
English.....	54,869	57,612	40,740	35.0	36.7	26.0
Irish.....	19,877	18,913	8,861	12.7	12.1	5.6
Scotch.....	23,756	23,617	11,654	15.1	15.1	7.4
Welsh.....	795	665	136	0.5	0.4	0.1
French.....	18,223	19,574	15,293	11.6	12.5	9.7
German.....	8,845	9,196	6,417	5.6	5.9	4.1
Armenian.....	53	47	45	1	1	1
Austrian.....	2,375	2,532	2,132	1.5	1.6	1.4
Belgian.....	473	490	313	0.5	0.3	0.2
Bulgarian.....	124	78	76	1	1	1
Chinese.....	386	366	363	0.2	0.2	0.2
Czechoslovak.....	229	262	163	0.1	0.2	0.1
Danish.....	462	398	159	0.3	0.3	0.1
Dutch.....	1,617	1,576	710	1.0	1.0	0.5
Finnish.....	384	443	339	0.2	0.3	0.2
Greek.....	194	98	92	0.1	0.1	0.1
Hebrew.....	1,599	1,566	1,526	1.0	1.0	1.0
Hindu.....	6	4	3	1	1	1
Hungarian.....	362	401	311	0.2	0.3	0.2
Icelandic.....	397	491	314	0.3	0.3	0.2
Indian.....	1,311	1,559	1,252	0.8	1.0	0.8
Italian.....	2,204	1,874	1,819	1.4	1.2	1.2
Japanese.....	686	687	683	0.4	0.4	0.4
Negro.....	376	386	335	0.2	0.2	0.2
Norwegian.....	1,566	1,689	894	1.0	1.1	0.6
Polish.....	1,783	1,866	1,386	1.1	1.2	0.9
Rumanian.....	613	530	462	0.4	0.3	0.3
Russian.....	2,032	1,959	1,569	1.3	1.2	1.0
Serbo-Croatian.....	145	125	105	0.1	0.1	0.1
Swedish.....	1,406	1,350	692	0.9	0.9	0.4
Swiss.....	195	182	55	0.1	0.1	1
Syrian.....	161	118	111	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ukranian, including Galician.....	4,431	4,515	4,122	2.8	2.9	2.6
Other.....	249	186	133	0.2	0.1	0.1
Total specified.....	152,178	155,355	103,265	97.0	99.0	65.8
Racial Origin not specified.....	4,719	1,542	1,027	3.0	1.0	0.7
Total.....	156,897	156,897	104,292²	100.0	100.0	66.5³

¹Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

²Represents for 1923 the number of births where both parents were in the same category as regards racial origin. The difference between this figure (104,292) and the total births (156,897) equals the number of births 52,605, where both parents were not in the same category as regards racial origin.

³This excludes the percentage (33.5) of mixed parentage, i.e., where both parents were not in the same category by racial origin.

Illegitimacy.—The ratio of illegitimate to total births is, generally speaking, low in Canada as compared with other countries.

Out of 168,979 living births in the registration area of Canada in 1921, 3,334, or 1.97 p.c. were returned as the issue of unmarried mothers. In 1922 out of 164,194 births reported in the registration area, 3,371, or 2.05 p.c. were illegitimate and in 1923, 3,408 out of 156,897, or 2.17 p.c. In the latter year there were 1,766 males and 1,642 females among the illegitimates, or 1,075 males to every 1,000 females, a larger proportion than is experienced in the general birth rate. This disproportionate excess of male births among illegitimates is in accordance with the experience of other countries. Statistics are given in Table 10.

10.—Number of Illegitimate Births, classified by Age of Mother, with the Percentage they form of Total Living Births, by Provinces, 1923.

Ages of Mothers.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Registration Area.
Under 15 years.....	—	3	2	18	4	9	8	1	45
15-19 years.....	12	194	92	626	147	109	99	46	1,325
20-24 years.....	21	155	108	535	115	80	117	36	1,167
25-29 years.....	1	51	24	181	56	36	39	15	403
30-34 years.....	3	24	14	95	32	19	19	9	215
35-39 years.....	1	13	5	43	22	12	10	8	114
40-44 years.....	—	3	6	15	3	6	8	1	42
45-49 years.....	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Not given.....	5	—	7	65	—	3	5	8	93
Total illegitimate births,									
1923.....	43	443	258	1,579	381	274	306	124	3,408
1922.....	57	460	222	1,519	410	258	314	131	3,371
1921.....	49	396	198	1,592	420	252	299	128	3,334
Per cent of total births,									
1923.....	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	1.2	2.17
1922.....	2.6	3.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.9	1.3	2.05
1921.....	2.3	3.0	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.97
Male illegitimate births,									
1923.....	27	211	153	840	198	136	150	51	1,766
1922.....	29	235	115	826	210	138	170	58	1,781
1921.....	16	201	108	796	222	117	154	68	1,682
Female illegitimate births,									
1923.....	16	232	105	739	183	138	156	73	1,642
1922.....	28	225	107	693	200	120	144	73	1,590
1921.....	33	195	90	796	198	135	145	60	1,652

Stillbirths.—Statistics of the number of children born dead in 1923 are shown below for the registration area of Canada, according to the status and age of the mother; in Quebec in 1922 there were 2,849 stillbirths and in 1923 2,812 stillbirths, the latter number including 1,248 stillbirths due to premature birth.

11.—Stillbirths by Age of Mother and Legitimacy of Child in 1923, with Totals for 1921 and 1922.

Age-groups of Mothers.	Unmarried Mothers.	Married Mothers.								Registration Area.
		P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	
Under 15 years of age...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
15-19 years.....	62	1	17	21	146	18	22	25	5	317
20-24 years.....	63	7	82	50	520	88	104	74	47	1,035
25-29 years.....	28	11	103	56	717	126	99	91	73	1,304
30-34 years.....	6	9	78	45	659	107	134	84	68	1,190
35-39 years.....	4	12	85	38	504	115	118	79	46	1,001
40-44 years.....	5	5	30	18	241	45	49	35	34	462
45 and over.....	1	—	7	3	27	18	8	11	2	77
Unknown.....	7	9	—	40	149	2	34	—	24	265
Total, 1923.....	178	54	402	271	2,963	519	568	399	299	5,653
Total, 1922.....	195	66	416	259	3,015	566	587	428	272	5,804
Total, 1921.....	240	58	496	314	3,340	586	628	399	326	6,387
Ratio to total births,										
1923.....	5.0	2.7	3.5	2.5	4.1	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.5
Ratio to total births,										
1922.....	5.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	4.1	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.4
Ratio to total births,										
1921.....	6.7	2.7	3.8	2.7	4.4	3.1	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.6

Birth Rates in Various Countries.—The relative position occupied by Canada and its individual provinces among the countries of the world with respect to crude birth rate (the annual number of births per 1,000 of population) is shown in Table 12.

12.—Crude Birth Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Birth Rate.
Egypt.....	1923	43.0	Ontario.....	1924	23.2
Chile.....	1923	39.6	Western Australia.....	1924	23.1
Ceylon.....	1922	39.1	Canada (Registration Area)	1924	23.1
Jamaica.....	1923	38.2	Scotland.....	1924	22.8
Rumania.....	1922	37.1	Alberta.....	1924	22.4
Bulgaria.....	1923	35.6	United States.....	1923	22.4
Russia (European).....	1921	35.5	Austria.....	1923	22.3
Japan.....	1922	34.2	Northern Ireland.....	1924	22.2
Portugal.....	1922	32.8	Victoria.....	1923	22.0
Quebec.....	1923	32.3	Latvia.....	1923	21.9
Argentina.....	1922	32.1	Nova Scotia.....	1924	21.9
Spain.....	1924	29.9	South Australia.....	1924	21.9
Italy.....	1923	29.3	New Zealand.....	1923	21.9
Newfoundland.....	1923	27.4	Denmark.....	1924	21.9
Czechoslovakia.....	1923	27.3	Prussia.....	1923	21.8
New Brunswick.....	1924	26.7	Norway.....	1924	21.7
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1924	26.5	Germany.....	1923	20.9
Hungary.....	1924	26.3	Irish Free State.....	1924	20.1
Netherlands.....	1923	26.0	Prince Edward Island.....	1924	20.0
Saskatchewan.....	1924	25.9	Belgium.....	1924	19.9
Uruguay.....	1923	25.4	Switzerland.....	1923	19.4
Finland.....	1923	25.4	Estonia.....	1923	19.4
Tasmania.....	1924	25.0	France.....	1924	19.2
New South Wales.....	1924	24.1	England and Wales.....	1924	18.8
Manitoba.....	1924	23.9	Sweden.....	1924	18.1
Queensland.....	1924	23.9	British Columbia.....	1924	17.5
Australia.....	1923	23.8			

3.—Marriages.

Nearly a century ago it was observed in the United Kingdom that the number of marriages tended to be high when the price of wheat was low and to be low when the price of wheat was high. This was quite naturally the case among a population, the majority of which was living at a comparatively low standard of comfort, and where the staple food, as a consequence, was the chief factor in the cost of living.

More recently, the curve showing marriage rates has in the United Kingdom and in other English-speaking countries ceased to bear any constant relation to the price of wheat, the staple food of the people, though it still does so in poorer countries. Its place in influencing the marriage rate has, however, been taken by the general level of prosperity. Marriages in such countries as the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Australia tend to increase in "good times" and to diminish in "hard times," when great numbers of those who are contemplating marriage are led to postpone such marriage until the advent of better industrial conditions.

Even in the short period covered by the vital statistics of the registration area of Canada, the truth of the above statement is supported by the evidence. In 1920, a year of great prosperity, the marriages occurring in the registration area of Canada numbered 59,344 or 9.5 per 1,000 of population; in 1921 they declined to 51,073 or 8.0 per 1,000, and in 1922 to 47,811 or 7.3 per 1,000 of population, largely owing to the industrial depression in these years, while in 1923 they showed an increase to 49,056, the rate, however, remaining much the same as in 1922, at 7.4 per 1,000 of population. Again, in 1924, a rather unfavourable

year, the preliminary figures show a fall in the rate to 7.0 per 1,000 population. It should be mentioned, of course, that there doubtless occurred in 1920 a number of deferred marriages, which under more normal conditions would have occurred in the war years. Summary statistics of marriages contracted in 1920 to 1924 appear in Table 13, the figures and rates for Quebec being taken from provincial sources.

13.—Number of Marriages and Marriage Rates, by Provinces, 1920-1924.

A. (NUMBER OF MARRIAGES).

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1920.....	607	4,411	3,780	21,587	29,361	6,068	5,320	5,107	4,690	80,931
1921.....	518	3,550	3,173	18,659	24,871	5,310	5,101	4,661	3,889	69,732
1922.....	579	3,169	2,799	16,609	23,360	4,808	5,061	4,272	3,763	64,420
1923.....	454	3,246	2,911	17,361	24,842	4,544	5,045	4,117	3,943	66,463
1924.....	408	2,981	2,964	—	24,038	4,129	4,777	4,131	3,968	—

B. (MARRIAGE RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION).

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Canada.
1920.....	6.8	8.5	9.8	9.2	10.2	10.1	7.2	9.0	9.2	9.4
1921.....	5.8	6.8	8.4	7.9	8.5	8.7	6.7	7.9	7.4	8.0
1922.....	6.6	6.0	7.1	6.5	7.8	7.7	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.1
1923.....	5.2	6.1	7.4	6.3	8.2	7.1	6.3	6.6	7.2	7.2
1924.....	4.6	5.6	7.4	—	7.9	6.4	5.9	6.5	7.2	—

Ages at Marriage.—The average age of bridegrooms in 1923 was 29.7 years and that of brides 25.3 years. The average excess of the bridegrooms' age was thus 4.4 years. It may be noted in Table 14 that when the contracting parties are grouped by age of bridegroom, the average difference in age is less for the younger groups than for the older, being only 0.2 years for grooms under 21, 2.0 years for grooms from 21 to 25 years of age and 10.3 years for grooms from 46 to 50 years. This is natural, in view of the fact that the groom's age is generally in excess of the bride's, and therefore as his age increases the range of reasonably possible ages for the bride widens. On the other hand, when the parties are grouped by the age of the bride, it is found that, although with less regularity than is shown in the table by age of grooms, the general tendency is for the older brides to marry men nearer their own age than in the case of the younger brides.

The average ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown by provinces in Table 15.

14.—Difference in Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides, 1923.

Age-group of Bridegroom.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average age of Bride.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.	Age-group of Bride.	Average age of Bride.	Average age of Bridegroom.	Average excess of Bridegroom's age.
All bridegrooms....	29.7	25.3	4.4	All brides.....	25.3	29.7	4.4
Under 21 years.....	19.9	19.7	0.2	Under 21 years.....	19.1	25.3	6.2
21-25 years.....	23.5	21.5	2.0	21-25 years.....	23.2	27.3	4.1
26-30 years.....	28.3	23.9	4.4	26-30 years.....	28.2	31.6	3.4
31-35 years.....	33.3	26.6	6.7	31-35 years.....	33.3	36.5	3.2
36-40 years.....	38.3	30.1	8.2	36-40 years.....	38.4	41.6	3.2
41-45 years.....	43.3	34.4	8.9	41-45 years.....	43.5	47.2	3.7
46-50 years.....	48.4	38.1	10.3	46-50 years.....	48.4	52.1	3.7
51 years and over..	59.6	48.3	11.3	51 years and over..	58.3	60.7	2.4

15.—Average Age of Contracting Parties, 1923.

Provinces.	Average age of Grooms.	Average age of Brides.	Average excess of Groom's age over Bride's.
Prince Edward Island.....	30.8	26.5	4.3
Nova Scotia.....	29.7	25.2	4.5
New Brunswick.....	29.3	24.9	4.4
Ontario.....	29.3	25.5	3.8
Manitoba.....	30.1	25.0	5.1
Saskatchewan.....	29.5	24.0	5.5
Alberta.....	30.1	24.6	5.5
British Columbia.....	31.8	26.7	5.1
Canada (Registration Area).....	29.7	25.3	4.4

Nativity of Brides and Bridegrooms.—In the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, in the years 1921 to 1923, the majority of the grooms were not of Canadian birth, while the same was true of brides in British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan. In the three Maritime Provinces, the Canadian-born brides and grooms show a marked predominance, exceeding 85 p.c. in each case, and in Ontario more than two-thirds of both brides and grooms were Canadian-born. For the registration area, in 1923, 59.9 p.c. of all grooms and 64.6 p.c. of the brides were Canadian-born.

Table 16 gives the number of marriages per 1,000 population in each province, as well as the percentage distribution of brides and grooms according to nativity.

16.—Nativity, by Provinces, of Persons Married in the Registration Area, 1921-1923.

Provinces.	Years.	Marriages.		Percentage distribution of Grooms and Brides by Nativity.					
		Total.	Per 1,000 population.	Born in provinces of residence.		Born in other provinces.		Born elsewhere.	
				Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.	Grooms	Brides.
P.E. Island.....	1921	518	5.8	92.3	94.6	5.0	1.9	2.7	3.5
	1922	579	6.6	91.9	93.3	4.7	2.6	3.4	4.1
	1923	454	5.2	90.1	94.5	3.7	2.4	6.2	3.1
Nova Scotia.....	1921	3,550	6.8	76.3	81.3	6.4	4.5	17.3	14.2
	1922	3,169	6.0	79.0	84.5	5.4	3.3	15.6	12.2
	1923	3,246	6.1	77.9	83.2	5.4	3.2	16.7	13.6
New Brunswick.....	1921	3,173	8.4	73.4	78.0	10.1	8.4	16.5	13.6
	1922	2,799	7.1	68.8	75.8	13.8	8.8	17.4	15.4
	1923	2,911	7.4	74.2	77.6	9.2	8.1	16.6	14.3
Ontario.....	1921	24,871	8.5	63.6	66.7	5.6	4.7	30.8	28.6
	1922	23,360	7.8	62.2	65.1	6.9	6.2	30.9	28.7
	1923	24,842	8.2	61.3	65.9	6.5	5.4	32.2	28.7
Manitoba.....	1921	5,310	8.7	26.4	37.2	18.1	14.1	55.5	48.7
	1922	4,808	7.7	26.8	38.8	16.8	12.9	56.4	48.3
	1923	4,544	7.1	27.8	40.1	17.2	13.8	55.0	46.2
Saskatchewan.....	1921	5,101	6.7	7.1	15.6	31.4	28.1	61.5	56.3
	1922	5,061	6.4	8.2	17.3	30.1	27.6	61.7	55.1
	1923	5,045	6.3	9.0	20.8	31.9	27.5	59.2	51.7
Alberta.....	1921	4,661	7.9	7.0	14.2	26.2	25.1	66.8	60.7
	1922	4,272	7.0	7.8	16.5	26.5	23.6	65.7	59.9
	1923	4,117	6.6	9.1	17.6	23.7	23.0	67.2	59.4
British Columbia.....	1921	3,889	7.4	13.7	18.3	22.6	20.5	63.7	61.2
	1922	3,763	7.0	16.6	21.1	23.1	20.7	60.3	58.2
	1923	3,943	7.2	17.6	22.3	22.2	21.6	60.2	56.2
Canada (Registration Area).....	1921	51,073	8.0	46.9	52.0	13.0	11.3	40.1	36.7
	1922	47,811	7.3	46.3	51.8	13.7	11.8	40.0	36.4
	1923	49,102	7.4	47.1	53.4	12.9	11.2	40.1	35.4

Marriage Rates in Various Countries.—For comparative purposes, the crude marriage rate per 1,000 of population in various countries of the world and in the provinces of Canada is shown for the indicated years in Table 17.

17.—Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Bulgaria.....	1921	12.4	Finland.....	1923	7.3
Belgium.....	1923	10.5	South Australia.....	1923	7.3
Rumania.....	1922	10.4	Spain.....	1924	7.2
Serbia.....	1911	10.3	Queensland.....	1923	7.2
Czechoslovakia.....	1923	9.3	British Columbia.....	1924	7.2
Hungary.....	1924	9.0	Germany.....	1924	7.1
Japan.....	1922	8.9	Canada (Registration Area)	1924	7.0
Korea.....	1921	8.9	Western Australia.....	1923	6.8
Portugal.....	1921	8.7	Argentina.....	1921	6.8
Austria.....	1923	8.6	Scotland.....	1924	6.6
Estonia.....	1923	8.6	Alberta.....	1924	6.5
Italy.....	1923	8.4	Chile.....	1923	6.5
Latvia.....	1923	8.2	Manitoba.....	1924	6.4
Victoria.....	1923	8.2	Quebec.....	1924	6.3
Lithuania.....	1924	8.1	Northern Ireland.....	1923	6.2
Denmark.....	1924	8.0	Sweden.....	1924	6.2
New South Wales.....	1923	8.0	Norway.....	1924	6.0
Ontario.....	1924	7.9	Saskatchewan.....	1924	5.9
Russia (European).....	1909	7.9	Greece.....	1921	5.8
New Zealand.....	1923	7.9	Ceylon.....	1922	5.7
Australia.....	1923	7.8	Nova Scotia.....	1924	5.6
Netherlands.....	1924	7.8	Uruguay.....	1923	5.3
Union of South Africa.....	1922	7.8	Irish Free State.....	1923	4.9
England and Wales.....	1924	7.6	Iceland.....	1923	4.9
Switzerland.....	1923	7.6	Prince Edward Island.....	1924	4.6
New Brunswick.....	1924	7.4	Salvador.....	1923	3.4
Tasmania.....	1923	7.4	Venezuela.....	1922	2.9
British Isles.....	1923	7.4	Guatemala.....	1922	2.6

4.—Deaths.

Within the past century and more especially within the past generation there has occurred generally throughout the countries of the white world a notable decline in the death rate, except where man has brought death upon himself through wars and the aftermath of wars. How far this decline has been due to advances in medical science, how far to better sanitation and how far to the improvement in the general conditions of living as a result of the increase in the productive power of humanity, is in dispute, but concerning the facts there is no doubt.

Perhaps the most impressive testimony regarding this decline in the death rate is furnished by the mortality statistics of Sweden, where vital statistics have been kept with great accuracy for the whole nation ever since 1750. There the crude death rate declined from an average of 35.67 per 1,000 in the decade 1751-60 to 14.29 in the decade 1911-20 and to 12.0 in 1924.

Similarly, in England, the crude death rate, which was 22.6 per 1,000 in the 60's, 21.3 in the 70's and 18.2 in the 90's of the last century, declined to 15.5 in 1906, 13.8 in 1913 and 12.2 (England and Wales) in 1921. In Scotland, again, the rate was 22.1 in the 60's, 21.8 in the 70's, 18.5 in the 90's, 16.4 in 1906 and 14.4 in 1924.

Of course the preceding statements are not to be taken to mean that every year will show a decline in the death rate as compared with the preceding year. There will always be years of specially high mortality, as for instance 1918, when the

death rate in Ontario, the most populous of the provinces included in the registration area of Canada, was 15.3 per 1,000 as against 12.0 in 1917 and 11.9 in 1919. Over a decade, however, these idiosyncrasies of individual years are reduced to negligibility, and it remains true that from decade to decade there is, generally speaking and under normal conditions, a decline in the crude death rate of the countries of the white world.

As for Canada, while the period elapsed since the introduction of complete and comprehensive vital statistics in 1920 has been too short for the establishing of a definite downward trend, there is nevertheless evident a rather extraordinary reduction in the death rate in the short period of four years. In Quebec, where the same methods of registration have been employed for many years, the mortality has shown a decline in recent years from 17.89 per 1,000 in 1910 to 13.63 per 1,000 in 1923, largely on account of the reduction in infantile mortality.

1.—General Mortality.

Total deaths and death rates in recent years are given in Table 18 for the registration area of Canada, by provinces. The decline in the absolute number of deaths from 77,722 in 1920 to 70,063 in 1923 and 65,682 (provisional figure) in 1924, and the drop in the death rate from 12.4 in 1920 to 9.8 (provisional figure) in 1924, are notable phenomena. Quebec figures are added from provincial sources.

18.—Deaths and Death Rates, by Provinces, 1920-1924.

Provinces.	Total Deaths.					Crude death rate per 1,000 population.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ¹	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ¹
P.E. Island.....	1,279	1,209	1,113	1,142	954	14.4	13.6	12.6	13.0	10.8
Nova Scotia.....	7,563	6,420	6,679	6,858	6,523	14.5	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.2
New Brunswick.....	5,628	5,410	5,158	5,006	4,902	15.6	14.2	13.2	12.6	12.3
Ontario.....	40,410	34,551	34,034	35,637	33,034	14.0	11.8	11.4	11.8	10.8
Manitoba.....	6,511	5,388	5,754	5,330	5,020	10.9	8.8	9.2	8.4	7.8
Saskatchewan.....	5,918	5,596	6,119	6,151	5,735	8.1	7.4	7.8	7.7	7.0
Alberta.....	5,674	4,940	5,264	4,984	4,756	10.0	8.4	8.6	8.0	7.5
British Columbia.....	4,739	4,208	4,907	4,955	4,758	9.3	8.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Canada (Registration Area).....	77,722	67,722	69,028	70,063	65,682	12.4	10.6	10.5	10.6	9.8
Quebec.....	40,686	33,433	33,459	35,148	—	17.5	14.1	13.3	13.6	—
Canada (exclusive of territories).....	118,408	101,155	102,487	105,211	—	13.7	11.6	11.3	11.4	—

¹ 1924 figures are subject to revision.

Age Distribution of Decedents.—The number of those dying in the registration area in 1921, 1922 and 1923 is given by single years up to 5 years and in 5-year groups up to 80 years in Table 19, while the percentage of the total number of deaths which occurred in each age-group in each of these years is given in Table 20. It is noteworthy that the deaths at the lower ages are yearly constituting a decreasing proportion of the total. In 1921, 22.03 p.c. of all deaths were those of infants under 1 year, in 1922, 20.70 p.c., in 1923, 19.73 p.c. and in 1924 (provisional figure) 18.70 p.c. Similarly, deaths under 5 years of age fell from 28.29 p.c. of the total in 1921 to 26.51 p.c. in 1922 and 25.37 p.c. in 1923.

One rather curious result of this is that the median age at death in the registration area (*i.e.*, the age at death of the person who had as many die older than he as died younger than he) advanced from 42.46 years in 1921 to 48.79 years in 1923.

19.—Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1921-1923.

Age-groups.	Deaths at each age, 1921.			Deaths at each age, 1922.			Deaths at each age, 1923.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 1 year.....	14,893	8,558	6,335	14,256	8,175	6,081	13,822	7,914	5,908
1 year.....	1,996	1,069	927	1,907	1,043	864	1,991	1,037	954
2 years.....	910	501	409	949	497	452	882	475	407
3 years.....	726	385	341	611	321	290	622	341	281
4 years.....	605	314	291	535	278	257	456	233	223
Total under 5 years.....	19,130	10,827	8,303	18,258	10,314	7,944	17,773	10,000	7,773
5-9 years.....	2,145	1,166	979	1,938	1,048	890	1,818	934	884
10-14 years.....	1,285	674	611	1,291	691	600	1,228	673	555
15-19 years.....	1,607	866	741	1,557	821	736	1,641	881	760
20-24 years.....	1,893	947	946	1,921	941	980	1,813	893	920
25-29 years.....	2,077	1,043	1,034	2,038	996	1,042	1,972	992	980
30-34 years.....	2,048	999	1,049	2,068	1,015	1,053	2,022	1,000	1,022
35-39 years.....	2,479	1,259	1,220	2,444	1,223	1,221	2,477	1,243	1,234
40-44 years.....	2,322	1,250	1,072	2,416	1,287	1,129	2,432	1,331	1,101
45-49 years.....	2,405	1,340	1,065	2,536	1,362	1,174	2,526	1,349	1,177
50-54 years.....	2,775	1,488	1,287	2,780	1,523	1,257	2,831	1,550	1,281
55-59 years.....	3,056	1,720	1,336	3,313	1,892	1,421	3,510	1,972	1,538
60-64 years.....	3,762	2,111	1,651	3,920	2,191	1,729	4,254	2,386	1,868
65-69 years.....	4,241	2,269	1,972	4,599	2,583	2,016	4,931	2,732	2,199
70-74 years.....	4,720	2,539	2,181	5,048	2,769	2,279	5,263	2,834	2,429
75-79 years.....	4,500	2,368	2,132	4,913	2,509	2,404	5,190	2,620	2,570
80-89 years.....	5,967	2,963	3,004	6,532	3,203	3,329	7,011	3,446	3,565
90 years and over.....	1,201	502	699	1,275	570	705	1,372	599	773
Stated ages.....	67,613	36,331	31,282	68,877	36,938	31,939	70,064	37,435	32,629
Age not stated.....	109	80	29	151	106	45	118	82	36
Total all Ages.....	67,722	36,411	31,311	69,028	37,044	31,984	70,182	37,517	32,665

20.—Percentage Distribution of Deaths in the Registration Area, by certain Age-Groups, 1921-1923.

Age-groups.	Male.			Female.			Total.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Under 1 year.....	23.56	22.13	21.14	20.25	19.04	18.11	22.03	20.70	19.73
1 year.....	2.94	2.82	2.77	2.96	2.70	2.92	2.95	2.77	2.84
2 years.....	1.38	1.35	1.27	1.31	1.42	1.25	1.35	1.38	1.26
3 years.....	1.06	0.87	0.91	1.09	0.91	0.86	1.07	0.89	0.89
4 years.....	0.86	0.75	0.62	0.93	0.80	0.68	0.89	0.77	0.65
Total under 5 years.....	29.80	27.92	26.71	26.54	24.87	23.82	28.29	26.51	25.37
5-9 years.....	3.21	2.84	2.49	3.13	2.79	2.71	3.17	2.81	2.59
10-14 years.....	1.86	1.87	1.80	1.95	1.88	1.70	1.90	1.87	1.75
15-19 years.....	2.38	2.22	2.35	2.37	2.30	2.33	2.38	2.26	2.34
20-24 years.....	2.61	2.55	2.39	3.02	3.07	2.82	2.80	2.79	2.59
25-29 years.....	2.87	2.70	2.65	3.31	3.26	3.00	3.07	2.96	2.81
30-34 years.....	2.75	2.75	2.67	3.35	3.39	3.13	3.03	3.05	2.89
35-39 years.....	3.47	3.31	3.32	3.90	3.82	3.78	3.67	3.55	3.54
40-44 years.....	3.44	3.49	3.56	3.43	3.53	3.37	3.43	3.51	3.47
45-49 years.....	3.69	3.69	3.60	3.40	3.68	3.61	3.56	3.68	3.61
50-54 years.....	4.10	4.12	4.14	4.11	3.94	3.93	4.10	4.04	4.04
55-59 years.....	4.73	5.12	5.27	4.27	4.45	4.71	4.52	4.81	5.01
60-64 years.....	5.81	5.93	6.37	5.28	5.41	5.72	5.56	5.69	6.07
65-69 years.....	6.25	6.99	7.30	6.30	6.31	6.74	6.27	6.68	7.04
70-74 years.....	6.99	7.50	7.57	6.97	7.14	7.44	6.98	7.33	7.51
75-79 years.....	6.52	6.79	7.00	6.82	7.53	7.83	6.66	7.13	7.41
80-89 years.....	8.14	8.67	9.21	9.60	10.42	10.93	8.82	9.48	10.00
90 years and over.....	1.38	1.54	1.60	2.23	2.21	2.37	1.78	1.85	1.96
Total for all stated ages.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Death Rates by Age-groups.—The death rates per 1,000 persons living in each group are shown in Table 21 for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. The calcu-

tions are made on the assumption that the age constitution of the estimated population of the later years is the same as that of the ascertained population of the census year. In view of the shortness of the period under consideration, this assumption is approximately accurate.

In this table, as well as in the preceding table, will be noted a declining death rate at the earlier ages, a stationary death rate between 35 and 55, and an increasing death rate after 55. While the Canadian period of observation is too short to establish these as general conclusions, the experience of other countries tends to confirm them as being common to the civilized countries of the world.

21.—Death Rates per 1,000 Living in each Age-Group in the Registration Area, by Provinces, 1921-1923.

Age-groups.	Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Regis- tration Area.
Under 5 years....	1921	23.6	27.5	35.7	28.4	25.6	20.8	23.3	15.4	25.9
	1922	20.8	25.6	30.3	24.8	26.6	20.9	23.2	18.0	24.1
	1923	24.8	24.4	28.6	24.6	21.8	21.0	21.5	17.6	23.2
5-9 years.....	1921	3.4	2.1	3.4	3.0	2.8	2.7	3.9	1.7	2.9
	1922	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.4	2.0	2.6
	1923	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.4
10-14 years.....	1921	2.9	1.7	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.0
	1922	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.0
	1923	0.4	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.9
15-19 years.....	1921	4.5	3.4	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.9
	1922	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.6	2.8	3.4	2.7
	1923	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.5	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.5	2.8
20-24 years.....	1921	5.1	4.8	4.5	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.4	3.7
	1922	4.6	5.1	5.1	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	4.2	3.7
	1923	3.9	4.4	4.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	4.2	3.4
25-34 years.....	1921	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	4.1	4.1
	1922	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.0
	1923	3.8	5.5	4.9	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.2	4.0	3.8
35-44 years.....	1921	6.2	5.6	6.8	5.6	4.8	4.3	4.8	5.5	5.3
	1922	5.5	5.8	6.5	5.3	5.0	4.5	5.3	5.6	5.3
	1923	5.4	6.9	6.7	5.3	4.1	4.3	4.9	5.8	5.3
45-54 years.....	1921	7.1	8.8	9.0	8.8	8.0	6.5	7.7	9.5	8.5
	1922	7.4	9.1	9.9	8.5	8.0	6.9	8.0	9.6	8.5
	1923	7.6	9.1	8.5	8.8	7.8	6.7	7.6	9.3	8.5
55-64 years.....	1921	16.8	16.2	18.5	18.3	15.4	13.4	17.3	17.7	17.4
	1922	14.0	16.9	18.9	18.5	17.9	15.6	16.5	20.2	18.1
	1923	15.4	18.0	19.2	20.4	16.9	15.8	16.8	20.3	19.2
65-74 years.....	1921	40.1	36.8	45.9	44.5	40.9	34.1	38.5	36.2	41.9
	1922	38.2	40.3	45.6	46.1	39.4	38.5	42.7	48.3	44.3
	1923	34.5	42.4	45.0	49.1	43.6	39.7	41.1	48.0	46.3
75 years and over	1921	109.4	111.8	127.6	128.4	101.5	93.0	101.3	103.9	120.4
	1922	112.4	121.2	127.2	135.7	124.3	114.4	121.4	110.3	128.9
	1923	123.3	130.4	126.7	144.6	119.6	112.8	125.7	124.2	136.1
All Ages.....	1921	13.6	12.3	14.2	11.8	8.8	7.4	8.4	8.0	10.6
	1922	12.6	12.6	13.2	11.4	9.2	7.8	8.6	9.1	10.5
	1923	13.0	13.0	12.6	11.8	8.4	7.7	8.1	9.2	10.6

Adjusted Death Rates.—While the crude death rate gives the actual mortality per unit of population, the differing age constitution of the population in different communities and the high mortality among infants and elderly people makes the

crude death rate no true test of the relative expectation of life in such communities. Where the age constitution of a particular group is particularly favourable to low mortality, as, for example, in an army in peace time, the crude death rate will be lower than elsewhere.

When comparisons of the rates of mortality in two communities are given by age-groups as is done for the eight provinces in Table 21, the effects of differences in age constitution between these communities are eliminated, but by a rather cumbrous process, which does not bring together and express as a single figure the facts of the situation. It has therefore been considered desirable to adopt a particular community as a standard, and to find what the death rates of other communities would have been if the age and sex constitution of their population had corresponded to those of the community taken as a standard. The "standard" population chosen for this purpose in England and Wales and the United States is the "standard million," based on the age and sex distribution per million of the population of England and Wales at the census of 1901. This age and sex distribution was as follows:—

Age-groups.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All ages.....	1,000,000	483,543	516,457
Under 5 years.....	114,262	57,039	57,223
5-9 years.....	107,209	53,462	53,747
10-14 years.....	102,735	51,370	51,365
15-19 years.....	99,796	49,420	50,376
20-24 years.....	95,946	45,273	50,673
25-34 years.....	161,579	76,425	85,154
35-44 years.....	122,849	59,394	63,455
45-54 years.....	89,222	42,924	46,298
55-64 years.....	59,741	27,913	31,828
65-74 years.....	33,080	14,691	18,389
75 years and over.....	13,581	5,632	7,949

The process above described has been applied to the population of the registration area of Canada in Table 22, in which it may be noted that the comparatively high crude death rates in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, due to an unfavourable age distribution of their population, are considerably lower when adjusted to the "standard million." The very reverse is the case in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, where the low crude death rate is due in part to the favourable age distribution of the population. For the registration area as a whole, the adjusted death rate is somewhat lower than the crude death rate, indicating that the age distribution of our population is somewhat less favourable to low mortality than was the case with the "standard million" of England and Wales at the census of 1901.

22.—Crude and Adjusted Death Rates in the Registration Area, by Provinces and Sexes, 1921-1923.

Provinces.	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
P. E. Island—									
Crude.....	13.8	13.5	13.6	13.1	12.0	12.6	12.4	13.8	13.1
Adjusted.....	10.6	10.1	10.3	9.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	10.2	9.7
Nova Scotia—									
Crude.....	12.7	11.8	12.3	13.1	12.2	12.6	13.3	12.6	13.0
Adjusted.....	10.8	9.8	10.3	11.1	9.9	10.5	11.2	10.1	10.7
New Brunswick—									
Crude.....	14.8	13.7	14.2	13.5	12.8	13.2	13.0	12.3	12.7
Adjusted.....	12.8	11.9	12.4	11.9	11.4	11.7	11.5	10.9	11.2
Ontario—									
Crude.....	12.2	11.4	11.8	11.7	11.1	11.4	12.1	11.5	11.8
Adjusted.....	11.3	10.3	10.8	10.8	9.9	10.4	11.1	10.3	10.7
Manitoba—									
Crude.....	9.2	8.4	8.8	9.4	9.0	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.4
Adjusted.....	10.0	9.2	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.1	9.7	8.9	9.3
Saskatchewan—									
Crude.....	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.6	7.8	7.9	7.6	7.8
Adjusted.....	8.4	8.2	8.3	9.2	8.7	8.9	9.2	8.6	8.9
Alberta—									
Crude.....	8.8	7.9	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.7	8.1
Adjusted.....	10.1	8.9	9.4	10.2	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.5
British Columbia—									
Crude.....	8.9	7.0	8.0	10.1	7.8	9.1	10.1	8.0	9.2
Adjusted.....	9.3	7.6	8.4	10.7	8.7	9.7	10.8	9.0	9.8
Canada (Registration Area)—									
Crude.....	10.9	10.2	10.6	10.8	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.3	10.6
Adjusted.....	10.7	9.8	10.2	10.6	9.8	10.2	10.6	9.9	10.3

Causes of Death.—About 84 p.c. of all deaths recorded in the registration area were due in 1921 to 1923 to the 26 causes of deaths specified in Tables 23 and 24.

Diseases showing increases in the period were influenza, tuberculosis of the lungs, cancer, diabetes mellitus, diseases of the heart and of the arteries, pneumonia, appendicitis, hernia, nephritis, diseases of the prostate, congenital malformations, suicides and other violent deaths. Mortality from typhoid fever, diphtheria, meningitis, apoplexy, paralysis, bronchitis, diarrhoea and enteritis, and diseases of early infancy, showed distinct declines. Provisional figures for 1924, a distinctly healthier year, show deaths from certain diseases as follows:—

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Diseases of the heart.....	7,186
Pneumonia.....	4,956
Cancer.....	5,518
Tuberculosis, lungs.....	3,757
Tuberculosis, other organs.....	813
Diseases of the arteries.....	3,678
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1,875
Congenital malformations.....	1,045
Congenital debility.....	1,304
Premature birth.....	2,955
Injury at birth.....	542

CAUSES OF DEATH—concluded.

Convulsions (under 5 years).....	418
Maternal mortality.....	939
Senility.....	2,515
Cerebral hæmorrhage.....	2,356
Influenza.....	1,312
Nephritis.....	2,662
Diphtheria.....	829
Bronchitis.....	441
Appendicitis.....	930
Anæmia chlorosis.....	811
Paralysis.....	702
Diabetes mellitus.....	634
All other causes.....	17,441
Total.....	65,682

Especially notable are the declines from 1923 in influenza, pneumonia, tuberculosis of the lungs, diabetes mellitus, bronchitis, diseases of the heart and senility. On the other hand, deaths from cancer, diseases of the arteries, congenital malformations, nephritis, appendicitis and anæmia chlorosis show increases as compared with the previous year.

Attention may be drawn to the decline in the number of deaths from ill-defined diseases as showing the increasing accuracy of diagnoses and of the resulting statistics. (Table 23).

23.—Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Principal Causes, 1921-1923.

Int. list No. ¹	Causes of Death.	1921.	1922.	1923.
1	Typhoid fever.....	501	419	480
10	Diphtheria.....	1,297	1,024	851
11	Influenza.....	940	2,400	3,578
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	3,903	3,870	3,959
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	886	871	859
43-49	Cancer.....	4,826	5,118	5,157
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	611	707	722
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	735	780	756
71	Meningitis.....	592	328	287
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	2,600	2,598	2,467
75-76	Paralysis.....	809	739	698
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 yrs).....	614	599	477
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	6,021	6,622	7,491
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	2,555	2,889	3,165
99	Bronchitis.....	905	851	751
100-101	Pneumonia.....	5,966	6,399	6,237
113-114	Diarrhœa and enteritis.....	3,218	2,843	2,061
117	Appendicitis.....	816	840	843
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	568	634	615
128-129	Nephritis.....	2,041	2,113	2,472
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	304	319	375
159	Congenital malformations.....	862	908	990
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	6,090	6,169	5,730
164	Senility (old age).....	2,914	2,759	2,918
165-174	Suicides.....	431	487	538
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	3,666	3,647	3,833
	Other specified causes.....	10,983	10,413	10,650
	Total specified causes.....	65,654	67,346	68,960
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	2,068	1,682	1,222
	Total Deaths.....	67,722	69,028	70,182

¹ The numbers given in this column refer to the International List of Causes of Death, as revised by the International Commission on the Classification of Diseases and Causes of Death in 1920. This classification is accepted in almost all civilized countries.

24.—Death Rates per 100,000 Population, in the Registration Area, by Principal Causes, 1921-1923.

nt. list No.	Causes of Death.	1921.	1922.	1923.
1	Typhoid fever.....	8	6	7
10	Diphtheria.....	20	16	13
11	Influenza.....	15	37	54
31	Tuberculosis, lungs.....	61	59	60
32-37	Tuberculosis, other organs.....	14	13	13
43-49	Cancer.....	75	78	78
57	Diabetes mellitus.....	10	11	11
58	Anæmia chlorosis.....	11	12	11
71	Meningitis.....	9	5	4
74	Cerebral hæmorrhage, apoplexy.....	41	40	37
75-76	Paralysis.....	13	11	11
80	Infantile convulsions (under 5 years).....	10	9	7
87-90	Diseases of the heart.....	94	101	113
91	Diseases of the arteries.....	40	44	48
99	Bronchitis.....	14	13	11
100-101	Pneumonia.....	93	98	94
113-114	Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	50	43	31
117	Appendicitis.....	13	13	13
118	Hernia, intestinal obstruction.....	9	10	9
128-129	Nephritis.....	32	32	37
135	Diseases of the prostate.....	5	5	6
159	Congenital malformations.....	13	14	15
160-163	Diseases of early infancy.....	95	94	86
164	Senility (old age).....	45	42	44
165-174	Suicides.....	7	7	8
175-203	Violent deaths (suicides excepted).....	57	56	58
	Other specified causes.....	171	159	161
	Total specified causes..	1,025	1,028	1,040
204-205	Ill-defined diseases.....	32	26	18
	Total deaths.....	1,057	1,054	1,058

Comparative Crude Death Rates of Different Countries.—In Table 25 will be found a comparative statement of the crude death rates of various countries and provinces for the latest available year. It is worthy of note that three Canadian provinces have the lowest death rates in the list, and that the registration area of Canada has a lower death rate than any other leading countries except Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands. The low death rates in the Prairie Provinces are in all three cases due in part to a favourable age distribution of population.

25.—Crude Death Rates of Various Countries in Recent Years.

Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.	Countries.	Years.	Crude Death Rate.
Saskatchewan.....	1924	7.0	Latvia.....	1923	13.7
Alberta.....	1924	7.5	Greece.....	1921	13.8
Manitoba.....	1924	7.8	Germany.....	1923	13.9
New Zealand.....	1924	8.3	Newfoundland.....	1923	14.2
British Columbia.....	1924	8.6	Prussia.....	1922	14.2
Queensland.....	1924	8.9	Irish Free State.....	1924	14.4
Western Australia.....	1924	9.1	Scotland.....	1924	14.4
South Australia.....	1924	9.2	Finland.....	1923	14.7
New South Wales.....	1924	9.3	Argentina.....	1921	14.8
Australia.....	1924	9.5	Estonia.....	1923	15.0
Netherlands.....	1924	9.6	Czechoslovakia.....	1923	15.0
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1924	9.7	Austria.....	1923	15.2
Canada (Registration Area)...	1924	9.8	Northern Ireland.....	1924	15.8
Tasmania.....	1924	9.9	Lithuania.....	1924	16.2
Victoria.....	1924	10.5	Italy.....	1923	16.6
Ontario.....	1924	10.8	Poland.....	1923	16.8
Prince Edward Island.....	1924	10.8	France.....	1924	17.2
Panama.....	1921	11.0	Guatemala.....	1922	18.5
Uruguay.....	1923	11.4	Spain.....	1924	19.8
Denmark.....	1924	11.4	Hungary.....	1924	20.1
Norway.....	1923	11.5	Bulgaria.....	1921	22.0
Switzerland.....	1923	11.8	Japan.....	1922	22.3
United States (Reg. Area)....	1924	11.9	Portugal.....	1920	22.5
Sweden.....	1924	12.0	Jamaica.....	1923	22.7
England and Wales.....	1924	12.2	Rumania.....	1922	22.8
Nova Scotia.....	1924	12.2	British India.....	1922	24.0
New Brunswick.....	1924	12.3	Egypt.....	1922	25.2
Iceland.....	1923	12.8	Ceylon.....	1923	30.6
Belgium.....	1923	13.4	Chile.....	1923	32.8
Quebec.....	1923	13.6	Russia (European).....	1922	38.8

2.—Infantile and Maternal Mortality.

In recent years a great part of the energy devoted by the medical profession and sanitarians to effect a decline in the death rate has gone to reduce infantile mortality, and in this field a large measure of success has been attained. In Canada, both the Dominion, provincial and municipal health authorities have taken part in the struggle to reduce infantile mortality, and usually, in the absence of epidemics, each year is showing an improvement. Even in the five years for which the figures are available for the registration area, there is evident a very considerable decline in infantile mortality. In 1920 more than 10 p.c. of all children born died in the first year of life; in 1921 the proportion dropped to 8.8 p.c. or 14,893 deaths in a total of 168,979 births; in 1922 the infantile death rate showed a further betterment, dropping to 8.7 p.c. or 14,256 deaths in 164,194 births, while in 1923 it showed a slight increase to 8.8 p.c. In 1924, however, there was a very considerable improvement, the rate falling to 7.89 p.c. Deaths of children under one year of age constituted 18.7 p.c. of all deaths in 1924, as compared with 20.6 p.c. in 1922. Table 26 shows that in all provinces the infant death rate per 1,000 living births, as well as the actual number of infant deaths, was lower in 1924 than in the preceding year.

26.—Infantile Mortality, by Provinces, together with the rate per 1,000 Living Births, 1920-1924.

Provinces.	Infant Deaths.					Infant Death Rate per 1,000 Births.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.					
Prince Edward Island.....	184	180	153	176	131	80.0	83.5	70.8	89.0	74.3
Nova Scotia.....	1,537	1,311	1,239	1,139	1,109	116.5	100.7	97.6	97.5	94.8
New Brunswick.....	1,454	1,299	1,194	1,135	1,035	134.9	113.3	103.3	106.0	101.8
Ontario.....	7,497	6,763	5,921	5,950	5,433	103.7	91.2	82.9	84.9	76.4
Manitoba.....	1,882	1,533	1,669	1,411	1,171	102.7	83.0	94.4	85.7	75.8
Saskatchewan.....	1,958	1,814	1,913	1,925	1,622	85.7	80.6	85.6	91.9	76.9
Alberta.....	1,545	1,391	1,475	1,418	1,202	93.5	84.0	91.3	94.2	84.3
British Columbia.....	638	602	692	668	529	60.8	56.5	68.1	66.8	54.5
Canada (Registration Area).....	16,695	14,893	14,256	13,822	12,282	100.1	88.1	86.8	88.1	78.9
Quebec.....	14,134	11,387	11,297	11,011	-	163.7	128.3	127.8	131.7	-
Canada (exclusive of the Territories)	30,829	26,280	25,553	24,833	-	121.8	102.0	101.2	103.2	-

Infantile Mortality by Causes of Death.—Thirteen principal causes of death accounted in the years 1921 to 1923 for about 85 p.c. of the infantile mortality experienced in the registration area, as is shown in Table 27. It is noteworthy that three causes present at birth, *viz.*, premature birth and injuries at birth, congenital debility and congenital malformations, accounted for more than 43 p.c. of the infant deaths of 1923. Indeed, in that year 50.46 p.c. of all infants dying were less than one month old, and 35.15 p.c. less than one week old, as is shown in Table 28.

27.—Infant Deaths in the Registration Area of Canada, by Sex and Principal Causes, with percentages and death rates due to each cause, 1921-1923.

Causes of Death.	Years.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Percentage distribution by cause of death.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Premature birth and injuries at birth.....	1921	1,862	1,391	3,253	21.8	19.3
	1922	2,013	1,494	3,507	24.6	21.4
	1923	2,027	1,485	3,512	25.4	22.4
Diarrhoea and enteritis.....	1921	1,348	969	2,317	15.6	13.7
	1922	1,199	924	2,123	14.9	12.9
	1923	864	577	1,441	10.4	9.2
Congenital debility.....	1921	1,322	943	2,265	15.2	13.4
	1922	1,154	815	1,969	13.8	12.0
	1923	938	662	1,600	11.6	10.2
Pneumonia.....	1921	918	676	1,594	10.7	9.4
	1922	904	670	1,574	11.0	9.6
	1923	978	756	1,734	12.5	11.1
Bronchitis.....	1921	150	116	266	1.8	1.6
	1922	105	96	201	1.4	1.2
	1923	118	97	215	1.6	1.4
Congenital malformations.....	1921	470	363	833	5.6	4.9
	1922	506	387	893	6.3	5.4
	1923	488	434	922	6.7	5.9
Convulsions.....	1921	335	207	542	3.6	3.2
	1922	292	208	500	3.5	3.1
	1923	227	170	397	2.9	2.5
Influenza.....	1921	92	61	153	1.0	0.9
	1922	230	161	391	2.7	2.4
	1923	335	241	576	4.2	3.7
Epidemic, endemic and infectious diseases.....	1921	448	403	851	5.7	5.0
	1922	383	313	696	4.9	4.2
	1923	489	434	923	6.7	5.9

Infant Mortality in Canadian Cities.—Table 29 shows for the cities of 40,000 population and over in the registration area of Canada, the number of living births, of infant deaths and the rate of deaths per 1,000 living births, for the years 1921, 1922 and 1923. In the latter year Halifax had the highest infant death rate, 138·2, and Vancouver the lowest, 64·0, among the ten cities. Ottawa and St. John also had high death rates, 131·3 and 114·3, the death rate in the capital comparing unfavourably with that in the three other leading cities of Ontario, Toronto, Hamilton and London, their rates being 76·7, 78·5 and 74·6 respectively.

In the same year, according to the Quebec Provincial Bureau of Health, Montreal had an infant mortality of 157 and Quebec of 177 per 1,000 living births.

29.—Infant Deaths and Death Rates in Cities of 40,000 and over in the Registration Area of Canada, 1921-1923.

Cities.	1921.			1922.			1923.		
	Living Births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	Living births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.	Living births.	Deaths under one year.	Rate per 1,000 living births.
Toronto, Ont.....	13,378	1,210	90·4	12,745	993	77·9	12,680	972	76·7
Winnipeg, Man.....	6,323	490	77·5	5,840	519	88·9	5,246	421	80·3
Vancouver, B.C.....	3,298	193	58·5	2,960	197	66·6	2,998	192	64·0
Hamilton, Ont.....	3,498	307	87·8	3,146	252	80·1	3,033	238	78·5
Ottawa, Ont.....	3,250	422	129·8	3,273	418	127·7	3,055	401	131·3
Calgary, Alta.....	2,086	168	80·5	1,884	146	77·5	1,683	153	90·9
London, Ont.....	1,458	134	91·9	1,448	98	67·7	1,380	103	74·6
Edmonton, Alta.....	2,136	190	89·0	2,143	237	110·6	1,951	173	88·7
Halifax, N.S.....	1,836	247	134·5	1,743	218	125·1	1,519	210	138·2
St. John, N.B.....	1,225	180	146·9	1,259	140	111·2	1,304	149	114·3
Total.....	38,488	3,541	92·0	36,441	3,218	88·3	34,849	3,012	86·4

Infantile Mortality in Various Countries.—The rate of infantile mortality to living births has been greatly reduced in civilized countries by the recent advances in medical science and in sanitation. The low record is held at the present time by New Zealand, where in 1924 the rate of infantile mortality was only 40·2 per 1,000 living births as compared with 68 in 1905. Queensland, with an infantile mortality rate of 51·1 in 1924, made a remarkable record for a sub-tropical country, while the Netherlands and Norway, with rates of 51·2 and 53·5 in the latest available years, were the lowest among European countries.

As showing the improvement in recent years, it may be stated that the rate of infantile mortality in England and Wales has been reduced from 128 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 75 in 1924, while the rate in Germany has declined from 196 in 1904 to 108·0 in 1924. In the Netherlands, again, the rate has declined from 131 per 1,000 living births in 1905 to 51·2 in 1924. Statistics are given by leading countries and by provinces in Table 30.

30.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Various Countries of the World in Recent Years.

Countries.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Countries.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
New Zealand.....	1924	40.2	Finland.....	1923	92.4
Western Australia.....	1924	49.9	Belgium.....	1923	93.1
Queensland.....	1924	51.1	Nova Scotia.....	1924	94.8
Netherlands.....	1924	51.2	France.....	1923	96.1
South Australia.....	1924	51.3	Scotland.....	1924	98.0
Norway.....	1922	53.5	New Brunswick.....	1924	101.8
British Columbia.....	1924	54.5	Uruguay.....	1923	103.4
Tasmania.....	1924	55.0	Newfoundland.....	1923	104.7
Australia.....	1924	57.0	Argentina.....	1915	105.2
New South Wales.....	1924	59.4	Germany.....	1924	108.0
Sweden.....	1924	59.6	Bulgaria.....	1919	109.0
Victoria.....	1924	61.3	Estonia.....	1923	113.6
Switzerland.....	1922	70.0	Prussia.....	1922	129.1
Irish Free State.....	1924	71.2	Quebec.....	1923	131.7
Union of South Africa (Whites).....	1924	73.7	Egypt.....	1922	140.0
Prince Edward Island.....	1924	74.3	Spain.....	1922	141.0
England and Wales.....	1924	75.0	Czechoslovakia.....	1923	147.1
Manitoba.....	1924	75.8	Jamaica.....	1923	171.0
Ontario.....	1924	76.4	Italy.....	1918	184.5
Saskatchewan.....	1924	76.9	Hungary.....	1924	195.0
United States.....	1923	77.1	Austria.....	1921	205.8
British Isles.....	1924	77.3	Rumania.....	1922	207.2
Canada (Registration Area).....	1924	78.9	Ceylon.....	1923	212.0
Denmark.....	1923	82.8	Costa Rica.....	1923	222.1
Alberta.....	1924	84.3	Japan.....	1923	251.2
Northern Ireland.....	1924	84.5	Chile.....	1923	283.0
Latvia.....	1923	88.4			

Infantile Mortality in Cities.—In former times cities were considered to be “the graveyards of population.” The number of deaths, consequent upon the rapid spread of infectious diseases, was generally greater than the number of births, and it was the prevailing opinion that cities would naturally come to an end if they were not being constantly reinforced by fresh young life from the prolific countryside. The unhealthiness of cities was especially destructive of infant life, and it is one of the greatest triumphs of our time that city life is in our days, if not as healthy, yet not necessarily more dangerous to human life and especially to infant life, than life in the country as a whole.

To give particular examples, the rate of infantile mortality in London, England, was in 1924, 69 per 1,000 living births as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 75 per 1,000. New York experienced in 1924 an infantile mortality of 68 per 1,000 as against a rate of 77.1 per 1,000 for the registration area of the United States in the previous year. The department of the Seine (Paris) had in 1924 an infantile mortality of 88 per 1,000 living births, as compared with 96.1 for the 77 departments of France for which the vital statistics were collected in 1923.

In Canada, our experience, except in the province of Quebec, has also been rather favourable to the cities. Montreal had in 1923 an infantile mortality of 157 per 1,000 living births as compared with 131 for the province of Quebec. On the other hand, Toronto had in 1923 an infantile mortality of 76.7 per 1,000 living births as against 84.9 for the province of Ontario, and this is typical of the other larger cities of the Dominion.

31.—Rate of Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Living Births in Great Cities of the World in Recent Years.

Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.	Cities.	Years.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.
Amsterdam.....	1924	34	Saskatoon.....	1923	89
Auckland.....	1923	44	Brandon.....	1923	90
Wellington.....	1923	47	Durban (Europeans only).....	1924	90
Oslo.....	1923	47	Calgary.....	1923	91
Stockholm.....	1924	50	Dresden.....	1924	91
Victoria, B.C.....	1923	56	Manchester.....	1924	97
Sydney, N.S.W.....	1924	57	Monte Video.....	1921	98
Brisbane.....	1923	58	Vienna.....	1924	99
Cape Town.....	1924	60	Cologne.....	1924	100
Perth, W. Australia.....	1923	61	Liverpool.....	1924	102
Vancouver.....	1923	64	Fredericton.....	1923	103
Hobart.....	1923	66	Regina.....	1923	105
Adelaide.....	1923	67	Belfast.....	1924	107
New York.....	1924	68	Berlin.....	1924	109
London, Eng.....	1924	69	Prague.....	1924	110
Melbourne.....	1923	71	Leipzig.....	1924	114
Frankfort-on-Main.....	1924	72	St. John, N.B.....	1923	114
London, Ont.....	1923	74	Sherbrooke.....	1923	118
Moncton.....	1923	75	Glasgow.....	1924	119
Toronto.....	1923	76	Dublin.....	1924	119
Copenhagen.....	1924	77	Munich.....	1924	129
Chicago.....	1924	77	Breslau.....	1924	129
La Plata.....	1920	78	Ottawa.....	1923	131
Hamilton.....	1923	78	Halifax.....	1923	138
Birmingham, Eng.....	1924	80	St. Johns, Nfld.....	1920	146
Winnipeg.....	1923	80	Warsaw.....	1923	147
Antwerp.....	1924	82	Venice.....	1924	149
Johannesburg.....	1924	83	Montreal.....	1923	157
Riga.....	1923	85	Tokio.....	1923	175
Washington.....	1919	85	Quebec.....	1923	177
Hamburg.....	1924	86	Sao Paulo.....	1923	182
Sheffield.....	1924	88	Alexandria.....	1922	194
Edmonton.....	1923	88	Osaka.....	1922	214
Cork.....	1924	88	Madras.....	1923	253
Paris.....	1924	88	Bombay.....	1924	460
Edinburgh.....	1924	89			

Maternal Mortality.—A subject of cognate interest with that of infantile mortality is the maternal mortality arising out of child-birth. This maternal mortality is shown by Table 32 to be at its lowest among mothers in their twenties, and to increase with mothers of more advanced years. The mortality among mothers of different ages per 1,000 living births to mothers at those ages in the eight provinces constituting the registration area, for the years 1921 to 1923, is shown in Table 32. The maternal mortality is shown by age-groups for 1924 and by totals for earlier years in Table 33, also by causes for 1924 in Table 34.

32.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Age-Groups, with Rates per 1,000 Living Births, 1921-1923, and total for 1924.

Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.		Age-groups.	Years.	Living Births.	Maternal Deaths.	
			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.				Number.	Rate per 1,000 Living Births.
Under 20 years.	1921	10,336	43	4.2	30-39 years....	1921	60,222	401	6.7
	1922	10,372	47	4.5		1922	58,941	398	6.8
	1923	9,440	46	4.9		1923	57,098	404	7.1
20-24 years.....	1921	42,237	137	3.2	40-49 years....	1921	9,420 ¹	98	10.4
	1922	40,093	147	3.7		1922	9,458	121	12.8
	1923	37,912	140	3.7		1923	9,178	99	10.8
25-29 years.....					50 years and over.	1921	2	—	—
	1921	47,272	189	4.0		1922	21	1	—
	1922	45,309	193	4.3		1923	29	1	—
	1923	43,240	159	3.7	Total	1921	168,979	868	5.1
						1922	164,194	907	5.5
						1923	156,897	849	5.4
						1924 ²	155,741	939	6.0

¹ Living births to mothers 40 years old and over.

² Included with births to mothers 40 years old and over.

³ 1924 figures subject to revision.

33.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Age-Groups, 1924, with Totals for 1921-1923.

NOTE.—1924 figures are subject to revision.

Age-groups.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
15-19.....	—	5	2	27	7	4	5	1	51
20-24.....	—	18	7	75	15	16	11	13	155
25-29.....	—	15	9	76	21	29	19	19	188
30-39.....	6	32	24	197	34	72	44	26	435
40-49.....	3	8	7	43	9	21	11	8	110
50 and over.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age not stated.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	418	86	142	90	67	939
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	369	76	118	85	63	849
Total, 1922.....	8	70	59	370	99	127	111	63	907
Total, 1921.....	7	56	47	387	81	128	111	51	868
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1923.....	2.6	7.2	4.6	5.3	4.6	5.6	5.5	6.4	5.4
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1922.....	3.7	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.6	5.7	6.9	6.2	5.5
Rate per 1,000 living births, 1921.....	3.2	4.3	4.1	5.2	4.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	5.1

34.—Maternal Mortality in the Registration Area, by Causes of Death, 1924, with Totals for 1922 and 1923.

NOTE.—1924 figures are subject to revision.

Causes of death.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total, registration area.
Accidents of pregnancy—total.....	1	7	15	54	9	22	10	11	129
(a) Abortion.....	—	5	3	21	3	9	4	6	51
(b) Ectopic gestation.....	—	1	3	11	1	8	4	1	29
(c) Other accidents of pregnancy.....	1	1	9	22	5	5	2	4	49
Puerperal hæmorrhage.....	1	12	—	37	13	14	8	11	96
Other accidents of childbirth—total.....	—	6	3	53	11	13	12	2	100
(a) Cæsarean section.....	—	2	2	25	2	3	1	—	35
(b) Other surgical operations and instrumental delivery.....	—	—	—	10	4	6	3	—	23
(c) Others under this title.....	—	4	1	18	5	4	8	2	42
Puerperal sepsis.....	3	19	12	119	26	43	26	20	268
Phlegmasia alba dolens: puerperal embolism or sudden death in puerperium.....	—	5	3	27	6	6	11	3	61
Puerperal albuminuria and convulsions.....	2	24	11	99	16	32	19	15	218
Following childbirth (not otherwise defined).....	2	5	5	28	5	12	4	5	66
Puerperal diseases of the breast.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total, 1924.....	9	78	49	418	86	142	90	67	939
Total, 1923.....	5	84	49	369	76	114	83	63	843
Total, 1922.....	7	70	59	370	99	125	109	59	898

III.—IMMIGRATION.

Immigration has throughout Canadian history played a great part in reinforcing the population, especially the English-speaking population. While the great majority of French-Canadians can trace their genealogy back to ancestors who left the Old World 200 or 250 years ago or even longer, the great bulk of English-speaking Canadians are comparative newcomers both to Canada and to this continent, though a considerable number of the United Empire Loyalist families had been resident in the old colonies for generations before they moved north to establish English-speaking settlements in Canada. During the middle third of the nineteenth century there was a great English-speaking immigration which settled the province of Ontario and made it for the first time more populous than the sister province of Quebec, thus bringing about the agitation for representation by population. Thereafter immigration slackened until the dawn of the twentieth century brought another flood of settlers to the newly opened territories of the great Northwest, resulting in an increase of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1911 greater than the combined increase of the three decades from 1871 to 1901.

1.—Statistics of Immigration.

Immigration during the second decade of the twentieth century promised at its commencement to be even greater than during the first. In its first three years no fewer than 1,141,547 persons entered Canada for purposes of settlement. If this rate had been maintained, the population of Canada in 1921 would have been in excess of ten millions instead of being less than nine millions. The war, which commenced on August 4, 1914, dried up the sources of our immigration in Great Britain and Continental Europe, where every able-bodied man was needed for the defence of his country. Immigrant arrivals from the United Kingdom in 1918 only numbered some 3,000, as compared with 150,000 in 1913; from Continental Europe, immigrant arrivals numbered only about 3,000 in 1916, as compared with approximately 135,000 in 1914. Since the war, immigration to the Dominion has never approached that of the pre-war period, which is probably a fortunate circumstance, since the capital necessary to set in employment such great bodies of labourers as came to Canada in 1912 and 1913 could hardly have been secured.

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in "boom" periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the evils which they know at home rather than take the risks of a new departure at a distance. This proposition is aptly illustrated by the statistics of Table 1, which show that during the past 25 years, immigration was at its minimum in the year of deepest depression, 1897, that it steadily increased from that time forward until 1908, that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908, that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913, while the fiscal year ended March 31, 1914, showed a decline due to the depression which occurred in the year preceding the war. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration, but with the expansion of business at the end of the war our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression

which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 has been reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924. During this period 148,560 settlers entered Canada, as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal year ended 1925 shows a decline of about 25 p.c. from 1924 in immigration.

The number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1897 in Table 1.

1.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, fiscal years 1897-1925.

NOTE.—See table on page 92 for an estimate of the movement of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1921.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.			United Kingdom.	United States.	Other Countries.	
1897 ¹	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716	1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
1898 ¹	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900	1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
1899 ¹	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543	1914.....	142,622	107,530	134,726	384,878
1900 ²	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895	1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149	1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379	1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364	1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074
1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331	1919.....	9,914	40,715	7,073	57,702
1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266	1920.....	59,603	49,656	8,077	117,336
1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064	1921.....	74,262	48,059	26,156	148,477
1907 ³	55,791	34,659	34,217	124,667	1922.....	39,020	29,345	21,634	89,999
1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469	1923.....	34,508	22,007	16,372	72,887
1909.....	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908	1924.....	72,919	20,521	55,120	148,560
1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794	1925.....	53,178	15,818	42,366	111,362
1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084					

¹Calendar year.

²Six months, January to June, inclusive.

³Nine months ended March 31.

Nationality of Immigrant Arrivals.—Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, may once more become, when normal conditions are restored, the chief means of reinforcing our population and filling up the vast waste spaces of Canada. But where any considerable immigration into a democratic country occurs, the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country—and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians and the Dutch, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient.

On the whole the great bulk of Canadian immigration of the past generation has been drawn from the English-speaking countries and from those continental European countries where the population is ethnically nearly related to the British. The nationalities of the immigrant arrivals of the 8 years from 1918 to 1925 are shown in Table 2, while in Table 3 the number of arrivals is given by ports for the years 1920 to 1925.

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, by Nationalities and Races, fiscal years 1918-1925.

Nationalities or Races.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
British Subjects—British Isles—								
English.....	2,477	7,954	45,173	47,687	23,225	19,188	37,030	26,466
Irish.....	174	336	2,751	6,384	3,572	3,668	9,719	9,379
Scottish.....	473	1,518	10,997	19,248	11,596	11,071	25,057	16,174
Welsh.....	54	106	682	943	627	581	1,113	1,159
Total, British Isles.....	3,178	9,914	59,603	74,262	39,020	34,508	72,919	53,178
Other British—								
Africans, South.....	4	—	23	63	32	41	60	87
Australians.....	34	35	88	90	76	67	112	162
Bermudians.....	10	1	1	8	2	7	4	4
East Indians.....	—	—	—	10	13	21	40	46
Jamaicans.....	24	2	3	18	13	30	24	8
Maltese.....	144	2	405	140	34	57	148	26
Newfoundlanders.....	1,199	512	443	1,042	367	1,552	5,346	1,288
New Zealanders.....	13	15	31	40	25	33	50	107
Total, Other British.....	1,428	567	994	1,411	562	1,808	5,784	1,728
Grand Total, British Subjects..	4,606	10,481	60,597	75,673	39,582	36,316	78,703	54,906
European Continental Nationalities—								
Albanians.....	—	—	—	6	6	1	7	2
Austrians.....	—	—	5	26	14	23	82	75
Belgians.....	19	48	1,532	1,645	503	316	1,662	1,300
Bulgarians.....	—	—	1	4	27	19	267	69
Czechoslovaks.....	—	—	4	308	152	101	2,757	2,084
Dutch.....	94	59	154	595	183	119	1,149	1,637
Estonians.....	—	—	—	—	—	12	51	49
Finnish.....	113	2	44	1,401	274	1,171	7,640	4,261
French.....	114	222	1,584	861	332	281	370	326
German.....	1	1	12	137	178	216	1,769	2,215
Greeks.....	45	4	39	357	209	177	292	237
Hebrews, n.e.s.....	2	15	32	920	2,336	659	948	781
Hebrews, Austrian.....	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Hebrews, German.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	8
Hebrews, Polish.....	—	—	36	1,600	5,216	1,379	1,208	722
Hebrews, Russian.....	—	—	242	851	753	753	2,093	2,946
Hebrews, Russian.....	30	7	43	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	23	43	23	364	1,052
Italians.....	189	49	1,165	3,880	2,413	2,074	6,379	2,349
Jugo-Slavs.....	—	1	12	89	180	136	1,306	1,520
Latvians.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	20
Lithuanians.....	—	—	—	—	19	106	236	125
Luxembourgers.....	—	—	16	16	5	3	85	35
Polish.....	—	4	76	4,061	2,707	2,921	4,211	2,734
Portuguese.....	1	—	3	4	—	2	—	3
Rumanians.....	—	—	21	969	759	427	1,431	2,056
Russians.....	42	42	51	1,077	321	222	3,058	5,411
Scandinavians—								
Danes.....	74	44	233	511	541	382	1,355	1,830
Icelanders.....	3	12	11	50	31	21	27	49
Norwegians.....	235	91	179	429	480	507	2,424	2,550
Swedes.....	156	101	241	715	442	948	3,536	2,138
Spanish.....	28	12	15	202	6	15	39	3
Swiss.....	12	11	100	235	187	152	1,585	680
Turks.....	—	—	1	8	3	3	27	29
Ukrainians.....	—	2	—	491	89	36	832	26
Total European Continental Nationalities.....	1,158	727	5,615	20,863	18,513	13,208	47,207	39,424

2.—Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, by Nationalities and Races, fiscal years 1918-1925—concluded.

Nationalities.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Non-European Nationalities or Races—								
Arabians.....	—	—	—	8	5	2	—	—
Argentinians.....	—	—	2	4	—	4	—	—
Armenians.....	2	—	10	85	70	59	486	304
Chinese.....	769	4,333	544	2,435	1,746	711	674	—
Cubans.....	1	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Egyptians.....	—	—	—	9	2	—	3	3
Japanese.....	883	1,178	711	532	471	369	448	501
Mexicans.....	1	3	—	1	—	—	1	—
Negroes.....	35	22	61	144	42	42	42	39
Persians.....	2	2	—	1	9	1	5	18
Syrians.....	2	—	18	443	123	91	286	210
West Indians.....	273	220	62	110	24	44	37	37
Other countries.....	—	—	3	—	—	1	12	6
Total Non-European Nationalities.....	1,968	5,758	1,413	3,772	2,492	1,324	1,995	1,118
From the United States¹.....	71,342	40,736	49,711	48,169	29,412	22,039	20,655	15,914
Grand Total.....	79,074	57,702	117,336	148,477	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362

¹ Includes United States citizens *via* ocean ports.

3.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, fiscal years 1920-1925.

Ports.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Quebec.....	37,125	65,969	40,730	31,717	71,290	59,572
St. John.....	13,453	16,676	8,318	8,580	23,533	9,501
Halifax.....	11,161	10,282	7,119	5,039	19,279	21,965
North Sydney.....	414	901	318 ¹	1,426	4,884	1,085
Sydney.....	—	—	—	69	113	72
Montreal.....	—	—	—	171	437	200
Vancouver.....	674	2,215	1,448	797	1,130	1,144
Victoria.....	834	1,016	1,020	614	633	459
United States Ports—						
New York.....	3,765	3,021	1,543	2,430	6,157	1,452
Boston.....	250	311	158	37	249	51
Portland.....	4	2	—	—	1	3
Philadelphia.....	—	25	—	—	333	40 ²
From the United States.....	49,656	48,059	29,345	22,007	20,521	15,818
Total.....	117,336	148,477	89,999	72,887	148,560	111,362

¹ Includes Sydney. ² Arrived *via* port of Providence.

Destination of Immigrant Arrivals.—The destinations of the immigrant arrivals in Canada are given for the period from 1901 to 1925 in Table 4, which may be compared with the census tables on pages 83 and 84 showing the increase of population in the decades between 1901 and 1921.

While immigration to the Maritime Provinces during the period was comparatively small, totalling 187,432, that to Quebec and Ontario was very large. Since 1905 Ontario has received a larger number of immigrants annually than any other province of the Dominion. The immigration to Eastern Canada (Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario) has almost equalled that to Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia) in the 25-year period. Owing, however, to the natural drift from East to West, no doubt the western provinces have ultimately received the larger share of Canada's immigration.

4.—Destinations of Immigrants into Canada, by Provinces, fiscal years 1901-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Sask- atche- wan.	Alber- ta.	British Colum- bia and Yukon Terr'y.	Not shown.	Total.
1901.....	2,144	10,216	6,208	11,254	14,160		2,600	2,567	49,149
1902.....	2,312	8,817	9,798	17,422	22,199		3,483	3,348	67,379
1903.....	5,821	17,040	14,854	39,535	43,898		5,378	1,838	128,364
1904.....	5,448	20,222	21,266	34,911	40,397		6,994	1,093	130,331
1905.....	4,128	23,666	35,811	35,387	39,289		6,008	1,977	146,266
1906.....	6,381	25,212	52,746	35,648	28,728	26,177	12,406	1,766	189,064
1907 (9 mos.).....	6,510	18,319	32,651	20,273	15,307	17,559	13,650	395	124,667
1908.....	10,360	44,157	75,133	39,789	30,590	31,477	30,768	195	282,469
1909.....	6,517	19,733	29,265	19,702	22,146	27,651	21,862	32	146,908
1910.....	10,644	28,524	46,129	21,049	29,218	42,509	30,721	—	208,794
1911.....	13,236	42,914	80,035	34,653	40,763	44,782	54,701	—	311,084
1912.....	15,973	50,602	100,227	43,477	46,158	45,957	51,843	—	354,237
1913.....	19,806	64,835	122,798	43,813	45,147	48,073	57,960	—	402,432
1914.....	16,730	80,368	123,792	41,640	40,999	43,741	37,608	—	384,878
1915.....	11,104	31,053	44,873	13,196	16,173	18,263	10,127	—	144,789
1916.....	5,981	8,274	14,743	3,487	6,001	7,215	2,836	—	48,537
1917.....	5,710	10,930	26,078	5,247	9,874	12,418	5,117	—	75,374
1918.....	5,247	9,059	23,754	6,252	12,382	16,821	5,559	—	79,074
1919.....	3,860	6,772	13,826	4,862	8,552	11,640	8,190	—	57,702
1920.....	5,554	13,078	39,344	11,387	14,287	20,000	13,686	—	117,336
1921.....	6,353	21,100	62,572	12,649	13,392	17,781	14,630	—	148,477
1922.....	3,222	13,724	34,590	8,904	9,894	11,825	7,840	—	89,999
1923.....	3,298	9,343	30,444	6,037	8,186	8,798	6,781	—	72,887
1924.....	7,940	19,979	65,280	21,451	13,200	10,430	10,280	—	148,560
1925.....	3,153	16,279	45,912	11,772	14,041	10,952	9,253	—	111,362
Total.....	187,432	614,216	1,152,132	513,797	1,059,050		430,281	13,211	4,000,119

Occupation of Immigrant Arrivals.—As stated below in the paragraphs dealing with immigration policy, the settlers most universally acceptable to Canadians are those who settle on the land or those females who enter domestic service. In Table 5 will be found statistics of the occupations of immigrant arrivals in Canada during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

5.—Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925.

Description.	1924.			1925.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.
Farmers and farm labourers—						
Men.....	39,748	5,281	45,029	27,733	4,198	31,931
Women.....	4,183	1,405	5,588	4,643	1,131	5,774
Children.....	3,982	1,709	5,691	5,583	1,383	6,966
General labourers—						
Men.....	13,508	1,768	15,276	7,973	1,039	9,012
Women.....	1,344	287	1,631	1,026	143	1,169
Children.....	1,184	246	1,430	1,082	125	1,207
Mechanics—						
Men.....	15,110	1,554	16,664	6,535	1,361	7,896
Women.....	3,103	356	3,459	1,924	246	2,170
Children.....	1,894	302	2,196	1,272	167	1,439
Clerks, traders, etc.—						
Men.....	3,745	1,302	5,047	2,626	1,015	3,641
Women.....	1,935	573	2,508	2,081	406	2,487
Children.....	476	296	772	527	220	747
Miners—						
Men.....	2,578	214	2,792	1,058	172	1,230
Women.....	247	37	284	133	19	152
Children.....	259	37	296	197	11	208

5.—Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Description.	1924.			1925.		
	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Total.
Domestics—						
Women.....	13,284	581	13,865	12,070	363	12,433
Not classified—						
Men.....	1,599	1,221	2,820	698	1,070	1,768
Women.....	9,387	2,041	11,428	8,553	1,556	10,109
Children.....	10,473	1,311	11,784	9,830	1,193	11,023
Total—						
Men.....	76,288	11,340	87,628	46,623	8,855	55,478
Women.....	33,483	5,280	38,763	30,430	3,864	34,294
Children.....	18,268	3,901	22,169	18,491	3,099	21,590
Total.....	128,039	20,521	148,560	95,544	15,818	111,362
Destination—						
Maritime Provinces.....	7,091	849	7,940	2,854	299	3,153
Quebec.....	16,957	3,022	19,979	14,183	2,096	16,279
Ontario.....	58,962	6,318	65,280	41,059	4,853	45,912
Manitoba.....	20,136	1,315	21,451	10,857	915	11,772
Saskatchewan.....	10,053	3,147	13,200	11,814	2,227	14,041
Alberta.....	6,640	3,790	10,430	7,505	3,447	10,952
British Columbia.....	8,190	2,043	10,233	7,269	1,953	9,222
Yukon.....	10	37	47	3	28	31

Prohibited Immigrants.—The following is a summary of the classes whose admission to Canada is prohibited under the existing regulations. The regulations, however, do not apply to Canadian citizens or persons having Canadian domicile:—

(1) Imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, epileptics, insane persons, persons of constitutional psychopathic inferiority, persons suffering from chronic alcoholism and those mentally defective to such a degree as to affect their ability to earn a living.

(2) Persons afflicted with tuberculosis or with any loathsome, contagious or infectious disease or a disease which may be dangerous to public health; immigrants who are dumb, blind or otherwise physically defective.

(3) Prostitutes and women and girls coming to Canada for any immoral purpose, pimps, procurers and persons who have been convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude.

(4) Professional beggars or vagrants, charity-aided immigrants and persons who are likely to become public charges.

(5) Anarchists, persons who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government or who belong to any organization teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, persons who have been guilty of espionage or high treason and persons who have been deported from Canada.

(6) Persons over fifteen years of age unable to read. The literacy test, however, does not apply to a father or grandfather over fifty-five years of age, or to a wife, mother, grandmother or unmarried daughter or widowed daughter.

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirable within five years after legal entry.

The operation of the above regulations is illustrated in Table 6, which gives the number of immigrants rejected or deported after admission, the causes of such rejection or deportation, and the nationalities of those deported, for each of the ten fiscal years ended 1916 to 1925, together with the totals for the 23 fiscal years from 1903 to 1925.

6.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, and Deportations after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, 1903-1925.

Principal causes.	Number Rejected at Ocean Ports.											
	1903-1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.
Accompanying patients..	568	4	8	1	—	9	13	39	13	10	21	686
Alien enemies.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	3	—	—	12
Bad character.....	912	17	4	11	2	1	9	2	20	68	21	1,067
Contract labour.....	87	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	92
Criminality.....	70	4	—	1	1	3	14	6	4	11	7	121
Head tax.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Lack of funds.....	3,121	38	55	19	10	28	255	292	24	—	—	3,842
Likely to become a public charge.....	1,915	55	55	19	27	125	236	208	119	87	151	2,997
Medical causes.....	4,879	34	30	12	19	21	99	60	37	130	83	5,404
Not complying with regulations.....	513	11	22	8	7	474	291	278	318	653	745	3,320
Previously rejected.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Unskilled labour, B.O....	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	193	94	33	3	355
Total.....	12,080	163	174	71	70	662	953	1,083	632	992	1,031	17,912

Principal causes.	Number Deported after Admission.											
	1903-1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.
Accompanying patients..	189	5	9	39	10	18	37	48	52	78	145	630
Bad character.....	793	68	60	84	35	22	52	105	66	86	13	1,384
Criminality.....	1,863	329	277	274	236	334	586	630	543	511	520	6,103
Medical causes.....	3,245	206	98	39	70	123	133	313	282	649	420	5,578
Not complying with regulations.....	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	45	90
Public charges.....	4,357	635	161	91	103	158	236	950	679	775	543	8,688
Total.....	10,475	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	22,473

Nationalities.	Number Deported after Admission.											
	1903-1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	Total.
British.....	6,187	602	186	36	99	184	295	1,107	888	1,377	985	11,946
American.....	1,932	437	324	407	279	392	616	725	520	417	321	6,370
Other countries.....	2,356	204	95	84	76	79	133	214	224	312	380	4,157
Total.....	10,475	1,243	605	527	454	655	1,044	2,046	1,632	2,106	1,686	22,473

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrant arrivals are the juveniles of both sexes, who are trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, while the girls are instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys are placed on farms, while the girls are placed either in town or country, but the organizations remain the legal guardians of the children until they have reached maturity, and in addition the children are subject to efficient and recurrent Government inspection until they reach their nineteenth year. This inspection is under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

The number of juveniles immigrated to Canada in each year since 1901, together with the number of applications for their services, is given in Table 7, from which it may be seen that the applications in recent years were from 10 to 15 times the number of young persons immigrated.

7.—Juvenile Immigrants and Applications for their Services, fiscal years 1901-1925.

NOTE.—These immigrants are included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.	Fiscal Years.	Juvenile Immigrants.	Applications for their services.
	No.	No.		No.	No.
1901.....	977	5,783	1914.....	2,318	32,417
1902.....	1,540	8,587	1915.....	1,799	30,854
1903.....	1,979	14,219	1916.....	821	31,725
1904.....	2,213	16,573	1917.....	251	28,990
1905.....	2,808	17,833	1918.....	—	17,916
1906.....	3,264	19,374	1919.....	—	11,718
1907 ¹	1,455	15,800	1920.....	155	10,235
1908.....	2,375	17,239	1921.....	1,426	19,841
1909.....	2,424	15,417	1922.....	1,211	15,371
1910.....	2,422	18,477	1923.....	1,184	17,005
1911.....	2,524	21,768	1924.....	2,080	22,193
1912.....	2,689	31,040	1925.....	2,000	13,971
1913.....	2,642	33,493			
			Total.....	42,557	487,839

¹ Nine months.

Oriental Immigrants.—The immigration to Canada of labourers belonging to the Asiatic races, able because of their low standard of living to underbid the white man in selling their labour, is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those portions of the country which are nearest to the East and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given in Table 8.

8.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years 1901-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Years.	Chinese.	Japanese.	East Indians.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.	No.
1901.....	2,544	6	—	2,550	1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456
1902.....	3,587	—	—	3,587	1915.....	1,258	592	—	1,850
1903.....	5,329	—	—	5,329	1916.....	89	401	1	491
1904.....	4,847	—	—	4,847	1917.....	393	648	—	1,041
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1918.....	769	883	—	1,652
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1919.....	4,333	1,178	—	5,511
1907 ¹	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1920.....	544	711	—	1,255
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1921.....	2,435	532	10	2,977
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1922.....	1,746	471	13	2,230
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1923.....	711	369	21	1,101
1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762	1924.....	674	448	40	1,162
1912.....	6,581	765	3	7,349	1925.....	—	501	46	547
1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174					
					Total.....	61,295	22,207	5,427	88,929

Chinese Immigrants.—As a result of the influx of Chinese into Canada, legislation was passed in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required as a condition of their entry into Canada to pay a head tax of \$50 each; on Jan. 1, 1901 (62-64 Vict., c. 32), this amount was increased to \$100 and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8) to \$500. This tax was paid by Chinese immigrants, with the exception of consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers, a

record showing the number of Chinese admitted who paid the tax, the number exempt from it and the revenue realized being given by years from 1886 in Table 9.

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38) restricts the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, other than government representatives, Chinese children born in Canada, merchants (defined by what regulations the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may prescribe) and students—the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result, no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal year ended 1925.

9.—Record of Chinese Immigration, 1886-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Paying tax.	Exempt from tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt from tax.	Registration for leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	\$
1886-87	4,590	222	4.61	7,041	239,664
1892	3,276	6	0.18	2,168	166,503
1893	2,244	14	0.62	1,277	113,491
1894	2,087	22	1.04	666	105,021
1895	1,440	22	1.50	473	72,475
1896	1,762	24	1.34	697	88,800
1897	2,447	24	0.97	768	123,119
1898	2,175	17	0.78	802	109,754
1899	4,385	17	0.39	859	220,310
1900	4,231	26	0.61	1,102	215,102
1901	2,518	26	1.02	1,204	178,704
1902	3,525	62	1.73	1,922	364,972
1903	5,245	84	1.58	2,044	526,744
1904	4,719	128	2.64	1,920	474,420
1905	8	69	89.61	2,030	6,080
1906	22	146	86.90	2,421	13,521
1907	91	200	68.73	2,594	48,094
1908	1,482	752	33.67	3,535	746,535
1909	1,411	695	33.00	3,731	713,131
1910	1,614	688	29.89	4,002	813,003
1911	4,515	805	15.13	3,956	2,262,056
1912	6,083	498	7.57	4,322	3,049,722
1913	7,078	367	4.93	3,742	3,549,242
1914	5,274	238	4.32	4,143	2,644,593
1915	1,155	103	8.19	4,373	588,124
1916	20	69	77.53	4,064	19,389
1917	272	121	30.78	3,312	140,487
1918	650	119	15.47	2,907	336,757
1919	4,066	267	6.16	3,244	2,069,669
1920	363	181	33.27	5,529	538,479
1921	885	1,550	63.66	6,807	474,332
1922	1,459	287	16.44	7,532	743,032
1923	652	59	8.30	6,682	434,557
1924	625	51	7.54	5,661	334,039
1925	—	—	—	5,992	308,659
Total	82,369	7,959	8.81	113,572	22,832,580

¹ Nine months.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada was comparatively negligible prior to the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5, but thereafter assumed considerable proportions, no fewer than 7,601 Japanese immigrants entering Canada, largely from Hawaii, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1908, and settling mainly in British Columbia. In that year an agreement was made with the Japanese

Government under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese emigrating to Canada, while the Canadian Government agreed to admit those possessing such passports, while prohibiting others from entering. The statistics of Table 8 show that in this way Japanese immigration has been effectively limited.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by the statistics of Table 8 to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of section 38 of the Immigration Act of 1910, East Indian immigration has since that date been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities." However, it was recommended that East Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, a recommendation which was confirmed, so far as Canada was concerned, by Order in Council of Mar. 26, 1919. However, in the five fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1925, only 10, 13, 21, 40 and 46 East Indian immigrants respectively were admitted.

Expenditure on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1925 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 10.

10.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years 1868-1925.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1883.....	373,958	1898.....	261,195	1912.....	1,365,000
1869.....	26,952	1884.....	511,209	1899.....	255,879	1913.....	1,427,112
1870.....	55,966	1885.....	423,861	1900.....	434,563	1914.....	1,893,298
1871.....	54,004	1886.....	257,355	1901.....	444,730	1915.....	1,658,182
1872.....	109,954	1887.....	341,236	1902.....	494,842	1916.....	1,307,480
1873.....	265,718	1888.....	244,789	1903.....	642,914	1917.....	1,181,991
1874.....	291,297	1889.....	202,499	1904.....	744,788	1918.....	1,211,954
1875.....	278,777	1890.....	110,092	1905.....	972,357	1919.....	1,112,079
1876.....	338,179	1891.....	181,045	1906.....	842,668	1920.....	1,388,185
1877.....	309,353	1892.....	177,605	1907.....	611,201	1921.....	1,688,961
1878.....	154,351	1893.....	180,677	1908.....	1,074,697	1922.....	2,052,371
1879.....	186,403	1894.....	202,235	1909.....	979,326	1923.....	1,987,745
1880.....	161,213	1895.....	195,653	1910.....	960,676	1924.....	2,417,374
1881.....	214,251	1896.....	120,199	1911.....	1,079,130	1925.....	2,221,123
1882.....	215,339	1897.....	127,438			Total.....	39,059,479

Nine months.

Recent Emigration from Canada. An important factor tending to offset our immigration activities was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods during recent years. The

quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against European immigrants but not against Canadians, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and as a consequence offering especially attractive inducements to Canadians to enter the United States during the period of that country's recent industrial prosperity. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while the seriousness of the movement was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was sharply questioned, on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but until March, 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that month, however, immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after an absence in that country of more than six months, with results which are tabulated in Table 11.

Another circumstance which has in the past occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has no doubt been the practice of Europeans entering Canada, apparently as *bona fide* immigrants, but really with the intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The recent tightening-up of the American regulations concerning persons from Canada entering the United States and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem likely to reduce a movement which is already, for industrial and other reasons, distinctly on the wane.

Table 11 shows by months the number of Canadians returning from the United States from April, 1924 to September, 1925.

11.--Report of Canadians Returning from the United States, by Months, from April, 1924 to September, 1925.

Months.	Canadian-born Citizens.	British Subjects who had acquired Canadian Domicile.	Naturalized Canadian Citizens.	Total.
April.....	3,608	289	190	4,087
May.....	4,170	505	261	4,936
June.....	3,962	447	311	4,720
July.....	4,426	405	296	5,127
August.....	4,023	552	416	4,991
September.....	2,952	434	239	3,625
October.....	2,844	394	242	3,480
November.....	2,614	357	215	3,186
December.....	2,618	353	194	3,165
January.....	1,395	199	121	1,715
February.....	1,641	239	132	2,012
March.....	2,220	313	198	2,731
Total.....	36,473	4,487	2,815	43,775
April.....	2,599	245	151	2,995
May.....	2,722	308	181	3,211
June.....	2,514	256	165	2,935
July.....	2,650	226	163	3,029
August.....	3,105	308	254	3,667
September.....	2,084	212	149	2,445
Total (6 mos.).....	15,674	1,555	1,053	18,282
Grand Total for 18 months.....	52,147	6,042	3,868	62,057

2.—Immigration Policy.

The crest of the wave of immigration into Canada occurred in the years preceding the Great War, when the total immigration ran as high as 402,432 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1913. This movement was largely due to the policy of giving free government lands to those who would undertake to live upon them and perform certain residence and development duties. The homestead entries for the period of the fiscal years 1901 to 1914, inclusive, numbered 434,862, and represented the enormous area of more than seventy million acres of fertile land in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and certain portions of British Columbia, granted free to settlers as an inducement toward the development of the country.

The war interrupted the flow of immigration, and with the return of peace new conditions called for new policies. First and most pressing of these was the problem of re-absorbing into civil life the hundreds of thousands of returning soldiers. The realization that Canada had been somewhat optimistic in its railway undertakings had also been borne in upon the public, and immigration policies had to be so shaped as to avoid the necessity at any early date of further railway construction on a large scale. This meant that free government lands, of which millions of acres were still available, but mostly in districts remote from railway services, ceased to be a magnet. With the ordinary channels of employment filled with returning soldiers, and free government lands located at such distances from railways that settlement upon them could not be generally encouraged, the Department of Immigration and Colonization found it necessary to restrict its activities almost exclusively to those who were in a position to buy land, or were prepared to take farm employment, and to household workers. This strictly selective policy, combined with certain restrictive regulations which were a natural aftermath of the war, and other conditions, such as the high cost of transportation and the depreciation of European currencies, resulted in a relatively small movement of immigrants to Canada in comparison with the great numbers admitted during the years from 1910 to 1914.

During 1923, on account of the return of prosperity and the absorption of surplus labour, it became increasingly evident that popular opinion in Canada favoured a resumption of immigration activities on a considerable scale. The Government announced its intention of encouraging the migration of the largest possible number of those classes of settlers which Canada could absorb. This policy was embodied in a statement made by the Hon. J. A. Robb, shortly after his appointment as Minister of Immigration and Colonization, and elicited favourable comment in the British press, which welcomed a resumption of Canadian immigration activities. While, as the Minister pointed out, there are would-be immigrants into Canada who are not suited for the Dominion owing to physical, moral or industrial unfitness or because they belong to races that cannot be assimilated without social or economic loss to Canada, there are in Great Britain and Continental Europe tens of thousands of skilled workers and unskilled workers (not agriculturists) who would be an asset to Canada if steady employment could be found for them.

Recognition of the fact that there are many families in Great Britain and Ireland who would make good settlers in Canada but are hampered by the high cost of transportation, resulted in an arrangement being entered into with the British Government under which assistance in bearing the transportation expenses of selected immigrants by means of a loan in the case of adults, and an outright grant in the case of children, was provided. The agreement provides assistance to three

classes of British immigrants, *viz.*:—(a) married agriculturists and their families and single farm labourers; (b) houseworkers; (c) juvenile immigrants. The assistance to juvenile immigrants is limited to those between 14 and 17 years of age. All loans are for third class ocean and colonist rail transportation, repayable without interest. To provide additional encouragement to women to take work in farm homes, a refund of £6 is made in the case of a woman who takes such employment, remains there for at least a year and in the meantime repays the balance of her loan. One feature of the Empire Settlement Agreement provides for nomination in Canada, so that any British subject resident in Canada may nominate a relative, friend or acquaintance who on arrival will be engaged in farming or in housework. The nominator in such a case assumes joint responsibility with the nominee for repayment of the loan. Houseworkers are expected to begin repayment of passage loan at the end of a month, single farm workers at the end of three months and married men with families at the end of six months. Houseworkers and farm labourers are expected to repay the loan within a year and married people may be allowed a maximum of three years.

To promote the better functioning of colonization activities in Canada and the proper reception of new settlers, the machinery of the Soldier Settlement Board is now utilized as the Land Settlement Branch of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. It is the function of this Branch to see that new settlers are directed to lands where they can have the best opportunities of success and to safeguard them from exploitation in the purchase price of their farms. The Land Settlement Branch is assisted, in each of its districts, by advisory settlement boards, composed of outstanding mortgage and loan men and agriculturists, who pass on the suitability of the land and the fairness of the purchase price of all privately owned lands listed with the Branch. The settlement of family units and of groups of former acquaintances or kinsfolk is particularly encouraged.

Still more recently, provision has been made by arrangement with the British Government for assisting selected British families to locate on farms in Canada, in addition to the passage assistance already outlined. This assistance is advanced by the British Government up to a maximum of £300 per family, and is repayable over a period of 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. The families must be personally selected, must be approved by both British and Canadian authorities, and must have demonstrated their ability to operate a farm. Settlement is made under the direction of the Land Settlement Branch on farms owned by the Government or acquired for that purpose. Payment of the purchase price of the farm is extended over 25 years with interest at 5 p.c. per annum. Under this arrangement it is expected that 3,000 British families will be transplanted to Canada in 3 years. The movement of the first season amounted to approximately 500 families. The interest in the success of these and their letters to friends at home may be expected to increase the movement for the second and third years.

V.—PRODUCTION.

This section includes a general survey of production, followed by statistics of agriculture, the fur trade, forestry, fisheries, minerals, water powers, manufactures and construction.

The term "production" is used in this connection in its popular acceptance, *i.e.*, as including such processes as the growing of crops, extraction of minerals, capture of fish, conversion of water power into electrical current, manufacturing, etc., — in economic phrase, the creation of "form utilities." It does not include various activities which are no less "productive" in a broad and strictly economic sense, such as (a) transportation, refrigeration, merchandising, etc., which add to commodities already worked up into form the further utilities of "place," "time" and "possession," and (b) personal and professional services, such as those of the teacher and doctor, which are not concerned with commodities at all, but are nevertheless essential to any civilized society—representing, in economic language, the creation of "service utilities."

As showing the importance of these latter activities, it may be pointed out, for comparison with the figures in the accompanying tables, that railway gross earnings in 1923, the latest year for which complete statistics of the production of "form utilities" are available, amounted to \$478,328,047, street railway gross earnings to \$50,-191,387, and telephone and telegraph earnings to \$53,550,243, all of which, from a broad point of view, may be considered as "production." It may be further noted that of 2,723,634 persons ten years of age and over employed in 1911 in gainful occupations in Canada, 217,544 were engaged in transportation, 283,087 in trade and merchandising, 411,232 in domestic, personal and professional service and civil and municipal government,—a total of 911,863 or one-third of the whole. In other words, only about two-thirds of usefully and gainfully employed persons are engaged in "production" according to the definition adopted in the present statement. We may therefore add one-half to the total as a rough estimate of the value in dollars of the total productive activity of the Canadian people according to the economist's definition of production, which approximates to the concept of national income. Since the net value of the commodities produced in Canada, according to the general survey of production which immediately follows, totalled \$2,810,-000,000 in 1921, \$2,939,000,000 in 1922 and \$3,051,000,000 in 1923, the grand total money value of the productive activities of the gainfully occupied population of Canada may be estimated at \$4,215,000,000 in 1921, \$4,409,000,000 in 1922 and \$4,577,000,000 in 1923.

I.—GENERAL SURVEY OF PRODUCTION.

There is frequent demand in Canada for a survey of production that will differentiate the more important branches and at the same time give a purview of the whole which will be free from overlapping. This is somewhat difficult to accomplish with clearness, in view of the varying definitions that attach to industrial groups from different points of view. For example, brick, tile and cement are frequently included in "mineral production," as being the first finished products of commercial value resulting from the production process; frequently, however, they are regarded as "manufactures" in view of the nature of the production process—either allocation being correct according to the point of view.

The accompanying tables show the total value of all commodities produced in Canada during 1922 and 1923, the values being stated as in the producers' hands.

"Gross" and "Net" Production.—The values of products are shown under two headings, namely, "gross" and "net." "Gross" production shows the total value of all the individual commodities produced under a particular heading. "Net" production represents an attempt to eliminate the value of materials consumed in the production process. For purposes of ordinary economic discussion, the net figures should be used in preference to the gross, because of the large amount of duplication which the latter includes on account of the necessity of making the individual items self-contained.

Interpretation of Items.—The primary industries of agriculture, fishing, forestry, mining, etc., are separated in this statement from the secondary or manufacturing processes. The close association between the two and the overlappings that are apt to occur have already been pointed out. As further explaining the procedure that has been followed in drawing up the tables, the following notes are appended:—

AGRICULTURE.—Dairy factories are included under this heading; farm dairy products (gross) include the milk consumed whole and sold to dairy factories, and butter, etc., made on the farm.

FORESTRY.—Forestry production is understood to consist of the operations in the woods as well as those of saw-mills and pulp-mills, the latter being limited to the making of first products such as lumber, lath, shingles, pulp and cooperage stock.

FUR PRODUCTION.—The item of fur production is limited to wild life production. To obtain a total of the peltries produced in Canada, it would be necessary to add to the wild life output the production of pelts on fur farms.

MINERAL PRODUCTION.—Under mineral production all items are included that might be allocated to "manufactures." Considerable overlapping exists as between "mineral production" on the one hand and "manufactures" on the other. The Bureau presents the detailed statistics of these groups (the chief of which are smelters, brick, cement, lime, etc.) in its reports on mineral production, since their product is the first to which a commercial value is ordinarily assigned.

TOTAL MANUFACTURES.—The figure given for the heading is a comprehensive one, including the several items listed with the extractive industries above, though also frequently regarded as "manufactures," *viz.*, dairy factories, fish canning and curing, saw-mills, pulp-mills, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries. This duplication is eliminated from the grand total as well as from "manufactures, *n.e.s.*", listed in Table 3.

MANUFACTURES, *n.e.s.*—The figures given for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, are exclusive of the value of the products of all manufacturing processes closely associated with the extractive industries that are frequently included under this heading; hence it is obvious that the grand total is equivalent to an amount obtained by adding the values for manufactures, *n.e.s.*, and for the other eight divisions.

Total Net Value of Production.—Approximately two-thirds of the gainfully employed persons in the Dominion produced in 1923 goods having a net value of \$3,051,456,821. This amount compares with a net production of \$2,939,313,953

in 1922 and \$2,809,974,095 in 1921. "Net" production represents the value left in the producers' hands after the elimination of the value of the materials consumed in the production process, such as seed in the case of field crops and food in the case of farm animals.

Relative Importance of Different Branches of Production.—On the assumption that we confine our subsequent analysis to the net production of commodities, it is noteworthy that of the nine branches of production, six showed substantial increases in 1923 over 1922. While agriculture experienced a decline of 3.5 p.c. in values, the physical volume was far in excess of the preceding year, the wheat crop being the largest on record. The slight decline in fur production was also due to a lowered price level. The drop in construction, on the other hand, represented a real curtailment in operations. The largest absolute gain in net production was in the manufacturing industry.

Forestry, including the operations of saw-mills and pulp-mills, made the greatest relative gain in 1923, with an increase of nearly 18 p.c., while mining was a close second, with a gain of about 16 p.c. A steady and substantial increase in the electric power industry was also in evidence, the gain being 8.6 p.c. over 1922 and 14 p.c. over 1921. The fishing industry, which had shown an increase of nearly 20 p.c. in 1922, more than maintained its net production in 1923.

In view of the increase in manufacturing production in 1923 and the decline in the output of agriculture, the lead of manufactures, which was more than 4 p.c. in 1922, increased to 18 p.c. in 1923. The value added by manufacturing processes in 1923 was \$1,311,025,375, as compared with \$1,198,434,407 in the preceding year—an increase of \$112,590,968 or 9.5 p.c. The net production of agriculture, deductions being made for seed, feed and similar products used on the farm for further production, was in 1923, \$1,107,600,000 as compared with \$1,148,700,000 in the preceding year. Forestry occupied third place in value of production; this amounted to \$313,700,000, or 10 p.c. of the total, as compared with \$266,400,000 in 1922. Construction and mining were close rivals for fourth place in 1923, when mining took the lead with a production of \$214,100,000 or 7 p.c. of the country's production. While the value of construction was somewhat less in 1923 than in the preceding year, the industry was still of considerable importance, having a net output of \$212,200,000 or 6.9 p.c. of the total. The electric power industry was steadily expanding, the revenue after allowance for the purchase of power in 1923 being \$67,500,000. Activity in the other industries was well maintained, fishing and trapping showing total net outputs of \$42,500,000 and \$16,000,090 respectively. Statistics of the output from custom and repair establishments were not collected in 1923, but it is assumed that the production of such establishments was equal to that of the preceding year.

Relative Production by Provinces in 1923.—The production of Ontario in 1923 formed 39.7 p.c. of the Canadian total. Although the production of Quebec increased 1.4 p.c. in 1923 as compared with the preceding year, the percentage of the total declined somewhat, owing to the greater growth in other economic areas. The province held second place with 24.3 p.c., and the three western provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia followed with percentages of 9.2, 7.9 and 7.6 respectively. The contribution of Manitoba, largely agricultural, was more than 4 p.c., while the Maritime Provinces were jointly responsible for 7 p.c. of the total value of Canadian production.

Trend of Net Production by Provinces.—When the net production of the several provinces in 1923 is compared with the record of the preceding year, the greatest gain was achieved by Alberta, where the increase, due chiefly to expansion in agriculture and coal mining, was nearly 50 p.c. Manitoba and Saskatchewan, on the other hand, being so largely dependent on grain crops, suffered from the lower prices prevailing during 1923. The result was a considerable decline in their net production. British Columbia showed an increase in 1923, the net production being nearly 13 p.c. in excess of the preceding year. Ontario and Quebec showed gains of 5 p.c. and 3.4 p.c. respectively, owing chiefly to greater productivity in manufacturing. Production was maintained in Prince Edward Island, but in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick declined as compared with the previous year.

Types of Productive Activities in the Provinces.—Production in Nova Scotia was principally in the agricultural, manufacturing and mining industries which were respectively responsible for 30.6 p.c., 28.6 p.c. and 26.6 p.c. of the output. The contribution of manufactures, aside from processes carried on in connection with the extractive industries, was 20.3 p.c. In New Brunswick, on account of the lower price level for farm products, total manufactures moved into first place as a producer of wealth in 1923, the proportion being 36.2 p.c., while manufactures, *n.e.s.*, furnished an output of 18.3 p.c. Forestry occupied second place with an output of 35.4 p.c., followed by agriculture with 31.8 p.c. Agriculture, including fur-farming, contributed 78.6 p.c. of the net output of Prince Edward Island. Larger outputs in manufacturing, mining and forestry in the Maritime Provinces was offset by declines in agriculture and other lines. The net result was that the value of production was less in 1923 than in the preceding year, Prince Edward Island alone showing a slight gain.

The product derived from manufacturing in Quebec was greater than that from any other industry. Manufactures, aside from the output of establishments associated with the extractive industries, contributed 44.9 p.c., while the net output of the entire manufacturing process, referred to the same base, was 55.6 p.c. Farming held second place with a production of 24.1 p.c., and forestry with an output of 14 p.c. occupied third rank. The net production of Quebec was \$744,900,000 in 1923, as compared with \$724,900,000 in 1922. Increases were realized in nearly all lines with the exception of agriculture, where a decline of \$33,600,000 was experienced. The returns from manufacturing, lumbering and mining were considerably greater during the later year, and among the minor industries only trapping showed a slight loss.

The net production from the manufactures of Ontario, when stripped of all duplication, was in excess of \$555,700,000, as compared with \$316,000,000 from agriculture. Construction held third place, with 8.5 p.c. of the total, and forestry followed with 7.7 p.c. The mining output was 6.7 p.c. of the net production of the province. The net production aggregated \$1,212,000,000, as compared with \$1,154,000,000 in the preceding year. The output from agriculture declined by \$6,291,000, while manufacturing and forestry increased their outputs by \$54,200,000 and \$14,700,000 respectively. Except in forestry and in fisheries, Ontario led the other provinces in the productivity of the main branches of industry. The province yielded precedence in forestry operations to Quebec alone, while British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick obtained a greater income from the

fisheries. More than 51 p.c. of the net manufacturing output of the country was contributed by Ontario, and 28.5 p.c. of the agricultural production was derived from the same source.

More than 91 p.c. of the output of Saskatchewan was obtained from farming, which also largely predominated as a producer of new wealth in Manitoba and Alberta, the proportions being 55 p.c. and 74 p.c. respectively. Mineral production, chiefly coal-mining, held second place in Alberta, with an output of 13 p.c. of the provincial total. Manufacturing was second in importance in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Lower grain prices accounted for the decline in the net production of Saskatchewan, while yields were lighter in Manitoba. The heavy grain yields in Alberta more than offset the lower price level, the net production of the province increasing from \$161,000,000 in 1922 to \$241,000,000 in 1923.

The net income from manufacturing in British Columbia during 1923 was in excess of \$82,000,000, but more than half of this amount was derived from manufacturing processes closely associated with the primary industries, especially logging and fishing. The remainder, consisting of \$32,000,000, was 13.9 p.c. of the net output of the province. Aside from manufacturing, the lumbering industry constituted the chief source of new wealth—about 29.6 p.c. of the total output of the province was contributed by the forest. Mining and farming followed in order, with percentages of 19 and 16 respectively. The net output of British Columbia during 1923 increased nearly \$26,000,000 over the production of the preceding year. This advance was shared in by all branches of production, with the exception of construction and trapping. The forestry production was \$69,000,000, as compared with \$52,000,000 in 1922, and mining realized \$13,800,000 as compared with \$39,400,000.

1.—Summary by Industries of the Value of Production in Canada, 1922 and 1923.

Divisions of Industry.	1922. ¹		1923.	
	Gross.	Net.	Gross.	Net.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agriculture.....	1,496,680,534	1,148,693,525	1,440,394,690	1,107,571,858
Forestry.....	361,848,588	266,406,715	426,696,350	313,748,937
Fisheries.....	53,425,936	41,800,210	54,019,239	42,565,545
Trapping.....	16,814,302	16,814,302	16,164,559	16,164,559
Mining.....	191,562,981	184,297,242	229,055,748	214,079,331
Electric power.....	82,328,866	62,173,179	91,141,296	67,496,893
Total primary production.....	2,202,661,207	1,720,185,174	2,257,471,882	1,761,627,123
Construction.....	339,389,954	220,460,235	324,745,698	212,155,020
Custom and repair ²	90,837,351	58,053,266	90,837,351	58,053,266
Manufactures ³	2,482,209,130	1,198,434,407	2,781,165,514	1,311,025,375
Total secondary production.....	2,912,436,435	1,476,947,908	3,196,748,563	1,581,233,661
Grand Total.....	4,671,856,648	2,939,313,953	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821

¹ The figures for 1922, as given here, differ somewhat from those previously published, having been revised to maintain comparability with the statistics of 1923, which were compiled on a slightly different plan.

² Statistics of the production in the custom and repair industry were not compiled for 1923, and the 1922 figures have been left unchanged for the later year.

³ The term "manufactures" includes dairy factories, saw-mills, pulp-mills, fish-canning and curing, shipbuilding and certain mineral industries, which are also included in other headings above. The shipbuilding, amounting in 1922 to a gross of \$443,240,994 and a net of \$257,819,129, and in 1923 to a gross of \$507,320,112 and a net of \$291,403,963, is eliminated from the grand total.

2.—Summary by Provinces of the Value of Production in Canada, 1922 and 1923.

Provinces.	1922. ¹		Percent- ages of Total Net Value.	1923.		Percent- ages of Total Net Value.
	Gross Value.	Net Value.		Gross Value.	Net Value.	
	\$	\$		\$	\$	
P.E. Island.....	22,627,928	17,145,781	0.6	22,629,692	17,286,696	0.6
Nova Scotia.....	161,732,817	115,446,269	3.9	169,069,112	111,560,712	3.7
New Brunswick....	131,750,875	86,742,965	3.0	128,569,024	82,575,810	2.7
Quebec.....	1,166,602,077	724,923,952	24.7	1,239,158,892	744,895,912	24.3
Ontario.....	2,042,285,042	1,154,289,316	39.2	2,187,229,479	1,211,877,669	39.7
Manitoba.....	236,682,048	158,031,262	5.4	202,478,428	124,228,542	4.1
Saskatchewan.....	375,362,337	311,313,707	10.6	336,458,857	280,023,272	9.2
Alberta.....	221,929,251	161,098,720	5.5	301,105,188	241,241,457	7.9
British Columbia...	308,795,097	206,297,338	7.0	354,697,808	232,279,711	7.6
Yukon.....	4,089,176	4,024,643	0.1	5,503,853	5,487,040	0.2
Grand Total...	4,671,856,648	2,939,313,953	100.0	4,946,900,333	3,051,456,821	100.0

¹ The figures for 1922 have been slightly revised from those previously published, to maintain comparability with the statistics of 1923, prepared on a somewhat different plan.

3.—Percentages of the Value of the Net Production in each Industry to the Total Net Output in each Province, 1923.

Industries.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
Agriculture.....	78.6	30.6	31.8	24.1	26.1
Forestry.....	4.1	7.6	35.4	14.0	7.7
Fisheries.....	10.1	7.6	5.5	0.3	0.3
Trapping.....	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3
Mining.....	0.0	26.6	3.0	2.7	6.7
Electric power.....	0.7	1.9	1.6	2.6	2.4
Construction.....	1.7	3.6	2.8	9.5	8.5
Repair work.....	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.2
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	4.0	20.3	18.3	44.9	45.8
Grand Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	9.8	28.6	36.2	55.6	55.4

Industries.	Manitoba.	Sas- katche- wan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Yukon.	Canada.
Agriculture.....	55.1	90.6	73.6	16.1	0.4	36.3
Forestry.....	3.2	0.8	1.3	29.6	0.0	10.3
Fisheries.....	0.8	0.1	0.2	9.0	0.2	1.4
Trapping.....	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	42.9 ¹	0.6
Mining.....	1.4	0.4	13.0	18.9	54.2	7.0
Electric power.....	2.7	1.0	1.2	2.7	1.9	2.2
Construction.....	5.2	1.3	1.9	7.2	0.0	6.9
Repair work.....	3.6	1.3	1.6	2.1	0.4	1.9
Manufactures, n.e.s.....	26.6	3.7	6.4	13.9	0.0	33.4
Grand Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total manufactures (percentage to grand total of net production).....	33.3	5.4	9.4	35.3	0.0	43.0

¹ Includes the trapping industry of the Northwest Territories.

II.—AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture, taken as including stock raising and horticulture, is the chief industry of the Canadian people, employing in 1911 34·3 p.c. of the total gainfully occupied population. In addition, it provides the raw material for many Canadian manufactures, and its products constitute in raw or manufactured form a very large percentage of Canadian exports. It is therefore treated here in considerable detail.

This sub-section in the present volume begins with a statement of current Government activities in connection with the promotion of agriculture, including those of the Dominion and Provincial Experimental Stations. Then come statistics of agriculture, including agricultural revenue and wealth, field crops, farm live stock and poultry, fur farming, dairying, fruit, special crops, farm labour and wages, prices and miscellaneous, and since Canadian exports of agricultural commodities are sold in the world market, the sub-section closes with a review of the world's statistics of agriculture, compiled from the publications of the International Institute of Agriculture.

1.—Development of Agriculture in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained on pages 186 to 191 an article on the Development of Agriculture in Canada, by Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. To this the interested reader is referred.

2.—The Government in Relation to Agriculture.

It is provided in section 95 of the British North America Act that "in each province the Legislature may make laws in relation to agriculture in the province"; it is also "declared that the Parliament of Canada may from time to time make laws in relation to agriculture in all or any of the provinces; and any law of the Legislature of a province relative to agriculture . . . shall have effect in and for the province as long and as far only as it is not repugnant to any Act of the Parliament of Canada." In other words, the right of concurrent legislation by the Dominion Parliament and Provincial Legislatures is expressly established.

As a result of this provision, there exist at the present time Departments of Agriculture with Ministers of Agriculture at their head both in the Dominion and in each of the nine provinces, though in most provinces the portfolio of agriculture is combined with one or more other portfolios in the hands of a single Minister. A short sketch of the functions of the various Departments is appended.

1.—The Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture was constituted in 1868 under authority of 31 Vict., c. 53, with numerous functions that were by no means purely agricultural, including (1) agriculture; (2) immigration and emigration; (3) public health and quarantine; (4) the marine and immigrant hospital at Quebec; (5) arts and manufactures; (6) the census, statistics and the registration of statistics; (7) patents of invention; (8) copyright; (9) industrial designs and trade marks.

In the course of time the purely agricultural work of the Department came to demand greater attention; the non-agricultural functions were one by one entrusted to other Departments of the Government, while specialization became the order of

the day within the Department itself. At the present time it includes the following branches:—(1) Experimental Farms; (2) Dairy and Cold Storage; (3) Health of Animals; (4) Live Stock; (5) Seed; (6) Entomological; (7) Fruit; (8) Publications.

For the Acts of Parliament administered by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, see in the index "Acts of Parliament, administered by Departments of Dominion Government." For the publications of the Department, covering a wide field of information, see in the index the entry "Publications of the Dominion Government."

2.—Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Prince Edward Island.—The Department is under the Minister of Agriculture, who supervises agricultural instruction, the agricultural and technical high school, the cheese and butter factories, and the women's institutes of the province.

Nova Scotia.—The Department of Agriculture of Nova Scotia is divided into seven main branches:—(1) The Agricultural College, (2) Agricultural Societies, Exhibitions and Associations, (3) Dairying Branch, (4) Poultry Branch, (5) Entomological Branch, (6) Horticultural Branch, (7) Women's Institutes.

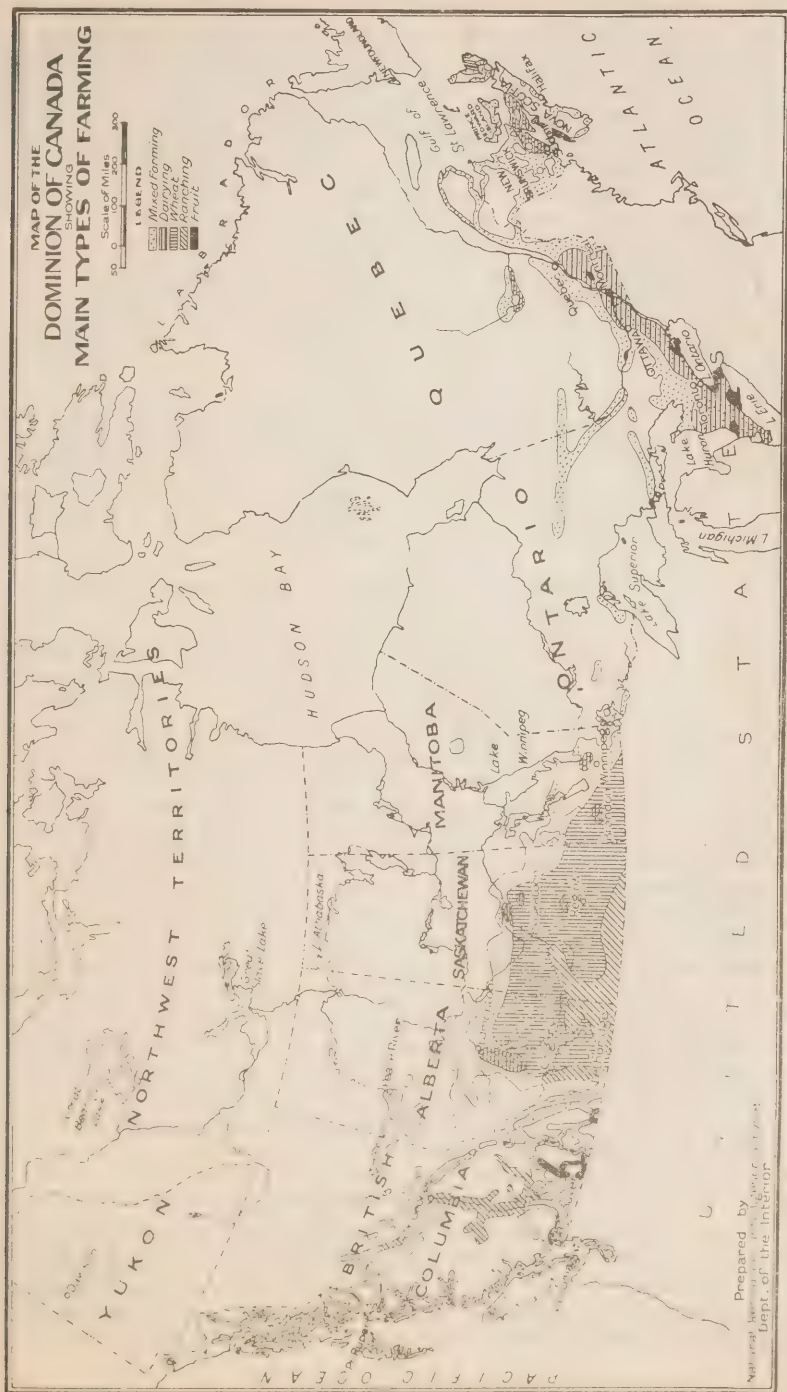
New Brunswick.—The branches of the New Brunswick Department were in 1924 as follows:—Immigration and Farm Settlement, Elementary Agricultural Education, Agricultural Societies, Dairy, Live Stock, Horticulture, Soils and Crops, Poultry, Apiary, Women's Institutes and Agricultural Representatives.

Quebec.—The Quebec Department of Agriculture includes the following branches:—District Representatives, Dairy, Live Stock, Horticulture, Field Crops, Apiculture and Sugar-Making, Domestic Economy, Publications.

Ontario.—The Ontario Department of Agriculture includes the following branches:—Agricultural Societies, Live Stock, Institutes and Dairy, Fruit, Co-operation and Markets, Statistics and Publications, Agricultural Representatives, Colonization and Immigration. The Department conducts the Ontario Agricultural College and the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph and the Agricultural School at Kemptville.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Department of Agriculture includes an Agricultural Extension Service, a Dairy Branch, a Publications and Statistics Branch, a Live Stock Branch and a Game Branch. It also conducts the Manitoba Branch of the Employment Service of Canada.

Saskatchewan.—The work of the Department of Agriculture is chiefly administrative. It includes six principal branches:—Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairy, Bureau of Statistics, Game and Co-operative Organization and Markets. The Live Stock Branch provides machinery for examining and licensing stallions, purchasing and selling cattle, sheep and hogs to farmers on credit terms, registering brands for live stock and selling cultures for the prevention of black leg and other diseases of live stock. The Field Crops Branch aids in promoting better crops and providing control measures for suppressing insect and weed pests. The exhibition work of the Department is also supervised by the Branch. The Dairy Branch maintains a butter-grading service for the creameries, directs the grading of cream at all of the creameries, promotes herd improvement through cow-testing and administers the provisions of the Dairy Products Act with respect to licensing creamery operators, cream testers, and the bonding of creameries. The Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, maintains a crop reporting service and gathers data annually respecting the crops and live stock of the province. The Game Branch administers the Game Act, including the collection of fur royalties,



and has the direction of the provincial museum. The Co-operative Organization and Markets Branch grants charters to co-operative associations under the Agricultural Co-operative Associations Act, promotes co-operative stock shipping and poultry marketing and maintains an exchange service by a weekly news letter through which buyer and seller are brought together. The Department has also, temporarily, a Bureau of Debt Adjustment to facilitate settlement of disputes between creditors and debtors. Agricultural societies are organized by the Department and grants are paid through the Department, while direction of the activities of societies is centred in the College of Agriculture of the University of Saskatchewan.

Alberta.—The Alberta Department conducts the following main services:—Dairy, Live Stock, Veterinary, Agricultural Schools and Demonstration Farms, Seeds and Weeds, Poultry, Fairs and Institutes, Branding, Game Regulation, Women's Home Bureau Service, Provincial Publicity Bureau, Crop Reports and Statistics.

British Columbia.—The branches of the Department of Agriculture are:—Horticultural, Field Crop, Live Stock, Dairy, Inspection and Fumigation of Imported Fruits and Nursery Stock, etc., Entomology and Plant Pathology, Markets, Apiary Inspection, Statistics and Publications.

For the publications of the Provincial Departments of Agriculture, see in the index the entry "Publications of Provincial Governments."

3.—Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Experimental Stations.

Among the most important contributions of Canadian Governments to the development of agriculture throughout the country, is the maintenance of agricultural experimental stations, where research work in both plant and animal breeding and adaptation to climatic conditions is carried on. Already this work has had a profound effect in the improvement of Canadian agriculture. The introduction during recent years of Marquis wheat is an outstanding example, and it is of interest to note that other newer wheats, also originated by the Experimental Farms, may in the near future replace the Marquis in large areas. Among the earlier experiments undertaken, the results of which have passed permanently into good Canadian farm practice, may be mentioned those relating to early seeding, summer fallowing, the use of farmyard manure, the fertilizing value of clover crops and the introduction of suitable grasses and clovers. Both the common red clover and alfalfa are now entering into rotations as the result of experiments and efforts to obtain hardy strains and to discover means of resistance to winter-killing. Further experiments with earlier-ripening and drought-resisting cereals are now being carried on, each new discovery increasing the cultivable area of Canada. Other researches relate to the production of frost-resisting fruit trees for the Prairie Provinces. This research work has already had a profoundly ameliorating effect upon Canadian agriculture; statements regarding the work now under way at the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations and at Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations are appended.

(a) Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations.

Central and Branch Farms.—Inaugurated in 1886 by Act of Parliament (49 Vict., c. 23), the Dominion Experimental Farms system was at first made up of the Central Farm at Ottawa and four Branch Farms:—one at Nappan, Nova Scotia, for the Maritime Provinces; one at Brandon for Manitoba; one at Indian Head for the Northwest Territories; and one at Agassiz for British Columbia.

The opening up and rapid settlement of the Dominion have led to a corresponding increase in the number of Experimental Farms and Stations.¹ These, with a Tobacco Station, now total 24, with a total acreage of 12,783·2, as compared with the original five Farms, having a total acreage of 3,472, as established in 1886. The following table shows the present number of Farms and Stations, with the acreage of each and the date of establishment.

DOMINION EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS, 1925.

Farm or Station.	Province.	Acreage.	Date established.
Central Farm, Ottawa.....	Ontario.....	467	1886
Kapuskasing Station.....	Ontario.....	1,270	1910
Harrow Station.....	Ontario.....	198·3	1909
Charlottetown Station.....	Prince Edward Island.....	163	1909
Nappan Farm.....	Nova Scotia.....	465	1886
Kentville Station.....	Nova Scotia.....	452·9	1912
Fredericton Station.....	New Brunswick.....	525	1912
Ste. Anne de la Pocatière Station.....	Quebec.....	251	1911
Cap Rouge Station.....	Quebec.....	350	1911
Lennoxville Station.....	Quebec.....	600	1914
La Ferme Station.....	Quebec.....	1,200	1916
Farnham Tobacco Station.....	Quebec.....	65	1912
Brandon Farm.....	Manitoba.....	652	1886
Morden Station.....	Manitoba.....	302	1915
Indian Head Farm.....	Saskatchewan.....	680	1886
Rosethorn Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	650	1908
Scott Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	520	1910
Swift Current Station.....	Saskatchewan.....	640	1920
Lacombe Station.....	Alberta.....	490	1907
Lethbridge Station.....	Alberta.....	400	1906
Invermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	82	1912
Windermere Station.....	British Columbia.....	285	1923
Summerland Station.....	British Columbia.....	545	1914
Agassiz Farm.....	British Columbia.....	1,400	1886
Sidney Station, Vancouver Island.....	British Columbia.....	130	1912

In addition there are nine sub-stations, *viz.*:—Wainwright, Alberta; Salmon Arm, B.C.; Swede Creek, Yukon Territory; Fort Vermilion, Grouard and Beaverlodge, Alberta; Forts Smith, Resolution and Providence, Northwest Territories; Horse Farm, St. Joachim, Que., (operated from Cap Rouge); and Betsiamites, Saguenay Co., Que. Experimental work under the Division of Illustration Stations is conducted on 8 farms in Prince Edward Island, 13 in Nova Scotia, 14 in New Brunswick, 39 in Quebec, 8 in Ontario, 9 in Manitoba, 23 in Saskatchewan, 16 in Alberta and 14 in British Columbia.

Organization of the System of Experimental Farms.—The Central Farm at Ottawa, as its name implies, is the centre or headquarters of the system. Thereat are situated the Director, having control and general supervision of the whole, and the chief technical officers, each having charge of his special line of work, both at the Central and Branch Farms. At Ottawa, the policy to be pursued throughout the system is settled by agreement after discussion by the Director, the technical officers and the superintendents on whose branch farms the work is to be conducted. The technical staff at Ottawa supervises the actual experimental work at the Central Farm. At the branches, the superintendents are in charge of the carrying out of the various lines of general experiment, and also conduct experiments of local importance.

¹ The five original farms established in 1886 are known as "Experimental Farms"; those added since are styled "Experimental Stations." No distinction in the work is implied by these titles.

The Divisions at Ottawa, which represent the different lines of work carried on throughout the system, and which have each a technical officer in charge, are as follows:—(1) Animal Husbandry; (2) Bacteriology; (3) Bees; (4) Botany; (5) Cereals; (6) Chemistry; (7) Extension and Publicity; (8) Economic Fibre Production; (9) Field Husbandry; (10) Forage Plants; (11) Horticulture; (12) Illustration Stations; (13) Poultry and (14) Tobacco. Briefly the main lines of the work of these Divisions are as follows:—

Animal Husbandry.—This Division engages in work with beef cattle, dairy cattle and dairying, horses, sheep and swine, and undertakes experiments in the breeding, feeding, housing and management of each of these classes of live stock. Under this Division also is operated the work in breeding cattle and hybrid buffalo at Wainwright, Alberta.

Bacteriology.—The work of this Division is of two types, routine and research. The former includes the bacteriological analysis of water, milk, foods and feeding stuffs, soils and soil condiments, and the manufacture and furnishing of nitro-cultures for legume growing. The main work is of an investigational nature, in which close co-operation with the other Divisions is maintained in research work having a bacteriological bearing.

Botany.—The work of this Division falls into two classes, economic botany and plant pathology. The former includes the study of medicinal, poisonous and economic plants. Different varieties and strains of fibre plants are also studied and special attention is given to the life history and control of weeds. The Division also has charge of the arboretum at the Central Farm. In plant pathology, in addition to the pathological laboratory at Ottawa, there are laboratories at Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Kentville, N.S.; Fredericton, N.B.; Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; St. Catharines, Ont.; Brandon, Man.; Indian Head, Sask.; and Summerland, B.C. In addition, two large laboratories for the study of rusts and other grain diseases are maintained at Saskatoon, Sask., and Winnipeg, Man. Investigations are being conducted into diseases affecting forest trees, fruit trees, cereals, small fruits, potatoes, vegetables and tobaccos.

Cereals.—In the Cereal Division, the work comprises the production, by cross-breeding and selection, of new varieties of grains and the testing of these as to their suitability for various parts of Canada. Approved varieties are grown on a larger scale and distributed to farmers. Among the more recent varieties produced in this Division and now widely grown in Canada are the Arthur pea and the Huron, Marquis and Prelude wheats. Two interesting varieties originated by this Division are the Garnet and Major wheats, now being introduced, ripening not quite as early as Prelude but yielding better. The Division also carries on extensive milling and baking tests. The expansion of breeding work, especially for disease resistance, and the creation of an extensive plan of co-operative experiments with farmers, are two developments of the past year.

Chemistry.—The work of the Division of Chemistry comprises the analysis of fodders and feeding stuffs, fertilizers, soils, well waters, insecticides, fungicides, etc. It also assists other Divisions in chemical problems and does a large amount of analytical work for other Branches and Departments. Field tests with various kinds and quantities of fertilizers are carried on by this Division at a number of the branch farms and stations.

Extension and Publicity.—This Division acts as a connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer, by making the work of the former as widely known as possible. Two chief means used are exhibits at as many fairs as possible each year and extension of the departmental mailing lists.

Economic Fibre Plants.—The Division studies the areas in Canada suitable for fibre production, the best varieties and strains of seed of fibre plants (flax and hemp), cultural methods, harvesting, retting and scutching processes, etc. Chiefly for demonstrational purposes, the Division is conducting extensive co-operative trials at Forest, Ont., Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que., Kentville and Lunenburg, N.S.

Field Husbandry.—This Division applies, under field conditions, the results obtained by other Divisions directly engaged in scientific research. Some of the main lines of work under way are test of fertilizers, moisture requirements of various crops, methods of drainage, rotations and cultural methods. Data of cost of production of field crops are gathered in connection with this work.

Forage Plants.—The Division has for its work the originating and variety testing of grasses, leguminous forage plants, field roots and Indian corn; plant breeding with these; the collection of genera and species likely to be of value as forage plants; the study of the possibilities and methods of growing root seed, including sugar beets, in Canada, and the distribution for trial of seed of varieties newly obtained and not available commercially.

Horticulture.—The work of the Division of Horticulture falls under four main heads:—vegetable gardening, orcharding and small fruits, ornamental gardening and plant breeding. In the three first named, the testing of varieties is a main feature, with a view to ascertaining the hardiest, earliest, best-yielding and most disease-resistant sorts. In plant breeding, the aim is the improvement of existing sorts by cross-breeding. Greenhouse work is also given special attention at Ottawa. Canning experiments and demonstrations are carried on. Much co-operative work with farmers in orchard experiments, blueberry culture, etc., is under way.

Illustration Stations.—This Division forms another connecting link between the Experimental Farms and the farmer. The stations are now 144 in number. Each is located on the farm of a representative farmer, who does the work according to directions framed to illustrate the best rotations, the best varieties of crops, and the best cultural methods, as determined by the work of years on the Experimental Farms.

Poultry.—The scope of work of the Poultry Division has been greatly extended during the last few years. It now covers the following main lines of investigation:—artificial and natural incubation, poultry breeding, systems of breeding and rearing, production of heavy-laying strains, feeding for eggs and table, and housing of poultry. Poultry survey work, *i.e.*, the endeavour to get groups of farmers in various localities to keep accurate records of their poultry costs and returns, is already showing results in the better housing, breeding and care of the farm flock. Egg-laying contests and registration work are carried on. Investigations in poultry diseases are extensively conducted in co-operation with the Health of Animals Branch.

Tobacco.—The Tobacco Division deals with the breeding, variety tests and cultural methods, the warehousing and marketing of tobacco. A complete analysis of the soils of the tobacco-producing regions of Canada is being made. During

the growing season, inspectors examine the tobacco fields of as many growers as possible, with a view to suggesting the best cultural methods and means of combatting diseases and insect pests. Co-operative trials amongst farmers are extensively conducted.

In addition to the work done by the Divisions of Extension and Publicity and Illustration Stations, the results of the work of the Experimental Farms are made available to the farmer (1) by correspondence; (2) by publications; (3) by "Seasonable Hints," a 16-page pamphlet, brought out every four months, with a circulation of about 342,000 and now in its eleventh year; and (4) by articles in the press. The farm officers devote considerable time each year to lecturing, demonstrating, judging at fairs and assisting at short courses in agriculture. Excursions to the various farms are also a valuable means of bringing the work to the attention of the farmer.

(b) Provincial Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations.

Nova Scotia.

College of Agriculture, Truro.—The College of Agriculture is situated at Truro, near the centre of the province, and consists of five buildings used for instruction and investigation purposes, a general live stock farm of some 390 acres with farm buildings, a poultry farm of about 5 acres and a horticultural farm of about 30 acres.

The college is primarily a teaching institution. Two main courses are offered:—(1) the degree course of two terms, running from Nov. 1 to Apr. 30, and (2) the farm course of two terms, running from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1. The degree course is practically identical with the first two years course at such degree-giving colleges as Guelph and Macdonald. Students completing the two years at Truro are admitted without examination to the third year at these degree-giving colleges and complete their degree course in four years. The qualifications for entrance to this course are farm experience and an education equivalent to university matriculation. The farm course is of shorter duration, planned to meet the case of the average farm boy who cannot be spared from the farm for a long period. The course is also adapted to those of more advanced education who wish to take advantage of so practical a course. These two courses were attended by 57 pupils in the session of 1924-25.

In addition to the foregoing, the college offers, from time to time, seasonal short courses in various branches of agriculture at the institution itself and also at points in various parts of the province where a demand for such courses may arise. Several hundred persons attended such courses in 1924-25.

On the farm proper are kept an excellent selection of the various classes of live stock. A certain amount of investigation work is conducted, more particularly with fertilizers, lime, permanent pasture crops, silo crops and various varieties of crops. In the scientific department considerable investigation work is conducted, especially in the chemical and entomological departments, which are fully equipped for the purpose.

The work of the college is summarized in the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture for the Province of Nova Scotia, and a college prospectus is also issued annually. These publications may be obtained on application to the Principal of the Agricultural College, Truro.

Quebec.

Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue.—The College is situated about 20 miles west of Montreal and is incorporated with McGill University. The College property comprises 786 acres, divided as follows:—main farm, 584 acres; agronomy plots, 75 acres; poultry department, 17 acres; orchard, 35 acres; vegetable gardens, 25 acres; the campus, including driveways, lawns, trees, shrubs, flower beds, school garden and recreation fields for students of both sexes, 50 acres. The agricultural engineering, agronomy, animal husbandry, bacteriology, botany, chemistry, horticulture, physics, poultry, zoology and entomology departments are all well equipped for the numerous researches and experiments under way. In the School of Agriculture, the courses offered include 4-year courses, leading to the B.S.A. and B.Sc. in Agr. degrees, a 4½ months' winter practical course for farmers and farmers' sons, and various short courses. Postgraduate work can be taken in agronomy, bacteriology, chemistry, entomology and plant pathology—the higher degrees offered being M.S.A., M.Sc. and Ph.D. In the School of Household Science, the courses include a 4-year course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Household Science, a 2-year institutional administration course, a 1-year homemaker course, three short courses, each of about 3 months duration, in household science, etc. In the School for Teachers, courses under the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec are offered, leading to intermediate, kindergarten and elementary diplomas. The teaching and experimental staff of the College consists of about 60 members. The total enrolment for 1923-24 was 876. More complete information respecting the work of the College will be found on record in the Canada Year Books of 1916-17, pp. 241-242, and 1918, pp. 235-237. The annual report of the College and the annual announcement should be consulted.

School of Agriculture, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière.—This school, with accommodation for 125 boarders, is situated on the southern slope of a hill dominating a farm of nearly 600 acres. Within one mile of the Intercolonial Railway and on the Quebec-Rivière-du-Loup line, it is easily accessible, and attracts thousands of visitors, who seek agricultural information from both the school and the Dominion Experimental Station, which is not more than a mile from the village. The students of the school are divided into (1) those taking a four-years' agronomic course, and (2) those receiving special practical training for two years. The school is affiliated to Laval University, Quebec, which awards the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture) to successful students of the first class, whilst those in the other receive a Certificate of Agricultural Proficiency (Brevet de Capacité Agricole). Lectures in adjacent parishes are frequently given by the school professors, who also conduct agricultural pages in two of the largest provincial weeklies for the extension of new agricultural information. Cultural experiments are also undertaken at the school and bulletins are published.

Oka Agricultural Institute.—Situated on the lake of Two Mountains, about 20 miles from Montreal, the Oka Agricultural Institute is one of the oldest experimental farms in Canada. It was affiliated to Laval University of Montreal (now University of Montreal) on March 25, 1908. The total area of the farm comprises 1,800 acres, including all kinds of soil. Horticulture holds an important place. The area devoted to fruit trees is about 40 acres, and includes 4,000 trees (apples, cherries, pears and plums) grown according to the most recent methods.

Special attention is given to the breeding of live stock. The dairy herd is of considerable importance and has been entirely formed at the Institute itself. Official milk records begun in 1918 have already resulted in the registration of 52 animals in the "Record of Performance," with an average yield exceeding 10,000 lb. of milk. The raising of swine, poultry and bees is also practised.

The Institute can accommodate about 150 indoor students. The present curriculum includes (1) a scientific course of four years leading to the university degree of B.S.A.; (2) a practical course of two years for young men less advanced, embracing all the principal agricultural subjects, such as general agriculture, cereals, fodder plants, rural and hygienic construction, machines and motors, the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and the breeding and utilization of farm live stock. The famous Oka cheese (Port du Salut) made at this Institute is widely known throughout the North American continent.

Ontario.

Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, Guelph.—The College and Experimental Station were established in 1874 to train young farmers in the science and practice of agriculture and to conduct agricultural experiments for the benefit of the province. The land property consists of a little more than 700 acres of average loam soil. The farm property consists of 500 acres; experimental plots of about 100 acres and campus and woodlots form the remainder. The growth of the institution as an educational centre has been very rapid. Academic work at the present time requires the space and equipment of sixteen large buildings for dormitories, class rooms and laboratories. Courses offered include a four-year course for the degree of B.S.A. (Bachelor of Science in Agriculture), a two-year course for the associate diploma, winter courses for farmers and farmers' sons, summer courses for teachers of the province and domestic science courses at Macdonald Institute. The teaching and experimental staff consists of about seventy-five members. In 1874 the College opened with 28 students. The total enrolment in long and short courses in the academic year 1923-24 was 1,439. More complete information respecting the researches and experimental work undertaken at the college will be found on record in the Canada Year Book of 1916-17, pp. 243-245, and 1918, pp. 238-241. Reference may also be made to the fiftieth annual report of the College, covering the year 1924.

Manitoba.

Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg.—The Field Husbandry Department is conducting researches and experiments in the following lines:—(1) Forage Crop Improvement; (2) Cereal Crop Improvement; (3) Soil and Crop Management; (4) Co-operative Experiments; and (5) Studies in Quality of Farm Crops. The work of the Forage Crop Improvement division has for its object the production and improvement of plants suitable under Manitoba conditions for pasture, hay and fodder. The major investigations are being conducted with alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and corn. Work is also being done with timothy, western rye, brome, meadow fescue and meadow foxtail grasses. In the Cereal Crop division, the aim is the improvement of cereal crops, flax, peas and buckwheat, for use in the various districts of Manitoba. Special attention is being given to the development of disease-resistant strains of suitable market value. The work of the Soil and Crop Management section was planned for the following purposes:—(1) to give

data for teaching and lecture work; (2) to give first-hand information, so that daily inquiries on soil and crop management might be answered from the results of experiments; (3) to give material for the publication of bulletins from time to time on provincial field problems. The problems under investigation are cereal crop management, perennial crop management, annual forage crop management, hood crop management, crop sequence or rotations, soil fertility, soil cultivation, preservation of forage crops. The departments of botany, horticulture, physics, animal husbandry, poultry husbandry, dairying, chemistry and engineering are also carrying on numerous investigations.

Saskatchewan.

University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.—The College of Agriculture has over 1,300 acres of land (exclusive of the site for the buildings) at the University and another 560 acres about 35 miles distant, which were bequeathed to the college by a pioneer settler, an ex-student of the University of Cambridge, England. Of the 1,300 acres, 210 acres are set aside for experimental work in field husbandry and horticulture. Two hundred and seventy acres of prairie were purchased in 1918, 100 acres of which have been broken for the Field Husbandry department. The remaining 800 acres are operated as a general farm with great diversification of crops. The buildings, paddocks, etc., are located on an adjoining half section of land designated as the campus or building plot. The college offers a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.S.A.) and a three-year associate course for farmers' sons intending to make farming their life work. Short courses in general agriculture, tillage, crops, live stock, poultry, dairying and engineering are held during the winter months, both at the college and at various points throughout the province.

Practical experiments are undertaken in the departments of field and animal husbandry, poultry, dairy, soils and horticulture, as well as a variety of scientific investigations in the departments of chemistry, physics, biology, engineering, etc. Special equipment and staff are provided for investigations in animal and plant diseases and entomology. Considerable progress has been made in an intensive soil survey of the province and in breeding a rust-resistant wheat.

Alberta.

College of Agriculture, Edmonton South.—A College of Agriculture has been established at the University of Alberta, Edmonton South. A definite four-year course with matriculation entrance, leading to the B.Sc. degree, is under way. Students from the provincial schools of agriculture will enter the second year of the course after satisfying special entrance requirements. At these schools various experiments are in progress as described in the 1920 edition of the Year Book, p. 286. At the College itself numerous agricultural experiments are also being conducted, including the following tests:—determination as to whether the present varieties of wheat, oats, barley and peas are suitable for the Park Belt sections of Alberta; breeding and selection of promising varieties of wheat for earlier maturity combined with high milling qualities; the testing of alfalfa, red clover, sweet clover and alsike for winter hardiness, and of sweet clover in the Open Plains sections to determine its drought hardiness; varieties of corn and sunflowers for fodder; relative suitability of corn and sunflowers for the Park Belt; selection of a suitable grain corn

for the dry sections; growth of alfalfa and sweet clover for hay and seed; nurse crops with clover and timothy. Extensive experiments in the feeding of cattle, sheep and swine have been under way for five years. They include both winter feeding and summer pasture work. Other researches have been made on the utilization of the best native grasses of Alberta; hay and pasture production; effects of frost on grain; production of alfalfa seed; factors of hardiness in winter wheat; sunflowers; potatoes; seed production; various experiments with cattle, sheep and swine. A start has been made in a definite soil survey of the province, beginning with the soil-blown area of the south.

British Columbia.

Department of Agriculture—Horticultural Branch.—In addition to the usual instruction and inspection work, demonstration work of various kinds is being undertaken. This includes the trying out of various new insecticide and fungicide sprays and trial plots to test the value of commercial fertilizers in orchard areas, as well as with various vegetable crops.

Field Crop Branch.—The seed potato inspection and certification work, started in 1921 by the Soil and Crop Branch, was continued and extended during 1924, in co-operation with the Division of Botany, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

University of British Columbia.—Further progress has been made with the clearing and preparation of land for experimental and general farm purposes. About 150 acres are now under crop. In the departments of agronomy and horticulture, plant improvement and breeding work have rapidly advanced. In the department of animal husbandry excellent foundation stock has been purchased, consisting of Jerseys, Ayrshires, Shorthorns, and Hereford cattle; Yorkshire and Berkshire pigs; Southdown, Shropshire and Oxford Down sheep. The foundation stock in Clydesdales was obtained from Colony Farm, and has now increased to 18. In the department of dairying, good progress has been made in research, particularly with special kinds of cheese. In the department of poultry husbandry, pedigreed stock is maintained for improvement work in Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns and White Wyandottes. In addition to the teaching and investigational work at the University, provision is made in the budget for the carrying out of considerable investigational work throughout the province.

3.—Statistics of Agriculture.

Census Statistics.—In each of the six decennial censuses of Canada taken since Confederation, statistics of the agricultural activities carried on throughout the country have been secured. The scope of these statistics has been extended from time to time and those of the census of 1921 omit few important phases of agriculture with which a census could deal successfully. In all the later censuses the statistics of number, acreage and condition of farms, the value of farm property, the acreage sown, the yield of crops, the value of that yield, the number of fruit trees and the production and value of fruit, the number and value of live stock, etc., have been collected on a basis which allows comparison between the different censuses. Among the extensions in the scope of the census of 1921 may be mentioned such matters as the details of birthplace, age, length of residence in Canada and experience of farm operators, the chief items of farm expenditure, an attempt for the first time to obtain the quantities of vegetables grown for sale, a classification

of live stock according to age, etc., the number and value of young animals raised on farms, and an enumeration of farm facilities, including tractors, automobiles, telephones and gas and electric lighting. As a result of these extensions, comparisons with future censuses will be on a much more detailed basis than in the past, and the trend of agricultural development will be seen with greater accuracy. The statistics of agriculture collected in the census of 1921 are published in full detail in Volume V of the census series. It may be noted that although the next general census of agriculture will not take place until 1931, a census for the three Prairie Provinces will be taken in 1926 in connection with the census of population of that year. Censuses of these three provinces were also taken in 1906 and 1916. For statistics of the agricultural census of 1921, see in the index, "Census statistics of agriculture."

Crop-Reporting Service.—The voluntary crop-reporting service of the Dominion Government, which has been in operation since 1908, has for its object the issue of accurate, timely and independent reports on crop conditions throughout the Dominion:—first, in the interests of the general body of Canadian farmers; secondly, for the information and guidance of other interests allied to and dependent upon agriculture (interests represented by statesmen, economists, bankers, grain dealers, transportation agents and others); and thirdly, for reporting to the Institute of Agriculture at Rome (to which Canada is an adhering country) in return for reports on the production of other countries and of world totals which influence prices and consequently affect the interests of Canada. The crop-reporting season begins with the month of April, with reports on the winter-killing and condition of fall wheat and of hay and clover. Thereafter, monthly reports are collected at the end of each month on the condition of field crops, whilst in June the reports of crop correspondents are used for the preliminary estimate of the areas sown. Subsequently, reports are collected on average yields per acre, local values, stocks on hand, etc. An important part of the work of the crop correspondents of the Government is the return of monthly reports on the condition of field crops during growth. These reports give a general idea of the influence of the season upon the crops and the prospects of the yield at harvest time. They are made in the form of general remarks, and are also expressed numerically by a method which permits of easy comparison with previous months or years. The results of the compilation of the reports received from correspondents are published as soon as ready, and are also cabled to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. In October, for root and fodder crops, in December, for grain crops, and in January, for land, farm live stock, wool and farm help, correspondents are requested to report on local farm values. Their reports are compiled into provincial and Dominion averages which are not only of interest and value in themselves, especially for comparative purposes, but also enable the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to calculate and publish total values of field crops and of live stock, which are indispensable to agricultural, banking and commercial interests. In view of the large volume now attained by the agricultural production of Canada, the leading position Canada occupies in respect of the world's market for wheat and the speculative nature of some of the crops reported on, the dates and exact times for the issue of the crop reports are fixed definitely in advance, while all reports are prepared under strict regulations to ensure secrecy during compilation. For the provinces of Saskatchewan and British Columbia, arrangements were made in 1924 under which the work of crop-reporting in these two provinces is jointly undertaken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Provincial Departments of Agriculture.

Annual Statistics.—Linked with the monthly crop-reporting service, but independent of it, are the plans for the collection of annual statistics of the areas under field crops and also of the numbers of farm live stock. These have been in force since 1918, and are carried out by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in co-operation with the nine provincial Governments. The statistics are secured by a simple schedule calling for a statement of the areas sown to field crops and of the numbers of farm animals alive on June 15. These statements are at present received from about one-fourth of the farmers of Canada, and they form the basis for estimation of the totals for the whole of Canada, the totals being calculated according to the proportion which exists between the number of returns and the total number of farmers. The results for wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax in the three Prairie Provinces are ready for publication in August, while the results for the remaining crops and for the numbers of farm live stock are published in the fall. The areas, thus determined, when multiplied by the average yields per acre as reported by crop correspondents, give the total estimated production for each crop.

In six of the provinces the schedules were distributed in 1924 through the agency of the rural schools; in British Columbia and in Prince Edward Island they were mailed direct to farmers. This system has been found effective in securing a larger sample of the farms of the country than could be obtained in any other way.¹

Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics.—Originally established in 1908 as the "Census and Statistics Monthly," but changed to its present title in April, 1917, this publication is now in its eighteenth year. It is the official organ not only for the monthly crop reports and annual statistics previously described, but also for statistics of dairying, fur farming, fruit, hives and honey, hops, tobacco, maple products, sugar beets, beet sugar, flax fibre, clover and grass seeds, exports, visible supplies, prices, values, foreign agriculture and of other subjects in considerable variety. The results of special agricultural studies and inquiries are also published in the Bulletin. For the year 1924 the Monthly Bulletin consisted of 376 octavo pages.

Presentation of Agricultural Statistics.—In the current edition of the Year Book, statistics of agriculture are presented under the following headings:—

- (1) Agricultural revenue and wealth; (2) Acreage, yield, quality and value of principal field crops; (3) Farm live stock and poultry; (4) Fur farming; (5) Dairying; (6) Fruit production; (7) Special agricultural crops; (8) Farm labour and wages; (9) Prices of agricultural produce; (10) Agricultural statistics of the census; (11) Miscellaneous agricultural statistics; (12) World's principal agricultural statistics.

1.—Agricultural Revenue and Wealth.

Revenue.—Table 1 shows under principal headings the gross agricultural revenue of Canada, by provinces, for each of the seven years 1918 to 1924. It is important to observe that the figures represent gross values, as no distinction is made between crops used as materials for other kinds of production, such as the feeding of live stock, and no allowance is made for the costs of production.²

¹ For further details respecting the crop-reporting service and the collection of annual statistics, see "Handbook for the Use of Crop Correspondents, with Selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-24," published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1925.

² For explanation of the methods used in estimating values, see the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for March, 1922, pages 85 to 89.

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces,
1918-1924.

("000" omitted.)

Items.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—							
Field Crops.....	1,372,936	1,537,169	1,455,244	931,865	962,293	899,226	995,236
Farm animals.....	194,498	186,679	143,935	98,424	77,548	82,402	98,637
Wool.....	12,410	11,000	5,280	2,975	3,180	3,160	3,771
Dairy products.....	200,341	251,527	277,508	225,900	215,576	233,683	234,000
Fruits and vegetables.....	48,671	53,230	60,719	59,428	55,855	58,216	44,848
Poultry and eggs.....	40,000	40,000	45,000	51,363	58,815	58,047	60,836
Fur farming.....	1,048	1,048	1,140	1,499	1,538	2,175	2,300
Maple products.....	5,258	7,494	8,100	5,751	5,576	4,769	5,991
Tobacco.....	4,270	15,620	5,893	2,393	4,548	3,518	4,359
Flax fibre.....	2,286	5,524	434	—	—	—	—
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	7,948	4,360	4,360	4,360	3,390
Total.....	1,881,718	2,109,291	2,011,201	1,383,958	1,389,289	1,350,156	1,453,368
Prince Edward Island—							
Field crops.....	16,278	22,367	18,530	14,203	10,890	10,174	11,990
Farm animals.....	1,772	2,315	1,763	1,059	1,174	913	864
Wool.....	312	313	160	98	42	95	119
Dairy products.....	1,600	2,231	3,484	2,694	2,585	2,804	2,808
Fruits and vegetables.....	300	300	300	300	300	300	250
Poultry and eggs.....	720	720	810	792	985	869	1,029
Fur farming.....	833	833	767	952	843	1,196	1,265
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	106	21	21	21	39
Total.....	21,815	29,079	25,920	20,119	16,840	16,372	18,364
Nova Scotia—							
Field crops.....	42,486	63,357	47,847	29,557	24,140	20,505	16,786
Farm animals.....	4,654	5,074	4,122	2,235	2,089	1,774	1,956
Wool.....	1,207	955	544	278	338	306	363
Dairy products.....	2,632	3,719	10,973	9,272	8,744	9,487	9,500
Fruits and vegetables.....	10,000	10,000	12,451	15,000	13,500	7,776	7,142
Poultry and eggs.....	800	800	900	865	1,063	927	1,051
Fur farming.....	54	54	49	68	89	123	130
Maple products.....	40	45	45	29	28	28	43
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	20	28	28	28	29
Total.....	61,873	84,004	76,951	57,332	50,019	40,954	37,000
New Brunswick—							
Field crops.....	42,891	53,134	46,357	38,326	31,979	20,864	16,080
Farm animals.....	3,681	4,869	3,934	2,315	2,433	1,608	1,632
Wool.....	653	707	378	176	252	197	201
Dairy products.....	1,419	2,214	9,238	7,615	7,125	7,712	7,722
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,200	1,207	1,073	1,077	1,000	1,195	1,224
Poultry and eggs.....	960	960	1,080	885	1,496	1,042	1,119
Fur farming.....	55	55	127	149	183	249	264
Maple products.....	50	53	53	63	60	43	44
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	58	40	40	40	36
Total.....	50,909	63,199	62,298	50,646	44,568	32,950	28,322
Quebec—							
Field crops.....	276,777	309,963	330,251	219,154	165,160	133,137	139,359
Farm animals.....	40,862	37,683	31,250	20,262	18,325	15,339	16,779
Wool.....	3,956	3,351	1,979	1,203	1,185	1,077	1,277
Dairy products.....	58,004	68,432	72,982	59,437	58,274	63,165	63,250
Fruits and vegetables.....	8,000	7,820	7,865	7,272	7,555	7,315	6,000
Poultry and eggs.....	5,040	5,040	5,670	5,467	9,327	8,913	9,206
Fur farming.....	49	49	40	117	181	168	178
Maple products.....	4,418	6,396	6,747	4,319	4,188	3,483	4,011
Tobacco.....	2,320	6,780	2,640	613	1,790	1,575	1,315
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	1,038	372	372	372	467
Total.....	399,426	445,514	460,462	318,216	266,357	234,544	241,842

1.—Estimated Gross Annual Agricultural Revenue of Canada, by Provinces, 1918-1924—concluded.

("000" omitted.)

Items.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—							
Field crops.....	384,014	383,574	375,747	239,627	222,599	220,749	260,534
Farm animals.....	68,916	70,288	59,953	36,051	35,468	32,345	37,460
Wool.....	3,880	3,477	1,354	613	818	955	1,200
Dairy products.....	102,216	130,041	117,757	95,478	87,526	94,875	95,005
Fruits and vegetables.....	16,620	16,658	22,823	16,581	16,200	22,263	15,491
Poultry and eggs.....	14,400	14,400	16,200	19,966	24,108	25,367	26,881
Fur farming.....	11	11	52	66	124	238	252
Maple products.....	750	1,000	1,255	1,340	1,300	1,215	1,893
Tobacco.....	1,950	8,840	3,253	1,780	2,758	1,943	3,044
Flax fibre.....	2,286	5,524	434	—	—	—	—
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	5,539	3,647	3,647	3,647	2,448
Total.....	595,043	633,813	604,367	415,149	394,548	403,597	444,208
Manitoba—							
Field crops.....	180,508	182,097	133,990	72,136	98,078	62,717	136,025
Farm animals.....	13,781	12,990	9,342	5,738	2,728	5,082	7,122
Wool.....	504	529	171	71	82	73	106
Dairy products.....	11,420	13,092	15,349	12,474	12,593	13,647	13,666
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,702	1,240
Poultry and eggs.....	3,640	3,640	4,095	4,101	3,784	3,198	3,586
Fur farming.....	—	—	—	81	35	86	90
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	494	61	61	61	78
Total.....	211,753	214,248	165,341	96,562	119,261	86,566	161,913
Saskatchewan—							
Field crops.....	299,362	340,030	271,213	215,635	296,227	261,128	237,310
Farm animals.....	24,033	22,946	15,076	12,229	6,532	11,912	13,969
Wool.....	493	439	196	135	184	142	163
Dairy products.....	6,051	9,346	21,730	18,384	18,443	20,003	20,030
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400	2,461	2,109
Poultry and eggs.....	7,840	7,840	8,820	10,352	8,786	8,670	8,276
Fur farming.....	—	—	78	27	7	5	5
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	265	103	103	103	130
Total.....	339,179	382,001	318,778	258,265	331,682	304,424	281,992
Alberta—							
Field crops.....	113,072	158,044	204,292	82,780	94,947	151,040	159,760
Farm animals.....	33,164	26,353	16,054	16,065	8,133	11,584	16,867
Wool.....	1,243	1,102	445	377	231	264	272
Dairy products.....	10,387	14,620	18,257	14,645	14,794	16,031	16,052
Fruits and vegetables.....	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,860	1,330
Poultry and eggs.....	4,480	4,480	5,040	5,314	6,154	6,264	6,210
Fur farming.....	26	26	12	23	46	62	66
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	374	58	58	58	115
Total.....	163,872	206,125	245,974	120,762	125,863	187,163	200,672
British Columbia—							
Field crops.....	17,548	24,603	27,017	20,447	18,273	18,912	17,392
Farm animals.....	3,635	4,161	2,441	2,470	666	1,845	1,988
Wool.....	162	127	53	24	48	51	70
Dairy products.....	6,612	7,832	7,738	5,901	5,492	5,959	5,967
Fruits and vegetables.....	7,751	12,445	11,407	14,398	12,500	13,344	10,062
Poultry and eggs.....	2,120	2,120	2,385	3,621	3,112	3,397	3,478
Fur farming.....	20	20	15	16	30	48	50
Clover and grass seed.....	—	—	54	30	30	30	48
Total.....	37,848	51,308	51,110	46,907	40,151	43,586	39,055

The table shows that in 1924 the total estimated agricultural revenue of Canada was \$1,453,368,000, as compared with \$1,350,156,000 in 1923, \$1,389,289,000 in 1922, \$1,383,958,000 in 1921, \$2,011,201,000 in 1920 and \$2,109,291,000 in the peak year, 1919. The total for 1924, *viz.*, \$1,453,368,000, shows an increase as compared with 1923 of \$103,212,000, or 7.6 p.c., mainly attributable to a rise of over \$96,000,000 in the value of field crops. The revenue from animals shows a slight recovery, and other items have also increased.

Comparing the provinces for 1924, Ontario leads with a total value of \$444,208,000, and the provinces next in order are:—Saskatchewan, \$281,992,000; Quebec, \$241,842,000; Alberta, \$200,672,000; Manitoba, \$161,913,000; British Columbia, \$39,055,000; Nova Scotia, \$37,000,000; New Brunswick, \$28,322,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$18,364,000.

Wealth.—Table 2 shows approximately by provinces, for 1924, the gross agricultural wealth of the Dominion.

2.—Estimated Gross Agricultural Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, 1924.

("000" omitted.)

Provinces.	Lands.	Buildings.	Implements and Machinery.	Live Stock.	Poultry.	Animals on Fur Farms.	Agricultural Production.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	28,476	17,289	6,870	8,041	818	2,689	18,364	82,547
Nova Scotia.....	49,155	51,173	10,146	17,486	810	485	37,000	166,255
New Brunswick...	61,112	45,158	13,545	13,659	1,063	790	28,322	163,649
Quebec.....	546,666	285,530	111,940	114,418	7,103	936	241,842	1,308,435
Ontario.....	808,124	491,330	169,954	208,997	17,159	1,142	444,208	2,140,914
Manitoba.....	315,245	113,005	67,848	49,096	2,907	637	161,913	710,651
Saskatchewan....	877,042	216,398	176,676	124,546	5,708	111	281,992	1,682,473
Alberta.....	523,221	121,765	98,814	89,682	4,690	320	200,672	1,039,164
British Columbia..	107,020	41,036	9,379	15,219	2,176	284 ¹	39,055	214,169
Canada.....	3,316,061	1,332,684	665,172	641,144	42,434	7,394	1,453,368	7,508,257

¹ Including Yukon Territory, \$104,000.

The values of lands, buildings, implements and machinery for the census year 1921 are considerably more than the values previously used in these calculations, which were based upon the census of 1911. The increase for the three items during the decade amounted to \$1,115,986,000. There has, however, undoubtedly been a fall in the value of land during the last three years, consequent upon the fall in the prices of agricultural products and live stock, and there may also have been some change in the values of buildings, machinery and implements, but to what extent it is impossible to state. The estimates collected from crop correspondents of the value per acre of land, including buildings, show a drop in the value of land per acre from \$40 in 1921 to \$37 in 1924, resulting from decreases in most of the

provinces. The rates of change thus shown have been applied to the census data, with the result that the census figure of \$3,702,370,000, the value of land in 1921, becomes \$3,316,061,000 as the estimated value in 1924. The census values for buildings, machinery and implements in 1921 are applied without change to 1924.

Altogether, therefore, the gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1924 may be estimated at \$7,508,257,000, as compared with \$7,365,475,000 in 1923. The net increase of \$142,782,000 is made up by increases in the values of live stock, poultry, animals on fur farms and agricultural production, amounting to \$27,884,000, \$2,594,000, \$1,068,000 and \$111,236,000 respectively.

2.—Acreage, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops.

Total Areas and Values, 1919-1924.—Table 3 shows for Canada and the provinces the total estimated areas and values of field crops for the six years 1919 to 1924, and Table 4 the field crops of Canada, compared as to quantity and value for 1923 and 1924.

3.—Total Areas and Values of Field Crops in Canada, 1919-1924.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Canada.....	53,019,610	52,830,865	59,635,346	57,189,681	56,444,816	57,852,550
P.E. Island.....	526,628	536,105	552,184	543,069	507,979	527,758
Nova Scotia.....	1,011,144	919,547	807,858	789,096	682,538	698,013
New Brunswick.....	1,335,118	1,253,834	1,171,305	1,205,817	909,945	859,412
Quebec.....	7,973,021	7,905,987	8,051,989	7,435,300	6,650,158	6,736,300
Ontario.....	9,915,884	10,108,272	10,075,073	10,258,613	10,296,961	10,264,614
Manitoba.....	6,344,318	6,020,310	7,421,786	6,747,240	6,719,522	6,818,045
Saskatchewan.....	17,430,554	17,347,901	21,774,483	19,833,167	19,772,830	20,507,411
Alberta.....	8,170,971	8,389,521	9,417,870	10,005,623	10,530,824	11,049,683
British Columbia.....	342,002	349,388	362,798	371,756	374,059	391,314
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	1,537,170,100	1,455,244,050	931,863,670	962,293,200	899,226,200	995,235,900
P. E. Island.....	22,367,400	18,530,400	14,202,970	10,889,800	10,173,900	11,990,400
Nova Scotia.....	63,357,000	47,846,550	29,556,400	24,140,400	20,505,100	16,785,800
New Brunswick.....	53,134,400	46,357,300	38,325,400	31,979,000	20,864,300	16,080,000
Quebec.....	309,963,000	330,251,000	219,154,000	165,159,600	133,137,400	139,359,000
Ontario.....	383,573,900	375,746,900	239,627,400	222,599,400	220,748,900	260,534,000
Manitoba.....	182,097,200	133,989,900	72,135,500	98,078,000	62,716,700	136,025,000
Saskatchewan.....	340,029,800	271,213,000	215,635,000	296,227,200	261,127,900	237,310,000
Alberta.....	158,044,400	204,291,500	82,780,000	94,946,800	151,040,000	159,759,700
British Columbia.....	24,603,000	27,017,500	20,447,000	18,273,000	18,912,000	17,392,000

4.—Field Crops of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, 1923 and 1924.

("000" omitted.)

Field Crops.	Actual Value, 1924.	Value at prices of 1923.	Actual Value, 1923.	Increase(+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fall wheat.....	28,337	20,604	17,851	+ 10,486	+ 7,733	+ 2,753
Spring wheat.....	292,025	157,698	299,144	- 7,119	+ 34,327	- 41,446
All wheat.....	320,362	178,302	316,995	+ 3,367	+ 42,060	- 38,693
Oats.....	200,688	133,167	184,857	+ 15,831	+ 67,521	- 51,690
Barley.....	61,760	37,566	32,571	+ 29,189	+ 24,194	+ 4,995
Rye, fall.....	12,187	6,005	8,654	+ 3,533	+ 6,182	- 2,649
Rye, spring.....	1,492	698	2,686	- 1,194	+ 794	- 1,988
Peas.....	5,676	5,575	4,987	+ 689	+ 101	+ 588
Beans.....	3,307	3,179	2,773	+ 534	+ 128	+ 406
Buckwheat.....	10,149	9,594	8,192	+ 1,957	+ 555	+ 1,402
Mixed grains.....	22,626	18,988	17,655	+ 4,971	+ 3,638	+ 1,333
Flaxseed.....	18,849	17,169	12,644	+ 6,205	+ 1,680	+ 4,525
Corn for husking.....	14,227	10,990	12,466	+ 1,761	+ 3,237	- 1,476
Potatoes.....	47,956	57,567	56,398	- 8,442	- 9,611	+ 1,169
Turnips, etc.....	17,884	23,946	22,483	- 4,599	- 6,062	+ 1,463
Hay and clover.....	165,587	164,142	162,882	+ 2,705	+ 1,445	+ 1,260
Grain hay.....	46,133	17,312	15,064	+ 31,069	+ 28,821	+ 2,248
Alfalfa.....	14,705	14,557	11,914	+ 2,791	+ 148	+ 2,643
Fodder corn.....	29,380	26,547	24,605	+ 4,775	+ 2,833	+ 1,942
Sugar beets.....	2,268	2,164	1,401	+ 867	+ 104	+ 763
Total.....	995,236	727,468	899,227	+ 96,009	+267,768	- 171,759
Increase or decrease p.c.....	-	-	-	p.c. + 10.63	p.c. + 29.78	p.c. - 19.10

Field Crops.—In Table 5 are presented for Canada, by provinces, estimates of the area, yield, quality and value of the principal field crops for the years 1923 and 1924, with the five-year averages for the period 1919 to 1923. The estimates of 1924 are based upon statistics collected from about 117,000 farmers in June of that year under arrangements made between the Dominion and Provincial Governments.

Season of 1923-24.—For the second year in succession, the spring opened up late, and seeding in the Prairie Provinces was greatly delayed, especially in Manitoba, where, as a consequence, the area sown to wheat was less than in 1923 by more than 456,000 acres. In this province, however, the harvest returns were on the whole excellent, and were in marked contrast with those of 1923, when the crops suffered severely from rust. In Saskatchewan and Alberta the prevalence of drought reduced the yields, which were not only greatly inferior to those of 1923 but were also considerably below average. Bad weather during the threshing season had the effect of reducing the quality of the grain, which did not therefore grade so well as in 1923. On the other hand, the recovery in the prices of grain from the low levels to which they had sunk in 1923 came as a welcome offset to the lower yields.

Areas and Yields of Grain Crops.—The total yield of wheat in Canada for 1924 is now finally estimated at 262,097,000 bushels from 22,055,740 acres, as compared with 474,199,000 bushels from 21,886,146 acres in 1923, and with 326,258,640 bushels from 21,142,824 acres, the annual average for the five years 1919-23.

The total for 1924 consists of 22,294,000 bushels from 774,172 harvested acres of fall wheat, and of 239,803,000 bushels from 21,281,538 acres of spring wheat. The average yield per acre for all wheat in 1924 is 11.9 bushels, as compared with 21.7 bushels in 1923, and with 15.4 bushels, the annual average for the five years 1919-23. For fall wheat the average yield per acre in 1924 is 28.8 bushels, as against 23.8 bushels in 1923 and 22.8 bushels, the five-year average. For spring wheat the average for 1924 is 11.3 bushels, as compared with 21.6 bushels in 1923 and with 15.1 bushels, the five-year average. Oats yielded in 1924 the total of 405,976,000 bushels from 14,491,289 acres, as compared with 563,997,500 bushels from 14,387,807 acres in 1923, and with 481,313,220 bushels from 15,336,021 acres, the five-year average. The average yield per acre is 28 bushels, as against 39.3 bushels in 1923, and 31.4 bushels, the five-year average. Barley yielded 88,807,000 bushels from 3,407,441 acres, as compared with 76,997,800 bushels from 2,784,571 acres in 1923 and with 65,654,430 bushels from 2,675,437 acres, the five-year average. The average yields per acre were 26.1 bushels in 1924, 27.8 bushels in 1923 and 24.5 bushels, the five-year average. Flaxseed gave the total of 9,694,700 bushels from 1,276,667 acres in 1924, as compared with 7,139,500 bushels from 629,938 acres in 1923, and with 5,946,060 bushels from 849,968 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 7.6 bushels for 1924, as against 11.3 bushels in 1923 and 7 bushels, the five-year average. For the remaining cereal crops the total yields for 1924 were, in bushels, as follows, the corresponding totals for 1923 and for the five-year average being shown within parentheses:—rye, 13,750,900 (23,231,800, 19,714,852); peas 3,239,900 (2,898,200, 3,154,536); beans, 1,194,100 (1,041,700, 1,217,760); buckwheat, 11,412,000 (9,743,700, 9,440,100); mixed grains, 31,995,000 (29,750,500, 28,000,420); and corn for husking, 11,998,000 (13,608,000, 14,717,060).

Root and Fodder Crops.—The total yield of potatoes in 1924 is estimated at 56,648,000 cwt. from 561,628 acres, as compared with 55,497,000 cwt. from 560,942 acres in 1923, and with 66,258,736 cwt. from 709,952 acres, the five-year average, 1919-23. The average yield per acre in 1924 is 100.9 cwt. as compared with 99 cwt. in 1923 and with 93.3 cwt., the five-year average. Turnips, mangolds, etc., gave 40,597,000 cwt. from 197,920 acres, as against 38,116,500 cwt. from 194,512 acres in 1923, and with 47,200,980 cwt. from 250,805 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre is 205.1 cwt., as compared with 196 cwt. in 1923 and with 188.2 cwt., the five-year average. Sugar beets produced 334,000 tons from 36,080 acres in 1924, as against 216,200 tons from 22,450 acres in 1923 and 265,400 tons from 26,466 acres, the five-year average. The yield per acre was 9.28 tons in 1924, 9.60 tons in 1923 and 10.03 tons, the five-year average. The total yield of hay and clover in 1924 was 14,960,300 tons from 9,874,907 acres, as compared with 14,844,000 tons from 9,725,602 acres in 1923 and with 14,077,180 tons from 10,263,379 acres, the average. The yields per acre were 1.51 tons in 1924, 1.55 tons in 1923 and 1.37 tons, the average. Grain hay is estimated to have yielded, in 1924, 4,983,000 tons from 2,486,899 acres, an average yield per acre of 2 tons. Alfalfa yielded 1,256,800 tons from 473,507 acres in 1924, 1,028,600 tons from 391,116 acres in 1923 and 715,038 tons from 285,273 acres, the average. The yield per acre was 2.65 tons in 1924, the same as in 1923; the five-year average was 2.56 tons. Fodder corn yielded 5,740,700 tons from 718,879 acres in 1924, 5,320,800 tons from 659,070 acres in 1923 and 5,629,182 tons from 599,967 acres, the five-year average. The yields per acre were 7.99 tons in 1924, 8.10 tons in 1923 and 9.38 tons, the five-year average.

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—The total grain yields of the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are finally estimated as follows:—wheat, 235,694,000 bushels from 21,066,221 acres (452,260,000 bushels, 20,879,558 acres in 1923); oats, 223,325,000 bushels from 9,199,426 acres (391,756,000 bushels, 9,032,821 acres in 1923); barley, 70,630,000 bushels from 2,820,545 acres (59,778,200 bushels, 2,180,472 acres in 1923); rye, 11,126,000 bushels from 743,039 acres (20,842,000 bushels, 1,303,210 acres in 1923); flaxseed, 9,577,900 bushels from 1,265,895 acres (7,044,800 bushels, 620,172 acres in 1923).

Quality of Grain Crops.—The average weights in lb. per measured bushel for all Canada are reported as follows; the averages for 1923 and for the five-years 1919-23 are given within parentheses:—fall wheat 60.92 (60.23; 60.05); spring wheat 59.14 (58.55; 58.91); all wheat 59.29 (58.80; 59.12); oats 34.52 (35.55; 34.80); barley 47.02 (47.19; 46.97); rye 55.48 (54.61; 55.18); peas 59.98 (60; 59.91); beans 59.67 (59.09; 59.50); buckwheat 47.53 (47.80; 47.63); mixed grains 42.88 (44.19; 43.92); flaxseed 54.81 (54.63; 54.79); corn for husking 54.15 (55.29; 55.69).

Values of Field Crops.—The average prices per unit received by farmers in 1924 are estimated from the reports of crop correspondents as follows; the corresponding prices for 1923 and for the five-year average 1919-23 are given within parentheses:—per bushel: fall wheat, \$1.27 (92 cents, \$1.44); spring wheat, \$1.22 (66 cents, \$1.07); all wheat, \$1.22 (67 cents, \$1.09); oats, 49 cents (33, 46); barley, 70 cents (42, 66); rye, 99 cents (49, 76); peas, \$1.75 (\$1.72, \$2.19); beans, \$2.77 (\$2.66, \$3.41); buckwheat, 89 cents (84, \$1.08); mixed grains, 71 cents (59, 82); flaxseed, \$1.94 (\$1.77, \$2.20); corn for husking, \$1.19 (92 cents, \$1.02): per cwt.: potatoes, 85 cents (\$1.02, \$1.32); turnips, etc., 44 cents (59, 75); per ton: hay and clover, \$11.07 (\$10.97, \$18.65); alfalfa, \$11.70 (\$11.58, \$16.81); grain hay, \$9.25 (\$3.47 in 1923); fodder corn, \$5.12 (\$4.62, \$6.27); sugar beets, \$6.79 (\$6.48, \$9.44).

The total values of field crops are estimated as follows, the corresponding values for 1923 and for the five-year average, 1919-23, being given within parentheses:—wheat, \$320,362,000 (\$316,994,700, \$356,885,800); oats, \$200 688,000 (\$184,857,400, \$222,784,020); barley, \$61,760,000 (\$32,570,700, \$43,262,370); rye, \$13,678,700 (\$11,339,900, \$14,953,610); peas, \$5,676,000 (\$4,987,400, \$6,903,720); beans, \$3,306,900 (\$2,773,000, \$4,155,100); buckwheat, \$10,149,000 (\$8,191,700, \$10,192,220); mixed grains, \$22,626,000 (\$17,654,800, \$23,013,664); flaxseed, \$18,849,300 (\$12,643,900, \$13,066,550); corn for husking, \$14,227,000 (\$12,466,000, \$14,993,220); potatoes, \$47,956,000 (\$56,397,800, \$87,512,580); turnips, mangolds, etc., \$17,884,000 (\$22,485,100, \$35,232,180); hay and clover, \$165,587,000 (\$162,882,000, \$262,495,120); alfalfa, \$14,705,000 (\$11,944,000, \$12,021,580); fodder corn, \$29,380,000 (\$24,605,000, \$35,312,780); sugar beets, \$2,268,000 (\$1,401,000, \$2,505,540); grain hay, \$16,133,000 (\$15,063,800). The aggregate value of all field crops in 1924 is \$995,235,900, compared with \$899,226,200 for 1923, an increase of \$96,009,700, caused mainly by the higher prices per bushel for grain on smaller yields, and also to a large extent by the increased value of grain hay in Alberta, which for 1924 is placed at \$43,695,000, as compared with \$12,562,000 in 1923.

Notes.—The preliminary estimates of the chief cereal crops of 1925, as of date Nov. 10, 1925, are as follows: fall wheat, 22,921,000 bus.; spring wheat 399,105,000 bus.; all wheat 422,026,000 bus. (the largest crop on record except 1923); oats 521,922,000; barley 113,118,000 bus. (the largest on record). Preliminary estimates of the chief root and fodder crops, as of date Nov. 16, 1925, are as follows: hay and clover 15,902,000 tons; fodder corn 5,413,000 tons; potatoes 44,497,000 cwt.; turnips, mangolds, etc., 35,622,000 cwt.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—						
Fall wheat.....1923	815,706	23·8	19,315,000	60·23	0·92	17,850,900
1924	774,172	28·8	22,294,000	60·92	1·27	28,337,000
Average.....1919-23	783,167	22·8	17,853,280	60·05	1·44	25,728,480
Spring wheat.....1923	21,070,440	21·6	454,884,000	58·55	0·66	299,143,800
1924	21,281,538	11·3	239,803,000	59·14	1·22	292,025,000
Average.....1919-23	20,359,657	15·1	308,405,360	58·91	1·07	331,157,320
All wheat.....1923	21,886,146	21·7	474,199,000	58·80	0·67	316,994,700
1924	22,055,710	11·9	262,097,000	59·29	1·22	320,362,000
Average.....1919-23	21,142,824	15·4	326,258,640	59·12	1·09	356,885,800
Oats.....1923	14,387,807	39·3	563,997,500	35·55	0·33	184,857,400
1924	14,491,289 ¹	28·0	405,976,000	34·52	0·49	200,688,000
Average.....1919-23	15,336,021	31·4	481,313,220	34·80	0·46	222,784,020
Barley.....1923	2,784,571	27·8	76,997,800	47·19	0·42	32,570,700
1924	3,407,441	26·1	88,807,000	47·02	0·70	61,760,000
Average.....1919-23	2,675,437	24·5	65,654,430	46·97	0·66	43,262,370
Fall rye.....1923	1,097,982	16·3	17,769,000	54·52	0·49	8,654,200
1924	770,416	16·0	12,330,000	55·63	0·99	12,187,000
Spring rye.....1923	350,160	15·5	5,462,800	54·68	0·49	2,685,700
1924	120,398	11·8	1,420,900	55·37	1·05	1,491,700
All rye.....1923	1,448,142	16·0	23,231,800	54·61	0·49	11,339,900
1924	890,814	15·4	13,750,900	55·48	0·99	13,678,700
Average.....1919-23	1,359,748	14·5	19,714,852	55·18	0·76	14,953,610
Peas.....1923	169,330	17·0	2,898,200	60·00	1·72	4,987,400
1924	179,509	18·0	3,239,900	59·98	1·75	5,676,000
Average.....1919-23	191,534	16·5	3,154,536	59·91	2·19	6,903,720
Beans.....1923	63,151	16·5	1,041,700	59·09	2·66	2,773,000
1924	71,936	16·6	1,194,100	59·67	2·77	3,306,900
Average.....1919-23	72,254	16·9	1,217,760	59·50	3·41	4,155,100
Buckwheat.....1923	440,121	22·3	9,743,700	47·80	0·84	8,191,700
1924	442,263	25·8	11,412,000	47·53	0·89	10,149,000
Average.....1919-23	411,014	23·0	9,444,100	47·63	1·08	10,192,220
Mixed grains.....1923	843,757	35·3	29,750,500	44·19	0·59	17,654,800
1924	848,078	37·7	31,995,000	42·88	0·71	22,626,000
Average.....1919-23	839,588	33·3	28,000,420	43·92	0·82	23,013,664
Flaxseed.....1923	629,938	11·3	7,139,500	54·63	1·77	12,643,900
1924	1,276,667	7·6	9,694,700	54·81	1·94	18,849,300
Average.....1919-23	849,968	7·0	5,946,060	54·79	2·20	13,066,580
Corn for husking.....1923	317,729	42·8	13,608,000	55·29	0·92	12,466,000
1924	295,015	40·7	11,998,000	54·15	1·19	14,227,000
Average.....1919-23	297,850	49·4	14,717,060	55·69	1·02	14,993,220

¹ Including 455,992 acres not productive of grain in Alberta.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Canada—con.						
Potatoes.....1923	560,942	99.0	55,497,000	—	1.02	56,397,800
1924	561,628	100.9	56,648,000	—	0.85	47,956,000
Average.....1919-23	709,952	93.3	66,258,736	—	1.32	87,512,580
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	194,512	196.0	38,116,500	—	0.59	22,483,100
1924	197,920	205.1	40,597,000	—	0.44	17,884,000
Average.....1919-23	250,805	188.2	47,200,980	—	0.75	35,232,180
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1923	9,725,602	1.55	14,844,900	—	10.97	162,882,000
1924	9,874,907	1.51	14,960,300	—	11.07	165,587,000
Average.....1919-23	10,263,379	1.37	14,077,180	—	18.65	262,495,120
Grain hay ¹1923	1,920,432	2.25	4,336,100	—	3.47	15,063,800
1924	2,486,899	2.00	4,983,000	—	9.25	46,133,000
Average.....1919-23	431,133	2.26	975,620	—	6.09	5,942,360
Alfalfa.....1923	391,116	2.65	1,028,600	—	11.58	11,914,000
1924	473,507	2.65	1,256,800	—	11.70	14,705,000
Average.....1919-23	285,273	2.50	715,038	—	16.81	12,021,580
Fodder corn.....1923	659,070	8.10	5,320,800	—	4.62	24,605,000
1924	718,879	7.99	5,740,700	—	5.12	29,380,000
Average.....1919-23	599,967	9.38	5,629,182	—	6.27	35,312,780
Sugar beets.....1923	22,450	9.60	216,200	—	6.48	1,401,000
1924	36,080	9.28	334,000	—	6.79	2,268,000
Average.....1919-23	26,466	10.03	265,400	—	9.44	2,505,540
		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Prince Edward Island—						
Spring wheat.....1923	30,756	15.3	575,000	59.23	1.14	654,800
1924	28,642	18.7	535,000	60.02	1.59	850,000
Average.....1919-23	34,118	17.1	582,860	58.69	1.61	940,400
Oats.....1923	167,891	35.0	5,881,100	36.76	0.44	2,564,700
1924	169,137	29.9	5,065,000	36.37	0.59	3,004,000
Average.....1919-23	179,666	31.9	5,733,020	34.59	0.58	3,297,140
Barley.....1923	7,464	27.5	205,000	49.56	0.74	152,500
1924	5,201	26.5	138,000	48.71	0.98	135,000
Average.....1919-23	5,839	26.6	155,140	48.78	1.01	157,330
Peas.....1923	199	24.0	4,800	58.00	2.50	12,000
1924	165	24.5	4,000	56.75	2.00	8,000
Average.....1919-23	268	19.7	5,280	58.40	2.51	13,260
Buckwheat.....1923	2,852	28.8	82,300	47.40	0.90	74,400
1924	2,088	23.4	49,000	47.68	1.00	49,000
Average.....1919-23	3,327	24.8	82,420	47.20	1.08	89,060

¹ Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—con.						
Mixed grains.....1923	17,859	41·3	737,900	43·20	0·57	420,500
1924	22,931	33·4	765,900	42·72	0·75	574,400
Average.....1919-23	17,472	37·6	656,400	42·22	0·83	546,824
Potatoes.....1923	31,400	87·0	2,732,000	—	0·65	1,776,000
1924	37,173	155·4	5,776,000	—	0·44	2,558,000
Average.....1919-23	35,286	87·2	3,078,280	—	0·89	2,730,640
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	8,628	250·0	2,157,000	—	0·30	647,000
1924	9,847	237·2	2,336,000	—	0·30	701,000
Average.....1919-23	9,688	263·7	2,554,720	—	0·46	1,162,840
Hay and clover.....1923	240,381	1·35	321,300	—	12·00	3,856,000
1924	251,926	1·48	371,800	—	11·00	4,090,000
Average.....1919-23	247,045	1·33	329,620	—	19·00	6,267,440
Fodder corn.....1923	549	5·65	3,100	—	5·00	16,000
1924	648	6·33	4,100	—	5·00	21,000
Average.....1919-23	483	8·55	4,132	—	6·77	27,960
Nova Scotia—						
Spring wheat.....1923	12,737	18·8	239,000	59·03	1·33	320,300
1924	9,236	18·1	168,000	59·17	1·61	271,000
Average.....1919-23	19,714	18·9	372,100	58·84	2·06	766,060
Oats.....1923	113,015	34·3	3,879,000	34·57	0·72	2,803,600
1924	115,771	33·3	3,856,000	34·28	0·78	2,988,000
Average.....1919-23	139,719	32·5	4,542,040	34·24	0·87	3,964,380
Barley.....1923	7,130	29·0	207,100	47·73	1·08	225,000
1924	7,122	26·1	186,000	47·17	1·05	195,000
Average.....1919-23	9,670	27·6	266,720	47·40	1·40	373,520
Rye.....1923	146	18·8	2,700	56·00	1·00	2,700
1924	189	18·6	3,500	56·00	1·05	3,700
Average.....1919-23	455	22·4	10,192	54·70	1·49	15,210
Peas.....1923	521	18·5	9,600	60·56	2·50	24,000
1924	517	19·3	10,000	59·67	2·22	22,000
Average.....1919-23	975	19·7	19,196	58·21	3·48	66,820
Beans.....1923	1,993	17·3	34,400	59·33	3·00	103,000
1924	1,565	19·2	30,000	59·30	3·75	112,500
Average.....1919-23	3,912	16·6	64,820	58·82	5·12	332,040
Buckwheat.....1923	7,952	23·8	188,300	47·67	1·15	216,500
1924	7,338	22·8	168,000	47·20	1·11	186,000
Average.....1919-23	11,301	23·3	263,840	47·44	1·28	337,200
Mixed grains.....1923	3,486	34·3	119,000	46·56	0·90	107,000
1924	3,548	32·1	113,900	44·47	1·12	127,600
Average.....1919-23	5,499	29·7	163,240	44·55	1·18	191,940

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Nova Scotia—con.						
Potatoes.....1923	27,567	120.0	3,311,000	—	1.21	4,014,000
1924	29,052	107.1	3,112,000	—	0.60	1,867,000
Average.....1919-23	43,388	105.9	4,595,080	—	1.50	6,907,200
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	12,382	203.0	2,514,000	—	0.60	1,508,000
1924	12,643	234.4	2,963,000	—	0.50	1,482,000
Average.....1919-23	18,843	236.3	4,453,800	—	0.91	4,053,400
Hay and clover.....1923	494,547	tons. 1.80	tons. 890,200	—	per ton. 12.50	11,128,000
1924	510,017	1.58	808,000	—	11.75	9,494,000
Average.....1919-23	586,937	1.67	981,180	—	20.35	19,966,400
Fodder corn.....1923	1,062	10.00	10,600	—	5.00	53,000
1924	1,015	7.30	7,400	—	5.00	37,000
Average.....1919-23	1,624	8.45	13,720	—	7.79	106,920
New Brunswick—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat.....1923	14,460	19.0	275,000	59.13	1.67	458,700
1924	11,616	14.2	205,000	59.29	1.78	364,000
Average.....1919-23	26,048	16.8	437,080	59.10	2.06	901,800
Oats.....1923	225,695	31.0	7,007,400	35.44	0.56	3,939,100
1924	205,244	28.8	5,902,000	34.96	0.64	3,751,000
Average.....1919-23	287,783	29.3	8,434,000	34.56	0.68	5,745,740
Barley.....1923	5,596	29.8	166,500	48.08	0.98	163,200
1924	5,069	30.0	150,000	47.22	1.00	150,000
Average.....1919-23	8,177	24.0	196,940	47.60	1.18	233,400
Rye.....1923	103	30.0	3,000	—	1.10	3,300
1924	283	26.0	7,400	56.00	1.50	11,000
Average.....1919-23	353	18.7	6,600	—	1.30	8,640
Peas.....1923	1,497	15.3	22,800	59.73	2.66	60,600
1924	1,229	17.0	20,900	60.50	2.22	46,000
Average.....1919-23	2,678	14.5	38,700	60.11	2.69	104,180
Beans.....1923	1,851	14.8	27,300	57.94	4.35	118,800
1924	1,246	19.6	24,400	60.00	3.50	85,000
Average.....1919-23	3,673	16.0	59,080	59.14	4.19	247,800
Buckwheat.....1923	43,010	25.0	1,076,100	48.19	0.85	909,800
1924	38,285	26.2	1,004,000	47.20	0.77	771,000
Average.....1919-23	57,687	24.1	1,391,580	47.79	1.16	1,621,000
Mixed grains.....1923	2,434	29.0	70,600	44.33	0.79	55,800
1924	2,351	32.4	76,200	44.00	0.75	57,000
Average.....1919-23	3,769	29.7	111,920	43.99	1.02	114,600
Potatoes.....1923	45,522	cwt. 132.8	cwt. 6,043,000	—	per cwt. 1.00	6,023,000
1924	46,231	155.8	7,203,000	—	0.42	3,025,000
Average.....1919-23	69,823	111.4	7,781,500	—	1.23	9,607,040

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield. per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
New Brunswick—con.						
Turnips, mangolds, etc..... 1923	10,799	194.0	2,095,000	—	0.76	1,592,000
1924	10,657	213.9	2,280,000	—	0.25	570,000
Average..... 1919-23	17,811	184.1	3,279,740	—	0.72	2,345,020
Hay and clover..... 1923	555,105	1.15	638,800	—	per ton. 11.50	7,346,000
1924	534,752	1.11	595,000	—	12.00	7,140,000
Average..... 1919-23	692,548	1.24	859,500	—	19.66	16,898,260
Fodder corn..... 1923	3,876	10.00	38,800	—	5.00	194,000
1924	2,449	9.00	22,000	—	5.00	110,000
Average..... 1919-23	4,853	7.32	35,540	—	8.57	304,600
Quebec—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Spring wheat..... 1923	74,478	16.0	1,194,000	59.00	1.47	1,758,000
1924	69,000	16.4	1,132,000	59.38	1.66	1,879,000
Average..... 1919-23	174,655	16.3	2,843,000	59.03	2.12	6,022,600
Oats..... 1923	1,819,920	26.8	48,845,000	36.00	0.57	28,026,000
1924	1,838,000	27.7	50,913,000	35.75	0.64	32,584,000
Average..... 1919-23	2,157,152	26.5	57,144,200	35.89	0.76	43,285,800
Barley..... 1923	124,771	23.3	2,895,000	47.75	0.91	2,629,000
1924	124,000	23.7	2,939,000	48.09	1.00	2,939,000
Average..... 1919-23	180,271	23.0	4,154,200	47.24	1.24	5,133,200
Rye..... 1923	13,499	15.0	201,000	55.50	1.24	249,700
1924	13,000	15.0	195,000	56.05	1.41	275,000
Average..... 1919-23	23,824	17.0	406,320	54.81	1.63	662,420
Peas..... 1923	40,874	15.3	625,000	60.25	2.63	1,646,000
1924	40,000	15.4	616,000	59.92	2.50	1,540,000
Average..... 1919-23	62,548	15.2	952,400	60.12	3.04	2,894,600
Beans..... 1923	15,692	18.8	294,000	59.75	3.09	907,000
1924	15,000	16.7	251,000	59.71	3.00	753,000
Average..... 1919-23	30,563	18.5	565,500	59.53	3.77	2,134,400
Buckwheat..... 1923	156,031	21.8	3,385,000	48.25	0.96	3,264,000
1924	154,000	24.3	3,742,000	48.53	1.00	3,742,000
Average..... 1919-23	159,138	23.4	3,727,400	47.49	1.22	4,529,000
Mixed grains..... 1923	112,210	27.3	3,071,000	44.50	0.81	2,486,000
1924	112,000	27.4	3,069,000	44.89	0.90	2,762,000
Average..... 1919-23	144,242	26.8	3,860,800	44.35	1.06	4,109,000
Flaxseed..... 1923	3,000	8.7	26,000	54.00	2.41	62,700
1924	2,800	8.5	24,000	54.60	2.25	54,000
Average..... 1919-23	8,988	10.6	95,720	53.70	3.48	333,580
Corn for husking..... 1923	32,394	23.0	747,000	55.50	1.54	1,148,000
1924	31,400	27.3	857,000	54.33	1.52	1,303,000
Average..... 1919-23	44,660	30.5	1,361,800	55.12	1.49	2,034,800

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—con.						
Potatoes.....1923	157,817	118·8	18,761,000	—	1·02	19,177,000
1924	159,000	105·3	16,743,000	—	0·96	16,073,000
Average.....1919-23	242,483	104·2	25,269,040	—	1·37	34,542,200
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	33,948	193·3	6,563,000	—	0·83	5,425,000
1924	33,600	161·1	5,413,000	—	0·70	3,789,000
Average.....1919-23	61,391	164·2	10,080,800	—	0·94	9,465,000
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1923	3,952,301	1·45	5,665,800	—	11·00	62,297,000
1924	4,031,000	1·51	6,087,000	—	11·00	66,957,000
Average.....1919-23	4,193,298	1·29	5,415,960	—	20·23	109,557,800
Alfalfa.....1923	21,940	2·15	47,200	—	7·50	354,000
1924	21,500	1·90	41,000	—	8·50	349,000
Average.....1919-23	27,626	2·11	58,400	—	16·67	973,800
Fodder corn.....1923	91,283	8·55	782,100	—	4·75	3,708,000
1924	92,000	9·35	860,000	—	5·07	4,360,000
Average.....1919-23	92,452	8·15	753,620	—	7·77	5,854,800
Ontario—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1923	717,307	23·1	16,599,000	60·22	0·96	15,902,900
1924	722,366	29·6	21,397,000	60·94	1·27	27,179,000
Average.....1919-23	706,905	23·1	16,320,780	60·04	1·47	24,012,680
Spring wheat.....1923	111,601	17·4	1,938,000	58·61	0·97	1,886,000
1924	101,401	19·2	1,949,000	59·02	1·30	2,532,000
Average.....1919-23	203,446	15·8	3,214,500	58·09	1·74	5,600,600
All wheat.....1923	828,908	22·4	18,537,000	59·59	0·96	17,788,900
1924	823,767	28·3	23,346,000	60·22	1·27	29,711,000
Average.....1919-23	910,351	21·5	19,535,280	59·15	1·52	29,613,280
Oats.....1923	2,967,417	34·9	103,485,000	33·94	0·44	45,850,000
1924	2,891,990	39·5	114,249,000	35·08	0·51	58,794,000
Average.....1919-23	2,930,172	34·1	99,930,660	33·16	0·54	54,415,260
Barley.....1923	452,490	29·9	13,523,000	46·93	0·60	8,063,000
1924	439,177	33·2	14,570,000	48·57	0·77	11,287,000
Average.....1919-23	480,420	28·1	13,487,670	46·72	0·82	11,050,640
Rye.....1923	123,354	16·3	2,011,000	54·90	0·79	1,592,200
1924	126,641	18·2	2,300,000	55·40	1·01	2,331,000
Average.....1919-23	134,418	16·2	2,171,100	55·12	1·06	2,303,680
Peas.....1923	117,409	17·3	2,031,000	59·96	1·43	2,912,000
1924	130,989	18·8	2,456,000	60·00	1·54	3,771,000
Average.....1919-23	113,071	16·9	1,915,020	59·93	1·73	3,316,800
Beans.....1923	41,127	15·4	634,000	58·28	2·38	1,508,200
1924	52,047	16·5	857,000	59·53	2·65	2,271,000
Average.....1919-23	30,660	15·4	470,700	59·62	2·67	1,255,860

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Ontario—con.						
Buckwheat.....1923	230,276	21·8	5,012,000	47·08	0·74	3,727,000
1924	240,552	26·8	6,449,000	47·00	0·84	5,401,000
Average.....1919-23	179,561	22·2	3,978,860	47·38	0·91	3,615,960
Mixed grains.....1923	648,934	36·8	23,881,000	43·08	0·59	13,970,500
1924	645,622	40·9	26,403,000	42·56	0·69	18,149,000
Average.....1919-23	606,014	35·2	21,357,440	43·32	0·78	16,595,900
Flaxseed.....1923	6,766	10·2	68,700	47·96	1·11	76,200
1924	6,619	11·8	78,000	52·30	1·64	128,000
Average.....1919-23	10,725	10·0	107,680	53·32	2·28	245,060
Corn for husking.....1923	285,335	45·0	12,861,000	54·88	0·88	11,318,000
1924	263,615	42·3	11,141,000	54·14	1·16	12,924,000
Average.....1919-23	253,190	52·7	13,355,260	55·85	0·97	12,958,420
Potatoes.....1923	164,682	cwt. 69·8	cwt. 11,479,200	—	per cwt. 1·27	14,559,800
1924	169,145	88·6	14,980,000	—	0·88	13,278,000
Average.....1919-23	163,286	69·1	11,278,644	—	1·50	16,980,000
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	102,091	207·0	21,125,500	—	0·48	10,047,100
1924	108,196	224·4	24,283,000	—	0·32	7,772,000
Average.....1919-23	110,811	204·1	22,621,880	—	0·55	12,456,420
Hay and clover.....1923	3,596,484	tons. 1·60	tons. 5,799,400	—	per ton. 10·80	62,671,000
1924	3,545,856	1·58	5,615,000	—	10·83	60,803,000
Average.....1919-23	3,553,161	1·43	5,073,920	—	17·31	87,852,800
Alfalfa.....1923	299,610	2·65	788,400	—	11·39	8,980,000
1924	381,258	2·80	1,068,000	—	11·35	12,119,000
Average.....1919-23	201,550	2·57	517,576	—	15·89	8,221,880
Fodder corn.....1923	409,628	8·90	3,651,000	—	4·46	16,284,000
1924	403,060	9·87	3,977,000	—	4·91	19,527,000
Average.....1919-23	427,103	10·19	4,352,230	—	5·76	25,071,800
Sugar beets.....1923	22,450	9·60	216,200	—	6·48	1,401,000
1924	36,080	9·28	334,000	—	6·79	2,268,090
Average.....1919-23	26,466	10·00	265,400	—	9·44	2,505,540
Manitoba—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	—
Spring wheat.....1923	2,915,915	12·3	35,804,000	54·97	0·67	23,989,000
1924	2,459,408	16·9	41,464,000	57·65	1·24	51,415,000
Average.....1919-23	3,025,722	14·1	42,685,260	57·78	1·30	55,296,000
Oats.....1923	1,834,504	32·0	58,704,000	34·09	0·30	17,611,000
1924	1,953,337	36·2	70,729,000	34·21	0·47	33,243,000
Average.....1919-23	1,926,742	30·9	59,586,900	34·09	0·43	25,789,000
Barley.....1923	1,156,212	22·3	25,726,000	45·20	0·37	9,519,000
1924	1,372,803	29·8	40,923,000	46·85	0·70	28,646,000
Average.....1919-23	980,233	22·2	21,788,000	45·59	0·59	12,788,200

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.		Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
		acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Manitoba—con.							
Fall rye.....	1923	284,987	14.0	3,990,000	54.29	0.52	2,075,000
	1924	263,417	20.7	5,450,000	56.47	1.00	5,450,000
Spring rye.....	1923	52,541	12.0	630,000	52.94	0.52	328,000
	1924	27,156	15.7	425,000	55.30	1.00	425,000
All rye.....	1923	337,528	13.8	4,620,000	53.77	0.52	2,403,000
	1924	290,573	20.2	5,875,000	56.09	1.00	5,875,000
Average.....	1919-23	292,892	14.8	4,334,140	54.73	0.83	3,581,020
Peas.....	1923	1,062	18.0	19,000	60.00	1.50	28,500
	1924	1,057	17.0	18,000	60.00	2.00	36,000
Average ¹	1919-23	5,462	14.4	78,500	60.00	2.06	161,350
Mixed grains.....	1923	14,076	22.5	317,000	46.67	0.38	120,000
	1924	14,708	30.0	441,000	42.33	0.57	251,000
Average.....	1919-23	19,441	23.7	460,200	44.25	1.11	512,800
Flaxseed.....	1923	139,519	10.0	1,395,000	55.65	1.89	2,637,000
	1924	323,813	10.5	3,403,000	54.73	1.94	6,602,000
Average.....	1919-23	94,344	9.2	870,360	55.13	2.20	1,915,540
Potatoes.....	1923	28,524	cwt. 68.5	cwt. 1,942,000	—	per cwt. 0.92	1,787,000
	1924	28,713	69.1	1,984,000	—	1.04	2,063,000
Average.....	1919-23	36,881	78.1	2,880,084	—	1.05	3,034,660
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....	1923	4,987	102.0	570,000	—	0.75	428,000
	1924	4,619	99.0	457,000	—	0.73	334,000
Average.....	1919-23	5,495	103.6	569,510	—	0.97	549,620
Hay and clover.....	1923	243,616	tons. 1.50	tons. 365,000	—	per ton. 8.00	2,920,000
	1924	301,123	1.77	532,000	—	10.00	5,320,000
Average.....	1919-23	235,959	1.57	370,160	—	12.73	4,713,580
Grain hay.....	1923	3,690	2.00	7,400	—	3.00	22,200
Alfalfa.....	1923	7,566	2.50	19,000	—	10.00	190,000
	1924	7,715	2.19	17,000	—	10.00	170,000
Average.....	1919-23	5,342	2.42	12,942	—	15.97	206,720
Fodder corn.....	1923	32,323	7.00	226,000	—	4.70	1,062,000
	1924	60,176	5.73	345,000	—	6.00	2,070,000
Average.....	1919-23	22,476	6.72	151,160	—	8.48	1,282,800
Saskatchewan—							
Spring wheat.....	1923	12,791,000	bush. 21.3	bush. 271,622,000	59.20	per bush. 0.65	176,554,000
	1924	13,033,000	10.2	132,918,000	59.32	1.21	160,831,000
Average.....	1919-23	11,865,687	15.4	182,583,660	59.60	1.00	183,244,600
Oats.....	1923	4,898,771	44.5	218,075,000	36.45	0.25	54,519,000
	1924	4,942,465	19.7	97,345,000	33.82	0.43	41,858,000
Average.....	1919-23	5,124,593	32.1	164,400,400	35.62	0.34	56,710,200

¹Four-year average, 1922 missing.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	sh.	lb.	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—con.						
Barley.....1923	640,402	30.0	19,278,200	47.87	0.35	6,747,000
.....1924	953,851	18.2	17,360,000	46.19	0.63	10,937,000
Average.....1919-23	557,238	25.3	14,120,940	47.44	0.50	7,039,320
Fall rye.....1923	385,876	14.5	5,601,000	54.49	0.45	2,520,000
.....1924	105,986	17.3	1,836,000	53.80	0.95	1,744,000
Spring rye.....1923	183,048	16.8	2,981,000	55.43	0.45	1,341,000
.....1924	72,108	9.3	671,000	54.99	0.95	639,000
All rye.....1923	568,924	15.0	8,582,000	54.84	0.45	3,861,000
.....1924	178,094	14.1	2,507,000	54.12	0.95	2,382,000
Average.....1919-23	608,217	14.1	8,565,400	55.75	0.64	5,464,400
Peas.....1923	2,030	27.3	55,000	60.00	1.66	91,300
.....1924	1,613	16.6	27,000	60.00	2.00	54,000
Average.....1919-23	2,848	19.6	55,880	60.40	2.64	147,780
Beans.....1923	872	25.0	22,000	60.00	3.00	66,000
.....1924	891	8.0	7,000	60.00	2.00	14,000
Average.....1919-23	1,330	14.1	19,480	60.00	3.02	58,760
Mixed grains.....1923	29,494	32.0	944,000	49.10	0.30	283,000
.....1924	29,513	22.3	658,000	45.00	0.57	375,000
Average.....1919-23	24,476	31.7	776,600	44.76	0.67	516,600
Flaxseed.....1923	465,653	11.8	5,493,800	56.00	1.75	9,614,000
.....1924	927,082	6.6	6,119,000	54.87	1.95	11,932,000
Average.....1919-23	685,909	6.7	4,599,560	55.02	2.17	10,000,800
Potatoes.....1923	47,368	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 4,370,000	—	per cwt. 0.83	3,632,000
.....1924	44,516	48.0	2,137,000	—	1.54	3,291,000
Average.....1919-23	56,313	90.4	5,091,000	—	1.20	6,120,600
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	5,235	111.8	585,000	—	0.91	532,000
.....1924	5,364	37.3	200,000	—	1.64	328,000
Average.....1919-23	9,320	121.2	1,118,600	—	1.66	1,852,600
Hay and clover.....1923	251,350	tons. 1.70	tons. 425,100	—	per ton. 8.00	3,423,000
.....1924	297,788	1.36	405,000	—	8.71	3,528,000
Average.....1919-23	256,985	1.43	367,720	—	10.52	3,869,400
Grain hay.....1923	3,886	2.50	9,700	—	8.00	77,600
Alfalfa.....1923	6,032	2.65	16,000	—	8.00	128,000
.....1924	6,119	1.64	10,000	—	14.00	140,000
Average.....1919-23	8,860	2.22	19,680	—	17.73	349,000
Fodder corn.....1923	61,813	4.95	304,800	—	5.25	1,600,000
.....1924	87,115	3.18	277,000	—	5.92	1,640,000
Average.....1919-23	29,325	6.08	179,420	—	8.12	1,457,000
Alberta—						
Fall wheat.....1923	84,260	bush. 28.0	bush. 2,359,000	60.00	per bush. 0.65	1,534,000
.....1924	36,479	14.1	515,000	60.66	1.20	619,000
Average.....1919-23	62,506	19.3	1,203,800	60.53	0.97	1,172,200

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per bushel.	Total Value.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	lb.	\$	\$
Alberta—con.						
Spring wheat.....1923	5,088,383	28.0	142,475,000	61.47	0.65	92,609,000
1924	5,537,334	11.0	60,797,000	59.73	1.20	72,956,000
Average.....1919-23	4,978,364	15.1	74,974,200	61.04	1.03	77,175,000
All wheat.....1923	5,172,643	28.0	144,834,000	61.44	0.65	94,143,000
1924	5,573,813	11.0	61,312,000	59.75	1.20	73,575,000
Average.....1919-23	5,040,870	15.1	76,178,000	61.02	1.03	78,347,200
Oats.....1923	2,299,546	50.0	114,977,000	38.08	0.24	27,595,000
1924	2,303,624 ¹	24.0	55,251,000	33.70	0.41	22,653,000
Average.....1919-23	2,536,572	30.7	79,100,800	37.24	0.35	27,786,000
Barley.....1923	383,858	38.5	14,774,000	48.39	0.33	4,889,000
1924	493,891	25.0	12,347,000	46.50	0.59	7,285,000
Average.....1919-23	445,003	25.2	11,194,000	47.81	0.55	6,129,920
Fall rye.....1923	303,765	20.3	6,167,000	55.00	0.40	2,467,000
1924	274,372	10.0	2,744,000	55.42	0.97	2,662,000
Spring rye.....1923	92,993	15.8	1,473,000	56.27	0.40	589,000
All rye.....1923	396,758	19.3	7,640,000	55.59	0.40	3,056,000
1924	274,372	10.0	2,744,000	55.42	0.97	2,662,000
Average.....1919-23	293,448	13.9	4,083,800	55.52	0.67	2,727,800
Peas.....1923	3,306	22.0	73,000	61.00	1.41	103,000
1924	1,659	18.0	30,000	60.00	2.00	60,000
Average.....1919-23	2,351	19.2	45,220	60.20	1.94	87,600
Beans.....1923	559	11.0	6,000	60.00	2.00	12,000
1924	461	8.0	3,700	60.00	2.00	7,400
Average.....1919-23	798	15.0	11,940	60.00	3.55	42,360
Mixed grains.....1923	11,228	41.8	469,000	44.25	0.42	113,000
1924	13,445	24.6	331,000	—	0.63	209,000
Average.....1919-23	13,951	32.4	451,400	46.35	0.60	271,200
Flaxseed.....1923	15,000	10.4	156,000	55.50	1.63	254,000
1924	15,000	3.7	55,900	56.00	1.90	106,300
Average.....1919-23	50,002	5.4	272,740	55.67	2.10	571,600
Potatoes.....1923	39,960	cwt. 119.0	cwt. 4,759,000	—	per cwt. 0.60	2,846,000
1924	31,469	93.7	2,949,000	—	0.95	2,802,000
Average.....1919-23	44,537	97.3	4,332,664	—	1.07	4,642,640
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	9,254	114.0	1,055,000	—	1.00	1,055,000
1924	6,559	230.0	1,509,000	—	1.23	1,856,000
Average.....1919-23	10,309	106.4	1,096,930	—	1.47	1,614,280
Hay and clover.....1923	245,178	tons. 1.65	tons. 402,000	—	per ton. 6.00	2,410,000
1924	256,795	1.09	280,000	—	10.00	2,800,000
Average.....1919-23	361,721	1.14	413,300	—	14.83	6,127,440

¹Including 455,992 acres not productive of grain.

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—continued.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per ton.	Total Value.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	lb.	\$	\$
Alberta—con.						
Grain hay.....1923	1,861,033	2.25	4,187,000	—	3.00	12,562,000
.....1924	2,427,303	2.00	4,855,000	—	9.00	43,695,000
Alfalfa.....1923	38,548	2.70	101,000	—	12.00	1,249,000
.....1924	39,812	1.90	76,000	—	14.00	1,064,000
Average.....1919-23	27,309	2.22	60,540	—	16.80	1,016,800
Fodder corn.....1923	53,953	4.65	251,000	—	3.00	753,000
.....1924	67,472	2.92	197,000	—	5.00	985,000
Average.....1919-23	17,027	5.18	88,120	—	4.72	416,300
British Columbia—		bush.	bush.		per bush.	
Fall wheat.....1923	14,139	25.3	357,000	60.38	1.16	414,000
.....1924	15,327	24.9	382,000	59.91	1.41	539,000
Average.....1919-23	13,756	23.9	328,700	60.23	1.65	543,000
Spring wheat.....1923	31,110	24.5	762,000	60.00	1.20	914,000
.....1924	31,901	19.9	635,000	60.10	1.46	927,000
Average.....1919-23	31,903	22.3	712,700	59.93	1.70	1,210,260
All wheat.....1923	45,249	24.8	1,119,000	60.14	1.19	1,328,000
.....1924	47,228	21.5	1,017,000	60.03	1.44	1,466,000
Average.....1919-23	45,659	22.8	1,041,400	59.98	1.68	1,753,860
Oats.....1923	61,048	51.5	3,144,000	34.92	0.62	1,949,000
.....1924	71,721	37.2	2,666,000	35.10	0.68	1,813,000
Average.....1919-23	53,622	45.5	2,441,200	35.84	0.73	1,790,500
Barley.....1923	6,648	33.5	223,000	48.75	0.82	183,000
.....1924	6,327	30.6	194,000	48.52	0.96	186,000
Average.....1919-23	8,586	33.9	290,820	48.72	1.23	356,840
Rye.....1923	7,833	22.0	172,000	54.33	1.00	172,000
.....1924	7,662	15.5	119,000	56.57	1.17	139,000
Average.....1919-23	6,141	22.4	137,300	54.72	1.39	190,440
Peas.....1923	2,432	24.0	58,000	60.67	1.90	110,000
.....1924	2,280	25.5	53,000	60.00	2.40	139,000
Average.....1919-23	2,424	24.8	60,040	59.62	2.39	143,600
Beans.....1923	1,057	23.0	24,000	—	2.40	58,000
.....1924	726	28.3	21,000	60.00	3.05	64,000
Average.....1919-23	1,318	19.9	26,240	60.13	3.20	83,880
Mixed grains.....1923	4,036	35.0	141,000	—	0.70	99,000
.....1924	3,960	34.6	137,000	45.50	0.88	121,000
Average.....1919-23	4,724	34.4	162,420	45.33	0.95	154,800
Flax seed.....1924	1,353	10.9	14,800	55.00	1.80	27,000
Potatoes.....1923	18,102	cwt. 116.0	cwt. 2,099,800	—	per cwt. 1.23	2,583,000
.....1924	16,329	108.0	1,764,000	—	1.70	2,999,000
Average.....1919-23	17,955	108.7	1,952,444	—	1.50	2,947,600

5.—Area, Yield, Quality and Value of Principal Field Crops in Canada, 1923-1924 and Five-Year Average, 1919-1923—concluded.

Field Crops.	Area.	Yield per acre.	Total Yield.	Weight per measured bushel.	Average price per cwt.	Total Value.
	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	lb.	\$	\$
British Columbia—con.						
Turnips, mangolds, etc.....1923	7,188	202.0	1,452,000	—	0.86	1,249,000
1924	6,435	179.7	1,156,000	—	0.91	1,052,000
Average.....1919-23	7,227	197.2	1,425,000	—	1.22	1,733,000
		tons.	tons.		per ton.	
Hay and clover.....1923	146,640	2.30	337,300	—	20.25	6,831,000
1924	145,650	1.83	266,500	—	20.47	5,455,000
Average.....1919-23	135,725	1.96	265,820	—	27.24	7,242,000
Grain hay.....1923	51,823	2.55	132,000	—	18.20	2,402,000
1924	59,596	2.15	128,000	—	19.05	2,438,000
Average.....1919-23	57,411	2.35	134,800	—	25.30	3,410,000
Alfalfa.....1923	17,420	3.10	54,000	—	18.75	1,013,000
1924	17,103	2.62	44,800	—	19.26	863,000
Average.....1919-23	14,586	3.15	45,900	—	27.31	1,253,380
Fodder corn.....1923	4,583	11.65	53,400	—	17.50	935,000
1924	4,944	10.35	51,200	—	12.30	630,000
Average.....1919-23	4,624	11.07	51,240	—	15.42	790,600

Acreage under Pasture.—Table 6 gives the estimated acreage under pasture, by provinces, in Canada for the years 1919 to 1924.

6.—Estimated Acreage under Pasture in Canada, 1919-1924.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
P.E. Island.....	233,982	247,360	250,098	241,598	237,576	248,760
Nova Scotia.....	1,177,099	1,075,827	955,030	935,916	816,934	829,097
New Brunswick.....	723,972	663,012	613,030	553,312	461,524	470,455
Quebec.....	3,893,777	3,869,696	4,016,725	3,630,678	3,602,472	3,600,000
Ontario.....	3,499,802	3,432,620	3,401,998	3,401,033	3,472,642	3,317,532
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	198,955	199,604	240,001
Saskatchewan.....	831,592	784,234	678,815	472,143	456,691	333,393
Alberta.....	—	—	—	202,356	196,239	230,725
British Columbia.....	61,220	61,942	61,508	58,577	89,419	71,736
Indian Reserves.....	—	—	—	—	34,042	35,992
Total.....	10,421,444	10,134,691	9,977,204	9,694,568	9,567,143	9,377,691

The estimates are based upon the returns collected in June of each year. For 1922 to 1924 they include all the provinces, and for the previous years all except Manitoba and Alberta. For 1923 and 1924 the acreage in pasture on the Indian Reserves is also given. In British Columbia the range pasture in 1924 is estimated at 1,123,388 acres, as compared with 1,232,763 acres in 1923, 1,216,764 acres in 1922, 891,249 acres in 1921 and 847,720 acres in 1920.

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1917 to 1924, with Decennial Average for the years 1914-1923.

Field Crops.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Ten-year average, 1914-23.
Canada—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	21.5	19.0	23.8	24.0	21.5	21.3	23.8	28.8	23.0
Spring wheat.....	15.5	10.8	9.5	14.0	12.8	17.8	20.8	11.3	15.8
All wheat.....	15.8	11.0	10.0	14.5	13.0	17.8	21.0	11.9	16.0
Oats.....	30.3	28.8	26.3	33.5	25.3	33.8	39.3	28.0	32.2
Barley.....	23.0	24.5	21.3	24.8	21.3	27.8	27.8	26.1	24.8
Rye.....	18.3	15.3	13.5	17.5	11.8	15.5	16.0	15.4	15.7
Peas.....	15.3	13.3	14.8	19.0	14.3	18.0	17.0	18.0	16.6
Beans.....	13.8	15.5	16.5	17.5	17.5	16.3	16.5	16.6	16.0
Buckwheat.....	18.0	20.8	23.5	23.8	22.8	22.5	22.3	25.8	21.8
Mixed grains.....	32.5	38.8	31.0	40.0	25.8	35.5	35.3	37.7	34.0
Flaxseed.....	6.5	5.8	5.0	5.6	7.8	8.9	11.3	7.6	8.3
Corn for husking.....	33.0	56.8	61.0	49.3	50.3	43.3	42.8	40.7	49.0
Potatoes.....	cwt. 73.0	cwt. 85.2	cwt. 92.0	cwt. 102.4	cwt. 91.8	cwt. 81.6	cwt. 99.0	cwt. 100.9	cwt. 88.7
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 145.4	tons. 188.8	tons. 177.0	tons. 200.5	tons. 173.8	tons. 196.1	tons. 196.0	tons. 205.1	tons. 191.2
Hay and clover.....	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4
Fodder corn.....	7.3	9.5	9.8	9.6	10.8	9.0	8.1	8.0	9.2
Sugar beets.....	8.4	10.0	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.3
Alfalfa.....	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5
Prince Edward Island—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	14.5	20.0	17.0	12.0	16.8	21.3	15.3	18.7	18.0
Oats.....	32.3	34.5	34.0	27.8	27.0	35.8	35.0	29.9	30.2
Barley.....	28.5	28.5	29.0	24.5	23.3	29.0	27.5	26.5	27.7
Peas.....	14.0	16.0	16.0	16.5	23.5	21.0	24.0	24.5	19.4
Buckwheat.....	29.0	21.8	20.8	23.5	24.8	27.3	28.8	23.4	25.8
Mixed grains.....	38.3	44.5	44.0	33.8	29.3	37.8	41.3	33.4	39.1
Potatoes.....	cwt. 105.0	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 75.0	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 97.0	cwt. 74.8	cwt. 87.0	cwt. 155.4	cwt. 96.0
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 252.7	tons. 260.3	tons. 259.2	tons. 241.0	tons. 285.2	tons. 285.0	tons. 250.0	tons. 237.2	tons. 253.2
Hay and clover.....	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Fodder corn.....	7.0	5.3	12.0	8.0	10.0	7.5	5.7	6.3	8.7
Nova Scotia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	15.8	22.3	19.5	19.5	15.5	20.3	18.8	18.1	19.4
Oats.....	29.3	37.3	36.0	30.3	28.8	33.3	34.3	33.3	32.2
Barley.....	24.8	30.0	31.3	26.0	23.0	27.3	29.0	26.1	27.7
Rye.....	15.0	14.5	29.5	15.0	14.3	20.3	18.8	18.6	19.5
Peas.....	14.3	18.8	20.0	20.5	16.8	22.0	18.5	19.3	19.3
Beans.....	17.8	16.3	12.8	18.5	19.3	19.0	17.3	19.2	16.7
Buckwheat.....	21.0	22.0	25.3	22.3	20.5	24.0	23.8	22.8	23.3
Mixed grains.....	24.0	36.0	37.5	32.5	30.0	30.5	34.3	32.1	31.3
Potatoes.....	cwt. 105.0	cwt. 114.5	cwt. 96.6	cwt. 122.3	cwt. 98.3	cwt. 97.1	cwt. 120.0	cwt. 107.1	cwt. 108.5
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 175.5	tons. 195.6	tons. 268.9	tons. 215.9	tons. 247.5	tons. 215.6	tons. 203.0	tons. 234.4	tons. 219.5
Hay and clover.....	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Fodder corn.....	9.2	9.5	9.5	8.0	6.5	7.6	10.0	7.3	8.7
Alfalfa.....	3.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Brunswick—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	12.0	19.0	17.5	15.8	15.3	17.5	19.0	14.2	17.2
Oats.....	22.5	31.5	30.3	29.5	25.0	30.8	31.0	28.8	29.2
Barley.....	22.0	24.8	26.8	23.8	17.0	25.0	29.8	30.0	24.1
Peas.....	15.0	14.8	14.8	15.0	12.8	14.3	15.3	17.0	16.0
Beans.....	19.5	15.5	16.5	16.3	12.8	18.0	14.8	19.6	16.1
Buckwheat.....	19.5	20.8	25.0	22.8	22.3	25.0	25.0	26.2	23.2
Mixed grains.....	19.5	32.5	33.8	29.8	23.5	31.0	29.0	32.4	30.1
Potatoes.....	cwt. 89.9	cwt. 95.1	cwt. 85.7	cwt. 118.8	cwt. 129.8	cwt. 98.5	cwt. 132.8	cwt. 155.8	cwt. 109.1
Turnips, etc.....	tons. 150.3	tons. 175.0	tons. 183.3	tons. 176.5	tons. 174.8	tons. 198.7	tons. 194.0	tons. 213.9	tons. 178.8
Hay and clover.....	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.4
Fodder corn.....	9.0	4.5	5.0	8.0	7.0	7.5	10.0	9.0	7.0
Quebec—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	14.0	17.3	16.8	17.0	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	16.3
Oats.....	21.8	27.3	26.8	30.3	21.3	27.8	26.8	27.7	26.6
Barley.....	18.5	24.0	22.8	25.3	21.3	22.8	23.3	23.7	22.9
Rye.....	16.8	16.3	17.3	18.8	17.3	15.5	15.0	15.0	16.8
Peas.....	12.0	15.5	15.0	17.0	14.8	14.3	15.3	15.4	15.0
Beans.....	15.0	17.0	19.8	18.0	18.8	17.0	18.8	16.7	17.5

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1917 to 1924, with Decennial Average for the years 1914-1923—con.

Field Crops.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Ten-year average, 1914-23.
Quebec—con.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Buckwheat.....	16.5	20.8	24.0	25.8	23.3	22.5	21.8	24.3	22.1
Mixed grains.....	21.3	27.0	27.0	29.3	24.0	26.8	27.3	27.4	26.4
Flaxseed.....	8.3	11.3	9.8	11.5	11.5	10.0	8.7	8.5	10.5
Corn for husking.....	24.3	21.8	41.0	29.8	29.5	28.0	23.0	27.3	28.0
Potatoes.....	cwt. 48.0	cwt. 88.2	cwt. 108.9	cwt. 111.3	cwt. 97.5	cwt. 82.4	cwt. 118.8	cwt. 105.3	cwt. 94.2
Turnips, etc.....	112.3	147.8	158.8	164.7	159.5	158.2	193.3	161.1	190.9
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.3	tons. 1.0	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.3
Fodder corn.....	8.5	7.3	8.3	8.0	9.0	7.3	8.6	9.4	8.0
Alfalfa.....	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.1
Ontario—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	21.5	19.5	24.3	24.3	22.0	21.9	23.1	29.6	23.1
Spring wheat.....	19.5	23.3	15.6	16.8	12.5	16.9	17.4	19.2	18.1
All wheat.....	21.3	21.3	21.2	22.3	20.1	21.3	22.4	28.3	22.1
Oats.....	36.5	45.0	29.3	44.9	23.4	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.6
Barley.....	31.0	36.8	23.1	34.4	22.0	32.2	29.9	33.2	30.0
Rye.....	17.8	16.0	15.8	17.7	14.5	16.4	16.3	18.2	16.7
Peas.....	16.8	21.0	14.3	20.2	13.6	19.7	17.3	18.8	17.0
Beans.....	11.8	13.8	12.6	16.7	16.1	15.6	15.4	16.5	14.7
Buckwheat.....	18.8	20.5	22.8	22.3	22.7	21.6	21.8	26.8	21.0
Mixed grains.....	37.8	44.3	31.4	44.2	26.2	38.5	36.8	40.9	36.4
Flaxseed.....	13.0	12.3	9.4	10.7	8.9	10.7	10.2	11.8	11.0
Corn for husking.....	37.3	66.8	68.6	53.0	54.0	46.5	45.0	42.3	52.7
Potatoes.....	cwt. 80.2	cwt. 70.0	cwt. 57.8	cwt. 92.0	cwt. 56.3	cwt. 70.7	cwt. 69.8	cwt. 88.6	cwt. 69.2
Turnips, etc.....	170.5	230.2	173.8	242.2	175.7	222.6	207.0	224.4	196.4
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.3	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.3	tons. 1.1	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.5
Fodder corn.....	7.5	10.4	10.1	10.4	11.4	10.1	8.9	9.9	9.6
Sugar beets.....	8.4	10.0	9.8	11.4	9.5	9.2	9.6	9.3	9.3
Alfalfa.....	2.7	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6
Manitoba—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	22.3	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spring wheat.....	16.8	16.3	14.3	13.9	11.2	19.3	11.3	16.9	15.2
All wheat.....	16.8	16.3	14.3	13.9	11.2	19.3	11.3	16.9	15.2
Oats.....	30.3	31.8	31.3	30.8	22.3	40.3	32.0	36.2	31.2
Barley.....	22.5	25.3	19.3	21.0	18.9	29.8	22.3	29.8	22.9
Rye.....	17.3	16.3	13.8	15.5	13.8	16.8	13.8	20.2	15.2
Mixed grains.....	31.0	23.3	25.0	21.3	19.9	30.0	22.5	30.0	25.1
Flaxseed.....	9.0	10.0	9.0	7.9	8.8	11.0	10.0	10.5	9.4
Potatoes.....	cwt. 63.6	cwt. 111.0	cwt. 75.6	cwt. 55.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 96.0	cwt. 68.5	cwt. 69.1	cwt. 79.0
Turnips, etc.....	92.6	125.9	92.1	72.7	115.7	145.3	102.0	99.0	109.1
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.0	tons. 1.0	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.8	tons. 1.5	tons. 1.8	tons. 1.5
Fodder corn.....	4.9	5.5	6.8	4.4	7.2	7.5	7.0	5.7	6.0
Alfalfa.....	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.3
Saskatchewan—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Spring wheat.....	14.3	10.0	8.5	11.3	13.8	20.3	19.8	10.2	15.5
Oats.....	27.3	21.5	23.1	27.7	30.0	35.3	44.5	19.7	31.8
Barley.....	21.0	17.0	18.2	20.3	26.8	29.0	30.0	18.2	23.7
Rye.....	18.8	11.5	10.5	14.7	11.3	18.0	15.0	14.1	16.3
Peas.....	17.3	20.0	18.0	14.5	19.3	22.5	27.3	16.6	20.2
Mixed grains.....	32.0	21.0	35.0	33.5	30.0	29.3	32.0	22.3	30.6
Flaxseed.....	6.3	5.0	4.8	5.0	7.5	8.8	11.8	6.6	8.2
Potatoes.....	cwt. 79.9	cwt. 69.8	cwt. 102.0	cwt. 76.5	cwt. 105.9	cwt. 72.3	cwt. 92.3	cwt. 48.0	cwt. 80.8
Turnips, etc.....	77.8	112.9	128.9	150.5	84.8	112.3	111.8	37.3	141.9
Hay and clover.....	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.2	tons. 1.1	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.6	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.7	tons. 1.4	tons. 1.4
Fodder corn.....	2.0	5.7	12.5	3.8	11.4	4.9	5.0	3.2	5.6
Alfalfa.....	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.3	3.0	1.9	2.7	1.6	2.1
Alberta—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	20.5	15.0	15.8	18.8	17.3	13.0	28.0	14.1	21.3
Spring wheat.....	18.3	6.0	8.0	20.5	10.3	11.3	28.0	11.0	16.7
All wheat.....	18.3	6.0	8.0	20.5	10.4	11.3	28.0	11.0	16.8
Oats.....	34.0	22.8	23.8	37.3	22.0	22.0	50.0	24.0	33.7
Barley.....	22.0	16.5	25.5	26.5	20.5	16.5	38.5	25.0	24.7
Rye.....	20.5	17.3	14.0	21.3	9.0	10.3	19.3	10.0	24.4

7.—Annual Average Yields per acre of Field Crops for Canada and by Provinces from 1917 to 1924, with Decennial Average for the years 1914-1923—concluded.

Field Crops.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Ten-year average, 1914-23.
Alberta—con.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Peas.....	17.5	18.0	18.0	17.0	24.0	11.6	22.0	18.0	18.9
Mixed grains.....	25.8	21.5	36.3	30.0	22.8	25.5	41.8	24.6	28.9
Flaxseed.....	7.0	5.0	2.8	7.0	6.0	4.0	10.4	3.7	7.6
Potatoes.....	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Turnips, etc.....	90.9	42.3	107.9	99.6	95.1	65.8	119.0	93.7	88.7
Hay and clover.....	103.8	94.3	110.8	130.9	76.8	86.8	114.0	230.0	106.4
Fodder corn.....	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Alfalfa.....	1.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.7	1.1	1.2
	1.0	5.5	5.6	4.3	10.0	5.3	4.7	2.9	4.9
	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.2
British Columbia—	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Fall wheat.....	31.8	24.8	24.8	19.3	27.3	23.0	25.3	24.9	25.7
Spring wheat.....	28.5	22.0	22.0	18.8	24.5	22.0	24.5	19.9	23.7
All wheat.....	29.0	22.5	22.8	19.0	25.3	22.3	24.8	21.5	24.3
Oats.....	53.8	39.8	47.3	34.8	48.8	43.8	51.5	37.2	50.8
Barley.....	29.3	26.5	33.0	37.8	34.8	29.3	33.5	30.6	33.5
Peas.....	23.8	21.5	23.0	26.0	25.0	25.8	24.0	25.5	25.7
Mixed grains.....	40.0	21.5	36.5	36.0	34.0	31.0	35.0	34.6	36.5
Potatoes.....	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Turnips, etc.....	99.9	136.8	102.0	99.0	105.6	120.0	116.0	108.0	114.8
Hay and clover.....	172.4	211.0	182.5	217.5	183.0	200.0	202.0	179.7	203.1
Fodder corn.....	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Alfalfa.....	1.9	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.3	1.8	2.1
	7.0	10.1	11.5	11.5	9.9	11.0	11.7	10.4	10.7
	2.6	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.7	3.0	3.1	2.6	3.1

Grain Yields of the Prairie Provinces.—Final figures of the acreage and yield of the grain crops of the three Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) are given for 1924 in Table 8, together with comparative data for 1922 and 1923.

8.—Areas and Yields of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye and Flaxseed in the three Prairie Provinces, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Prairie Provinces—						
Wheat.....	21,223,448	20,879,558	21,066,221	375,194,000	452,260,000	235,694,000
Oats.....	8,564,212	9,032,821	9,199,426	289,660,000	391,756,000	223,325,000
Barley.....	1,983,292	2,180,472	2,820,545	53,612,000	59,778,200	70,630,000
Rye.....	1,926,117	1,303,210	743,039	29,429,000	20,842,000	11,126,000
Flaxseed.....	555,043	620,172	1,265,895	4,901,700	7,044,800	9,577,900
Manitoba—						
Wheat.....	3,125,556	2,915,915	2,459,408	60,051,000	35,804,000	41,464,000
Oats.....	1,851,603	1,834,504	1,953,337	74,433,000	53,704,000	70,729,000
Barley.....	968,783	1,156,212	1,372,803	28,863,000	25,726,000	40,923,000
Rye.....	421,603	337,528	290,573	7,078,000	4,620,000	5,875,000
Flaxseed.....	66,680	139,519	323,813	734,000	1,395,000	3,403,000
Saskatchewan—						
Wheat.....	12,332,297	12,791,000	13,033,000	250,167,000	271,622,000	132,918,000
Oats.....	5,098,104	4,898,771	4,942,465	179,708,000	218,075,000	97,345,000
Barley.....	636,456	640,402	953,851	18,511,000	19,278,200	17,360,000
Rye.....	900,931	568,924	178,094	16,164,000	8,582,000	2,507,000
Flaxseed.....	466,177	465,653	927,082	4,079,000	5,493,800	6,119,000
Alberta—						
Wheat.....	5,765,595	5,172,643	5,573,813	64,976,000	144,834,000	61,312,000
Oats.....	1,614,500	2,299,546	2,303,624	35,519,000	114,977,000	55,251,000
Barley.....	378,053	383,858	493,891	6,238,000	14,774,000	12,347,000
Rye.....	603,533	396,758	274,372	6,187,000	7,640,000	2,744,000
Flaxseed.....	22,186	15,000	15,000	88,700	156,000	55,900

Quality of Grain Crops, 1914-1924.—Table 9 gives for Canada the average weight per measured bushel for each of the principal grain crops from 1914 to 1924 with the ten-year average for the period 1914-23.

9.—Quality of Grain Crops, as indicated by Average Weight per Measured Bushel, 1914-1924.

Crops.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Ten-year average, 1914-23.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Fall wheat.....	59.61	59.71	59.52	59.37	61.19	61.20	60.14	58.77	59.91	60.23	60.92	59.97
Spring wheat.....	59.46	60.31	56.51	59.48	58.69	58.53	59.07	58.10	60.31	58.55	59.14	58.90
All wheat.....	59.49	60.19	57.10	59.46	59.41	59.12	59.35	58.11	60.24	58.80	59.29	59.13
Oats.....	35.31	36.61	33.86	33.55	35.61	34.16	35.62	32.97	35.68	35.55	34.52	34.89
Barley.....	47.22	48.26	45.66	46.97	47.24	46.32	47.62	46.05	47.66	47.19	47.02	47.02
Rye.....	55.47	56.32	54.95	53.44	55.60	55.09	55.44	55.06	55.71	54.61	55.48	55.17
Peas.....	60.53	60.74	59.88	59.81	59.93	59.60	60.44	59.42	60.08	60.00	59.98	60.04
Beans.....	60.21	59.61	60.00	59.70	58.67	59.99	59.73	59.30	59.39	59.09	59.67	59.57
Buckwheat.....	48.20	48.02	46.35	46.49	47.41	47.23	47.95	47.35	47.80	47.80	47.53	47.46
Mixed grains.....	45.51	44.98	43.13	44.41	46.39	44.83	44.65	41.62	44.23	44.19	42.88	44.40
Flax.....	52.49	55.28	54.99	54.73	53.72	55.14	54.79	54.34	55.04	54.63	54.81	54.52
Corn for husking.....	56.62	56.32	56.51	56.18	53.97	-	56.45	55.56	55.45	55.29	54.15	55.82

The table shows that in 1924 fall wheat, 60.92 lb., was superior to that of 1923, 60.23 lb., and to the ten-year average of 59.97 lb. During the eleven-year period the weight has been above average for five years and below it for six years. For spring wheat, 59.14 lb., the weight is above that of the previous year, 58.55 lb., and also above the average of 58.90 lb. The weight has been above the average for six years, and below it for five years. For all wheat the weight in 1924, 59.29 lb., is above both that of 1923 and the average. It has been above average in seven years and below in four years. Oats, 34.52 lb., are below 1923, 35.55 lb., and below the average of 34.89 lb. They are above average in six years and below it in five years. Barley, 47.02 lb., compares with 47.19 lb. in 1923, and with 47.02 lb., the average. It is above average in six years, and equal or below in five years. For the remaining crops the averages for 1924 are as follows, the number of times the average was exceeded being placed within parentheses:—rye 55.48 lb. (6); peas 59.98 lb. (4); beans 59.67 lb. (7); buckwheat 47.53 lb. (6); mixed grains 42.88 lb. (6); flax 54.81 lb. (8); corn for husking 54.15 lb. (5).

Stocks of Grain in Canada.—Table 10 shows the quantities of grain in farmers' hands on July 31, 1925, as compared with Aug. 31, 1923, and Aug. 31, 1924, the Canadian crop year having been changed for statistical purposes to end with July 31 instead of Aug. 31. Adding the stocks in the elevators and flour mills, Table 11 shows the total quantities of grain in store at the close of each of the years ended Aug. 31, 1923, and July 31, 1924 and 1925.

10.—Stocks of Grain in Farmers' Hands on Aug. 31, 1923, Aug. 30, 1924, and July 31, 1925.

Grains.	Total production in 1922.	In farmers' hands, Aug. 31, 1923.	Total pro- duction in 1923.	In farmers' hands, Aug. 31, 1924.	Total pro- duction in 1924.	In farmers' hands, July 31, 1925.	
	000 bush.	p.c. bush.	000 bush.	p.c. bush.	000 bush.	p.c. bush.	
Wheat.....	399,788	0.36	1,440,000	1.05	7,365,131	1.02	2,795,000
Barley.....	71,895	1.04	1,176,000	1.00	1,281,565	1.00	1,714,000
Oats.....	491,239	3.42	16,788,000	5.51	34,218,757	5.84	23,722,000
Rye.....	32,378	0.34	110,200	1.80	417,100	1.45	294,500
Flaxseed.....	5,000	0.05	1,800	1.78	60,754	0.39	38,200

11.—Stocks of Grain in Canada on Aug. 31, 1923, and July 31, 1924 and 1925.

NOTE.—For 1924, the quantities in farmers' hands relate to Aug. 31 instead of July 31.

Quantities in	Wheat.			Barley.		
	Aug. 31, 1923.	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.	Aug. 31, 1923.	July 31, 1924.	July 31, 1925.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Farmers' hands.....	1,440,900	7,363,431	2,709,000	1,176,900	1,281,365	1,714,900
Country Elevators in West..	2,376,734	4,705,715	2,719,268	434,658	499,268	335,651
Terminal Elevators in Western Inspection Division.....	1,614,911	15,502,563	10,398,993	305,999	1,131,749	918,702
Public Elevators in East....	1,059,272	7,191,395	4,820,264	930,457	256,889	783,280
Flour Mills (estimated).....	2,500,000	4,539,382	2,000,000	59,000	70,306	36,000
Transit.....	2,758,178	5,856,333	3,835,171	479,662	238,342	768,134
Total.....	11,749,995	45,158,819	26,482,696	3,366,676	3,477,919	4,556,667
	Oats.			Rye.		
Farmers' hands.....	16,788,000	34,218,757	23,722,000	110,200	417,100	204,500
Country Elevators in West..	1,418,017	3,391,997	1,952,352	288,574	213,653	53,776
Terminal Elevators.....	697,090	7,307,187	3,370,761	1,003,738	1,766,084	749,215
Public Elevators in East....	1,468,696	3,905,595	2,519,756	1,226,236	78,477	169,773
Flour mills (estimated).....	800,000	1,001,643	580,000	725	2,635	4,000
Transit.....	639,679	2,273,720	2,874,336	678,597	80,680	137,920
Total.....	21,811,482	52,098,899	35,019,205	3,308,070	2,558,629	1,319,184
				Flaxseed.		
Farmers' hands.....				2,800	63,754	38,200
Country Elevators in West.....				38,416	69,844	100,339
Terminal Elevators.....				151,329	328,743	1,296,960
Public Elevators in East.....				—	—	57,643
Transit.....				10,545	36,168	47,272
Total.....				203,090	498,509	1,540,414

As shown by Table 11, about 26,483,000 bushels of wheat, 4,557,000 bushels of barley, 35,019,000 bushels of oats, 1,319,000 bushels of rye and 1,540,000 bushels of flaxseed constituted the stocks in Canada on July 31, 1925. For wheat, oats and rye the quantities are less than they were at the end of July, 1924, this being due to the smaller crop of 1924. Similarly, barley and flaxseed show a larger amount on hand, the crop for 1924 being larger.

Table 12 gives the results of inquiries as to the quantities of wheat and wheat flour expressed as wheat, in Canada on Mar. 31, 1925, with the corresponding figures for 1921 to 1924.

12.—Stocks of Wheat in Canada, March 31, 1921-1925.

Wheat in	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	35,802,362	58,338,581	69,620,269	111,589,019	68,554,516
Flour mills.....	3,635,818	4,000,000	7,000,000	6,000,000	5,000,000
Transit by rail.....	7,119,983	10,998,505	8,396,782	14,149,019	8,304,440
Farmers' hands.....	48,919,000	41,649,000	54,771,000	70,755,000	39,225,000
Total.....	95,477,163	114,986,086	139,788,051	202,493,038	121,083,956

Table 13 gives for oats, barley and flaxseed the stocks in Canada on Mar. 31, 1925, as compared with the corresponding date of the previous year.

13.—Stocks in Canada of Oats, Barley and Flaxseed, March 31, 1924 and 1925.

Grain in	Oats.		Barley.		Flaxseed.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Elevators.....	31,312,455	30,221,113	5,260,842	10,047,295	1,755,026	4,689,650
Flour mills.....	1,100,000	1,000,000	130,000	70,000	—	—
Transit by rail.....	2,740,933	3,731,575	3,235,692	1,244,305	112,739	699,026
Farmers' hands.....	248,363,000	148,533,000	21,492,000	18,969,000	2,397,400	1,118,000
Total.....	283,516,388	183,485,688	30,118,534	30,330,600	4,265,165	6,306,676

Distribution of Wheat and Oat Crops.—The distribution of the wheat crop of Canada for each of the two years ended July 31, 1924 and 1925, is calculated in Table 14.

14.—Distribution of the Canadian Wheat Crops of 1923 and 1924.

NOTE.—Flour is expressed as wheat on the basis of one barrel of flour, weighing 196 lb., being equal to 4½ bushels of wheat. For similar calculations extending over a series of years both for wheat and oats, see the Year Book 1920, p. 75, and the April issues of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for each of the years 1920 to 1925.

Items.	Crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Items.	Crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over Sept. 1, 1923:			Exports as grain.....	289,190	146,958
Aug. 1, 1924.....	8,932	45,159	Exports as flour.....	53,959	45,764
Gross production.....	474,199	262,097	Total exports.....	343,149	192,722
Loss in cleaning.....	11,902	—	Retained for seed.....	38,658	38,425
Grain not merchantable...	19,365	12,001	Milled for food.....	41,250	41,250
Net production.....	442,902	—	Carried over July 31, 1924-		
Imports.....	424	619	25.....	26,267	26,482
Available for distribution..	452,258	—	Balance fed on farms or otherwise disposed of..	2,664	—

Table 15 presents similar data in respect of oats. The bulk of this crop is consumed as food for live stock, and the table shows approximately how the remaining portion of the crop is disposed of, including the quantities exported as grain, oatmeal and rolled oats, the quantity retained for seed and the quantity milled for home consumption, representing chiefly oatmeal and rolled oats used for human food. The carry-over represents grain in the elevators, in farmers' hands, in transit, etc., and the balance is the quantity consumed in Canada for feeding to live stock, the amount being estimated at 424,550,000 bushels in 1924 and 316,505,000 bushels in 1925.

15.—Distribution of the Canadian Oat Crops of 1923 and 1924.

Items.	Crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.	Items.	Crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.	Crop year ended July 31, 1925.
	000 bush.	000 bush.		000 bush.	000 bush.
Carry-over, Sept. 1, 1923:			Exports as grain.....	37,625	34,636
Aug. 1, 1924.....	20,979	52,099	Exports as meal, etc.....	5,245	3,596
Gross production.....	563,997	415,976	Total exports.....	42,870	38,232
Grain not merchantable....	28,456	36,649	Retained for seed.....	36,228	36,680
Net production.....	535,541	369,327	Milled for home con-		
Imports.....	186	1,657	sumption.....	7,463	6,647
Available for distribution..	556,706	433,083	Carry-over, Aug. 1, 1924:		
			Sept. 1, 1925.....	45,595	35,019
			Balance for home con-		
			sumption as grain.....	424,550	316,505

Per capita Consumption of Wheat in Canada.—According to calculations published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for April, 1925 (p. 102), the average per capita consumption of wheat ground for human food in Canada during the six years 1919 to 1924 is 4.7 bushels. The lowest average was 4.1 bushels in 1922 and the highest 6.7 bushels in 1920. In the last named year, however, the grinding did not represent the year's consumption, but included a large carry-over into the next year.

3.—Farm Live Stock and Poultry.

Numbers of Farm Animals.—In Table 16 are given by provinces the numbers of each description of farm live stock in Canada for the year 1924, as compared with 1923.¹ The numbers for the whole of the Dominion are estimated as follows, the corresponding numbers for 1923 being given within parentheses:—horses 3,588,788 (3,530,641); mules 9,175 (8,722); cattle 9,460,836 (9,246,231); sheep 2,684,743 (2,753,860); swine 5,069,181 (4,405,316); poultry 47,538,130 (45,469,292); rabbits in British Columbia 45,364 (48,359). Thus all descriptions of farm live stock show an increase in 1924 excepting sheep, which decreased in number by 69,117. Horses show an increase in every province except British Columbia, New Brunswick and Ontario. Cattle have increased in every province except Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Swine show increases in seven provinces, sheep in five and poultry in all provinces except Saskatchewan and Alberta. For all Canada, the different descriptions of farm poultry are as follows, 1923 figures being given within parentheses:—hens 42,884,636 (41,356,119); turkeys 2,328,741 (2,105,483); geese 1,087,933 (961,203); ducks 1,236,820 (1,046,487).

Owing to the changes made in 1924 in the classification of cattle and swine, the figures for the two years in Table 16 are comparable only in respect of bulls, milch cows, calves under one year and totals for cattle, and only in respect of sows, "all other pigs" and totals for swine.

16.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924.

CLASSIFICATION.—**Horses:** Stallions, Mares and Geldings, 2 years old and over; Colts and Fillies, under 2 years. **Cattle:** Bulls for breeding; Milch Cows; Calves, under 1 year; Steers, 2 years old and over; All other cattle.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	Provinces.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—			Canada—con.		
Horses—			Sheep.....	1,505,328	1,454,398
Stallions.....	39,156	28,592	Lambs.....	1,248,532	1,230,345
Mares.....	1,653,685	1,697,111	Total.....	2,753,860	2,684,743
Geldings.....	1,498,750	1,537,301	Swine—		
Colts and fillies.....	339,050	325,784	Brood sows.....	626,133	602,492
Total.....	3,530,641	3,588,788	All other pigs.....	3,779,183	4,466,689
Mules.....	8,722	9,175	Total.....	4,405,316	5,069,181
Cattle—			Poultry—		
Bulls.....	261,144	267,348	Hens.....	41,356,119	42,884,636
Milch cows.....	3,659,365	3,726,985	Turkeys.....	2,105,483	2,328,741
Calves.....	2,042,227	1,980,226	Geese.....	961,203	1,087,933
Other cattle.....	3,253,495	3,486,277	Ducks.....	1,046,487	1,236,820
Total.....	9,246,231	9,460,836	Total.....	45,469,292	47,538,130

¹Statistics of the number and value of the various descriptions of farm livestock, collected at the decennial censuses since 1871, will be found in the "Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada," immediately following the Table of Contents.

16.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924—continued.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	Provinces.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—con.			Nova Scotia—con.		
Rabbits (B.C. only).....	48,359	45,364	Sheep.....	140,479	147,608
Goats (B.C. only)—			Lambs.....	118,058	120,305
Goats, milking.....	—	3,003	Total.....	258,537	267,913
Goats not milking.....	—	6,361	Swine—		
Total.....	—	9,364	Brood sows.....	7,203	—
P.E. Island—			Sows farrowed.....	—	6,491
Horses—			Spring pigs.....	—	29,204
Stallions.....	45	53	Fall sows.....	—	5,015 ¹
Mares.....	16,536	17,371	All other.....	36,831	17,785
Geldings.....	12,723	13,718	Total.....	44,034	53,480
Colts and fillies.....	3,010	2,175	Poultry—		
Total.....	32,314	33,317	Hens.....	808,321	898,299
Cattle—			Turkeys.....	7,775	9,273
Bulls.....	2,476	2,787	Geese.....	12,979	16,837
Milch cows.....	50,465	56,479	Ducks.....	22,810	12,521
Beef cows.....	—	5,426	Total.....	851,885	936,930
Milk yearlings.....	—	15,931	New Brunswick—		
Beef yearlings.....	—	8,524	Horses—		
Calves.....	20,957	20,849	Stallions.....	1,785	1,146
Other cattle.....	51,630	7,759	Mares.....	26,171	25,818
Steers.....	5,050	—	Geldings.....	20,255	20,673
Total.....	130,578	117,755	Colts and fillies.....	2,435	2,371
Sheep.....	46,781	47,789	Total.....	50,644	50,008
Lambs.....	37,152	40,439	Cattle—		
Total.....	83,933	88,228	Bulls.....	7,119	7,478
Swine—			Milch cows.....	106,076	107,374
Brood sows.....	6,450	—	Beef cows.....	—	5,537
Sows farrowed.....	—	6,442	Milk yearlings.....	—	27,756
Spring pigs.....	—	27,735	Beef yearlings.....	—	12,756
Fall sows.....	—	4,198 ¹	Calves.....	43,955	38,909
All other.....	35,561	11,158	Other cattle.....	43,406	16,829
Total.....	42,011	45,335	Steers.....	12,345	—
Poultry—			Total.....	212,901	216,639
Hens.....	760,364	872,962	Sheep.....	87,441	80,758
Turkeys.....	12,284	14,184	Lambs.....	70,367	67,552
Geese.....	33,354	39,912	Total.....	157,808	148,310
Ducks.....	21,448	32,079	Swine—		
Total.....	827,450	959,137	Brood sows.....	14,054	—
Nova Scotia—			Sows farrowed.....	—	9,171
Horses—			Spring pigs.....	—	46,140
Stallions.....	1,030	720	Fall sows.....	—	4,940 ¹
Mares.....	27,102	27,813	All other.....	52,128	18,297
Geldings.....	19,577	21,294	Total.....	66,182	73,608
Colts and fillies.....	2,084	2,134	Poultry—		
Total.....	49,793	51,961	Hens.....	852,779	902,386
Cattle—			Turkeys.....	38,170	38,550
Bulls.....	4,519	5,540	Geese.....	16,936	17,217
Milch cows.....	129,161	132,683	Ducks.....	9,950	14,749
Beef cows.....	—	6,106	Total.....	917,835	972,902
Milk yearlings.....	—	31,584	Quebec—		
Beef yearlings.....	—	19,354	Horses—		
Calves.....	50,610	51,530	Stallions.....	4,167	4,209
Other cattle.....	59,825	37,951	Mares.....	165,379	167,033
Steers.....	26,933	—	Geldings.....	152,663	154,190
Total.....	271,048	284,748	Colts and fillies.....	19,442	19,636
			Total.....	341,651	345,068

¹ Included in other items and not in the total.

16.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924—continued.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	Provinces.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Quebec—con.			Ontario—con.		
Cattle—			Poultry—		
Bulls.....	91,876	91,876	Hens.....	13,921,724	15,187,181
Milch cows.....	968,705	988,079	Turkeys.....	364,425	484,575
Calves.....	358,823	358,823	Geese.....	467,749	520,390
Other cattle.....	316,664	316,664	Ducks.....	449,486	559,199
Steers.....	45,683	45,683	Total.....	15,203,384	16,751,345
Total.....	1,781,751	1,801,125			
Sheep.....	463,538	468,173	Manitoba—		
Lambs.....	359,459	363,054	Horses—		
Total.....	822,997	831,227	Stallions.....	5,073	3,379
Swine—			Mares.....	171,438	173,884
Brood sows.....	110,434	110,434	Geldings.....	149,747	153,808
All other.....	687,292	687,292	Foals under 1 year.....	—	17,568
Total.....	797,726	797,726	Colts and fillies.....	36,149	21,083
Poultry—			Total.....	362,407	369,722
Hens.....	6,096,680	6,340,547	Cattle—		
Turkeys.....	208,549	202,293	Bulls.....	16,386	16,826
Geese.....	114,286	114,286	Milch cows.....	253,715	263,577
Ducks.....	62,741	61,486	Calves.....	164,240	161,015
Total.....	6,482,256	6,718,612	Other cattle.....	197,217	268,864
			Steers.....	60,153	—
Ontario—			Total.....	691,711	710,282
Horses—			Sheep.....	51,010	50,751
Stallions.....	3,562	3,671	Lambs.....	42,152	44,033
Mares.....	348,266	344,370	Total.....	93,162	94,784
Geldings.....	268,381	266,560	Swine—		
Colts and fillies.....	53,162	49,274	Brood sows.....	47,557	53,459
Total.....	673,371	663,875	Spring pigs.....	—	287,181
Cattle—			All other.....	243,679	85,107
Bulls.....	69,308	70,838	Total.....	291,236	425,747
Milch cows.....	1,265,965	1,203,527	Poultry—		
Beef cows.....	—	100,982	Hens.....	2,959,221	3,210,426
Milk yearlings.....	—	271,755	Turkeys.....	200,118	306,742
Beef yearlings.....	—	306,463	Geese.....	58,836	85,768
Calves.....	626,553	592,408	Ducks.....	70,876	90,950
Other cattle.....	650,702	371,329	Total.....	3,289,051	3,693,886
Steers.....	225,559	—			
Total.....	2,838,087	2,917,302	Saskatchewan—		
Sheep.....	464,549	440,380	Horses—		
Lambs.....	443,124	429,899	Stallions.....	13,519	8,241
Total.....	907,673	870,279	Mares.....	509,562	535,475
Swine—			Geldings.....	497,425	514,394
Brood sows.....	224,511	—	Colts and fillies.....	116,795	112,635
Sows farrowed.....	—	186,628 ¹	Total.....	1,137,301	1,170,745
Spring pigs.....	—	1,215,649	Mules.....	8,574	9,037
Fall sows.....	—	199,860	Cattle—		
All other.....	1,510,223	392,394	Bulls.....	33,325	36,083
Total.....	1,734,734	1,807,903	Milch cows.....	403,813	468,151
			Beef cows.....	—	160,995
			Milk yearlings.....	—	128,628
			Beef yearlings.....	—	183,487
			Calves.....	376,469	338,931
			Other cattle.....	516,640	212,592
			Steers.....	204,840	—
			Total.....	1,535,087	1,528,867

¹Included in other items and not in the total.

16.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Provinces.	1923.	1924.	Provinces.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Saskatchewan—con.			Alberta—con.		
Sheep.....	79,483	71,369	Poultry—		
Lambs.....	57,757	51,957	Hens.....	5,857,560	5,656,378
Total.....	137,240	123,326	Turkeys.....	580,510	593,863
			Geese.....	93,638	112,733
			Ducks.....	98,455	119,110
			Total.....	6,630,163	6,482,084
Swine—			British Columbia—		
Brood sows.....	102,712	—	Horses—		
Sows farrowed.....	—	103,473	Stallions.....	773	594
Spring pigs.....	—	583,521	Mares.....	23,940	18,741
Fall sows.....	—	49,605 ¹	Geldings.....	22,980	18,564
All other.....	577,155	185,825	Colts and fillies.....	6,324	4,656
Total.....	679,867	872,819	Total.....	54,017	42,555
Poultry—			Mules.....	148	138
Hens.....	7,996,868	7,690,264			
Turkeys.....	675,303	659,938			
Geese.....	148,208	166,039			
Ducks.....	281,373	315,388	Cattle—		
Total.....	9,101,752	8,831,629	Bulls.....	5,196	5,103
			Milch cows.....	71,223	73,587
			Calves.....	48,150	47,325
			Other cattle.....	139,575	136,107
			Total.....	264,144	262,122
Alberta—					
Horses—			Sheep.....	28,530	28,999
Stallions.....	9,204	6,579	Lambs.....	24,806	25,219
Mares.....	365,291	386,606	Total.....	53,336	54,218
Geldings.....	354,999	374,100			
Colts and fillies.....	99,649	94,252			
Total.....	829,143	861,537	Goats in milking.....	—	3,003
			Goats not milking.....	—	6,361
			Total.....	—	9,364
Cattle—					
Bulls.....	30,939	30,817	Swine—		
Milch cows.....	410,242	433,528	Brood sows.....	6,944	—
Beef cows.....	—	223,367	Sows farrowed.....	—	4,248
Milk yearlings.....	—	124,534	Spring pigs.....	—	28,128
Beef yearlings.....	—	214,483	Fall sows.....	—	3,753 ¹
Calves.....	352,470	370,436	All other.....	35,901	10,296
Other cattle.....	574,020	224,831	Total.....	42,845	42,672
Steers.....	153,253	—			
Total.....	1,520,924	1,621,996	Poultry—		
			Hens.....	2,102,602	2,126,193
Sheep.....	143,517	118,571	Turkeys.....	18,349	19,323
Lambs.....	95,657	87,887	Geese.....	15,217	14,751
Total.....	239,174	206,458	Ducks.....	29,348	31,338
			Total.....	2,165,516	2,191,605
Swine—					
Brood sows.....	106,268	—	Rabbits.....	48,359	45,364
Sows farrowed.....	—	108,914			
Spring pigs.....	—	689,143			
Fall sows.....	—	66,186 ¹			
All other.....	600,413	151,834			
Total.....	706,681	949,891			

¹ Included in other items and not in the total.

Table 17 gives in summary form the numbers of farm live stock, including poultry, for Canada and by provinces, for the years 1919 to 1924.

17.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, 1919-1924.

Live Stock.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—						
Horses.....	3,667,369	3,400,352	3,813,921	3,648,871	3,530,641	3,588,788
Milch cows.....	3,548,437	3,504,692	3,737,832	3,745,804	3,659,365	3,726,985
Other cattle.....	6,536,574	6,067,504	6,469,273	5,974,065	5,586,866	5,733,851
Total cattle.....	10,085,011	9,572,196	10,207,105	9,719,869	9,246,231	9,460,836
Sheep.....	3,421,958	3,720,783	3,675,857	3,263,525	2,753,860	2,684,743
Swine.....	4,040,070	3,516,587	3,854,895	3,915,684	4,405,316	5,069,181
Turkeys.....	839,711 ¹	791,766 ¹	1,199,494	1,590,281	2,105,483	2,328,741
Geese.....	802,869 ¹	754,455 ¹	883,690	947,269	961,203	1,087,933
Ducks.....	777,692 ¹	617,638 ¹	762,135	958,139	1,046,487	1,236,820
Other fowls.....	31,785,722	25,942,105 ¹	34,340,474	39,434,873	41,356,119	42,894,636
Total poultry.....	34,645,238	30,505,819	37,185,793	42,930,562	45,469,292	47,538,130
P.E. Island—						
Horses.....	34,576	35,569	31,311	32,830	32,314	33,317
Milch cows.....	45,662	49,932	55,022	51,613	50,465	56,479
Other cattle.....	79,815	89,211	83,173	92,329	80,113	61,276
Total cattle.....	125,477	139,143	138,195	143,942	130,578	117,755
Sheep.....	114,955	128,529	131,763	105,703	83,933	88,228
Swine.....	49,510	49,917	42,447	37,351	42,011	45,335
Turkeys.....	9,388	6,482	4,153	12,751	12,284	14,184
Geese.....	26,544	22,654	27,069	34,882	33,354	39,912
Ducks.....	13,134	9,282	11,133	16,295	21,448	32,079
Other fowls.....	575,647	611,399	647,088	781,745	760,364	872,962
Total poultry.....	624,713	649,817	689,443	845,673	827,450	959,137
Nova Scotia—						
Horses.....	69,589	67,583	61,321	58,914	49,793	51,961
Milch cows.....	162,230	170,308	143,780	144,937	129,161	132,683
Other cattle.....	243,831	228,153	189,512	174,765	141,887	152,065
Total cattle.....	406,061	398,461	333,292	319,702	271,048	284,748
Sheep.....	261,529	403,567	324,260	329,345	258,537	267,913
Swine.....	69,982	57,950	52,064	47,504	44,034	53,430
Turkeys.....	7,903	6,283	7,853	9,519	7,775	9,273
Geese.....	15,796	16,532	13,460	17,311	12,979	16,837
Ducks.....	17,545	10,543	10,678	12,770	22,810	12,521
Other fowls.....	813,715	805,328	708,753	910,205	808,321	898,299
Total poultry.....	854,959	838,686	740,744	949,805	851,885	936,930
New Brunswick—						
Horses.....	77,828	76,737	69,958	70,152	50,644	50,008
Milch cows.....	153,058	147,760	139,055	146,054	106,076	107,374
Other cattle.....	211,964	185,228	150,391	157,061	106,825	109,265
Total cattle.....	365,022	332,988	295,446	303,115	212,901	216,639
Sheep.....	212,745	280,090	236,951	236,031	157,808	148,310
Swine.....	104,939	92,925	89,337	85,260	66,182	73,608
Turkeys.....	30,627	22,192	29,452	44,282	38,170	38,550
Geese.....	24,396	20,142	22,585	25,057	16,936	17,217
Ducks.....	12,056	8,913	11,826	13,538	9,950	14,749
Other fowls.....	729,619	701,987	679,542	1,168,619	852,779	902,386
Total poultry.....	796,698	753,234	743,405	1,251,496	917,835	972,902
Quebec—						
Horses.....	463,902	433,199	406,959	368,590	341,651	345,068
Milch cows.....	1,056,347	1,030,809	1,040,389	1,006,992	968,705	988,079
Other cattle.....	1,213,297	1,101,403	1,013,005	851,398	813,046	813,046
Total cattle.....	2,269,644	2,132,212	2,053,394	1,858,390	1,781,751	1,801,125
Sheep.....	1,007,425	1,031,982	1,006,617	990,818	822,997	831,227
Swine.....	935,425	836,431	833,920	728,926	797,726	797,726
Turkeys.....	118,904	114,377	146,004	206,659	208,549	202,293
Geese.....	124,380	130,384	129,864	125,247	114,286	114,286
Ducks.....	108,206	115,697	80,618	68,673	62,741	61,486
Other fowls.....	3,457,480	3,177,402	3,476,729	6,117,723	6,096,680	6,340,547
Total poultry.....	3,808,970	3,537,860	3,833,215	6,518,302	6,482,256	6,718,612
Ontario—						
Horses.....	719,569	704,640	694,237	685,852	673,371	663,875
Milch cows.....	1,141,016	1,170,010	1,204,270	1,235,665	1,265,965	1,203,527
Other cattle.....	1,786,175	1,711,817	1,685,843	1,600,516	1,572,122	1,713,775
Total cattle.....	2,927,191	2,881,827	2,890,113	2,836,181	2,838,087	2,917,302
Sheep.....	1,101,740	1,129,084	1,081,828	986,617	907,673	870,279
Swine.....	1,695,487	1,614,356	1,563,807	1,553,434	1,734,734	1,807,903
Turkeys.....	327,802	267,883	291,377	336,447	364,425	484,575
Geese.....	426,663	395,238	413,219	446,487	467,749	520,390
Ducks.....	377,838	311,652	363,758	440,539	449,486	559,199
Other fowls.....	10,573,506	10,030,872	10,389,852	12,740,844	13,921,724	15,187,181
Total poultry.....	11,705,809	11,005,645	11,458,206	13,964,317	15,203,384	16,751,345

¹ Not including Alberta.

17.—Estimated Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Canada, 1919-1924—concluded.

Live Stock.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba—						
Horses.....	379,356	356,628	419,789	374,632	362,407	369,722
Milch cows.....	227,872	221,785	251,799	252,245	253,715	263,577
Other cattle.....	553,899	536,189	565,960	488,495	437,990	446,705
Total cattle.....	781,771	757,974	817,759	740,740	691,711	710,282
Sheep.....	167,170	156,716	131,361	112,863	93,162	94,784
Swine.....	261,542	212,542	224,704	235,214	291,236	425,747
Turkeys.....	157,518	145,000	172,380	210,709	200,118	306,742
Geese.....	61,025	64,500	72,847	73,833	58,836	85,768
Ducks.....	82,715	64,000	61,015	76,576	70,876	90,950
Other fowls.....	2,429,908	3,100,000	3,449,598	3,250,990	2,959,221	3,210,426
Total poultry.....	2,731,166	3,373,500	3,756,290	3,612,108	3,289,051	3,693,886
Saskatchewan—						
Horses.....	1,078,452	939,805	1,169,278	1,143,502	1,137,301	1,170,745
Milch cows.....	374,062	354,507	421,706	456,006	403,813	468,151
Other cattle.....	1,005,501	969,555	1,141,626	1,146,780	1,131,274	1,060,716
Total cattle.....	1,379,563	1,324,062	1,563,332	1,602,786	1,535,087	1,528,867
Sheep.....	146,911	160,918	188,021	191,937	137,240	123,326
Swine.....	432,367	321,900	432,776	563,069	679,867	872,819
Turkeys.....	179,852	221,691	255,923	419,063	675,303	669,938
Geese.....	112,103	92,743	109,365	121,530	148,208	165,039
Ducks.....	144,221	75,188	136,933	210,255	281,373	315,388
Other fowls.....	8,079,351	6,217,518	9,051,788	7,705,102	7,996,868	7,690,264
Total poultry.....	8,515,527	6,607,140	9,554,009	8,455,950	9,101,752	8,881,629
Alberta—						
Horses.....	800,380	741,851	916,510	863,316	829,143	861,537
Milch cows.....	336,596	305,607	423,838	392,037	410,242	433,523
Other cattle.....	1,247,448	1,050,334	1,430,364	1,261,005	1,110,682	1,188,468
Total cattle.....	1,584,044	1,355,941	1,854,202	1,653,042	1,520,924	1,621,996
Sheep.....	364,498	383,424	523,599	260,366	239,174	206,458
Swine.....	445,858	286,556	574,318	623,188	706,681	949,891
Turkeys.....	439,244	2,399,855	283,346	337,336	580,510	593,863
Geese.....			83,363	89,724	93,638	112,733
Ducks.....			62,814	86,536	98,455	119,110
Other fowls.....	3,987,131	—	4,534,042	4,908,543	5,857,560	5,656,378
Total poultry.....	4,426,375	2,399,855	4,963,565	5,422,139	6,630,163	6,482,084
British Columbia—						
Horses.....	43,717	44,070	44,558	51,083	54,017	42,555
Milch cows.....	51,594	53,974	57,973	60,255	71,223	73,587
Other cattle.....	194,644	195,614	203,399	201,716	192,921	188,535
Total cattle.....	246,238	249,588	261,372	261,971	264,144	262,122
Sheep.....	44,985	46,473	51,457	49,745	53,336	54,218
Swine.....	44,960	44,010	41,522	41,738	42,845	42,672
Turkeys.....	7,717	7,858	8,556	13,515	18,349	19,323
Geese.....	11,962	12,262	11,918	13,198	15,217	14,751
Ducks.....	21,977	22,363	23,360	32,957	29,348	31,388
Other fowls.....	1,139,365	1,297,599	1,403,082	1,851,102	2,102,602	2,126,193
Total poultry.....	1,181,021	1,340,082	1,446,916	1,910,772	2,165,516	2,191,605

Production and Value of Wool.—The estimated total wool clip of Canada for 1924, as shown by provinces in Table 18, was 15,111,719 lb., as compared with 15,539,416 lb. in 1923. Table 19 shows the estimated production, price per lb. and total value of the wool clip of the country for each of the years 1915 to 1924.

18.—Estimated Wool Clip of Canada, by Provinces, 1924.

Provinces.	Sheep.	Sheep's wool.	Lambs.	Lamb's wool.	Sheep and lambs.	Total wool.
	No.	lb.	No.	lb.	No.	lb.
Prince Edward Island.....	47,789	334,523	40,439	161,756	88,228	496,279
Nova Scotia.....	147,603	1,033,256	120,305	481,220	267,913	1,514,476
New Brunswick.....	80,758	565,306	67,552	270,208	148,310	835,514
Quebec.....	468,173	3,277,211	363,054	1,452,216	831,227	4,729,427
Ontario.....	440,380	3,082,660	429,899	1,719,596	870,279	4,802,256
Manitoba.....	50,751	355,257	44,033	176,132	94,784	531,389
Saskatchewan.....	71,369	499,583	51,957	207,828	123,326	707,411
Alberta.....	118,571	829,997	87,887	351,548	206,458	1,181,545
British Columbia.....	28,999	202,993	25,219	100,876	54,218	303,869
Indian Reserves.....	1,019	7,133	605	2,420	1,624	9,553
Total.....	1,455,417	10,187,919	1,230,950	4,923,800	2,686,367	15,111,719

19.—Estimated Value of Canadian Wool Clip, 1915-1924.

Years.	Sheep.	Production of wool.	Average price per lb. of wool.	Value.
	No.	lb.	cents.	\$
1915.....	2,038,662	12,000,000	28	3,360,000
1916.....	2,022,941	12,000,000	37	4,440,000
1917.....	2,369,358	12,000,000	59	7,000,000
1918.....	3,052,748	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1919.....	3,421,958	20,000,000	60	12,000,000
1920.....	3,720,783	24,000,000	22	5,280,000
1921.....	3,675,860	21,251,000	14	2,975,000
1922.....	3,262,626	18,523,392	17	3,149,000
1923.....	2,755,273	15,539,416	20	3,160,000
1924.....	2,686,367	15,111,719	25	3,777,930

Values of Live Stock, Wool and Poultry.—The change in the average values of farm live stock in 1924, as compared with 1923, is not a very marked one, except as regards horses, which for several descriptions show a further decline, and sheep, the average value of which has increased by from \$2 to \$3 in most provinces, especially in the west. There is also a further increase in the average price per lb. of wool. For Canada the average value for horses under one year old was \$27, as compared with \$31 in 1923; horses one year to under three years were \$54, as against \$66; and horses three years old and over were \$90, as against \$103. Cattle under one year averaged \$10, as against \$11 in 1923; cattle one year to under three years \$24, the same as for 1923; and cattle three years and over \$36, also the same as in 1923. For all descriptions the average values per head for the Dominion are returned as follows, averages for 1923 being given within parentheses for comparison:—horses \$64 (\$63); milch cows \$46 (\$47); other cattle \$27 (\$26); total cattle \$34 (\$34); sheep \$9 (\$8); swine \$12 (\$12). For swine per 100 lb. live weight the average is \$8 as in 1923. The average price of wool is returned as 23 cents per lb. for unwashed and 28 cents per lb. for washed; the corresponding averages for 1923 were 20 and 28 cents per lb.

By application of the average values per head to the numbers as returned in June, 1924, it is possible to calculate approximately the total value of farm live stock in Canada for that year, as compared with 1923 in parentheses as follows:—horses: No. 3,588,788 (3,530,641); value \$229,421,000 (\$223,154,000); milch cows: No. 3,726,985 (3,659,365); value \$170,567,000 (\$173,015,000); other cattle: No. 5,733,851 (5,586,866); value \$154,524,000 (\$143,458,000); all cattle: No. 9,460,836 (9,246,231); value \$325,091,000 (\$316,473,000); sheep: No. 2,684,743 (2,753,860); value \$24,036,000 (\$21,321,000); swine: No. 5,069,181 (4,405,316); value \$62,596,000 (\$52,312,000). The estimated total value of these descriptions of farm live stock amounts for 1924 to \$641,144,000, as compared with \$613,260,000 in 1923.

The average values per head of each description of farm poultry are estimated as follows, the averages for 1923 being given within parentheses:—turkeys \$2.27 (\$2.12); geese \$1.90 (\$2); ducks 98 cents (\$1.02); other fowls 79 cents (78 cents). The average values, multiplied by the numbers as returned in June, 1924, give approximately the total values of farm poultry for the whole of Canada as follows:—turkeys: No. 2,328,741 (2,105,483); value \$5,281,000 (\$4,459,100); geese: No. 1,087,933 (961,203); value \$2,066,000 (\$1,919,300); ducks: No. 1,236,820 (1,046,487); value \$1,218,000 (\$1,064,200); other fowls: No. 42,884,636 (41,356,119); value \$33,869,000 (\$32,397,700). Of all descriptions of farm poultry the total value in 1924 amounts to \$42,434,000, as compared with \$39,840,300 in 1923.

20.—Average Values per Head of Farm Animals in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1917-1924.

Farm Animals.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—								
Horses.....	126	127	119	106	83	72	63	64
Milch cows.....	86	87	92	79	51	48	47	46
Other cattle.....	57	61	58	47	28	26	26	27
Total cattle.....	69	70	70	59	37	35	34	34
Sheep.....	15	16	15	10	6	8	8	9
Swine.....	26	26	25	23	14	15	12	12
Prince Edward Island—								
Horses.....	88	103	114	109	84	92	80	85
Milch cows.....	64	71	83	60	38	48	43	42
Other cattle.....	38	44	53	34	21	26	22	24
Total cattle.....	50	54	64	43	28	34	30	33
Sheep.....	14	15	14	8	5	7	6	8
Swine.....	27	29	27	24	16	19	11	15
Nova Scotia—								
Horses.....	111	117	127	119	98	95	96	93
Milch cows.....	63	65	76	71	44	45	44	43
Other cattle.....	45	44	54	43	27	26	28	28
Total cattle.....	54	53	63	55	34	35	35	35
Sheep.....	9	10	11	8	4	6	6	7
Swine.....	29	30	29	24	18	18	16	15
New Brunswick—								
Horses.....	127	141	138	139	115	110	99	104
Milch cows.....	63	65	70	61	40	40	43	36
Other cattle.....	40	41	42	39	23	25	26	22
Total cattle.....	52	51	53	49	31	32	34	29
Sheep.....	10	12	11	8	5	6	6	6
Swine.....	27	28	31	22	17	17	16	16
Quebec—								
Horses.....	132	131	134	126	89	100	97	98
Milch cows.....	82	79	84	75	46	45	42	43
Other cattle.....	46	45	44	38	23	23	22	23
Total cattle.....	63	61	61	56	35	35	33	34
Sheep.....	15	14	13	10	6	8	7	8
Swine.....	29	26	24	26	16	19	15	16
Ontario—								
Horses.....	113	111	110	108	96	90	84	80
Milch cows.....	93	96	107	92	59	58	58	54
Other cattle.....	63	67	68	57	34	34	33	35
Total cattle.....	79	78	83	71	45	44	44	43
Sheep.....	19	20	18	12	8	9	9	11
Swine.....	25	27	25	23	13	14	12	12
Manitoba—								
Horses.....	138	141	131	114	89	84	64	62
Milch cows.....	88	91	90	71	45	42	40	39
Other cattle.....	57	64	58	44	23	25	23	23
Total cattle.....	69	73	67	52	30	31	29	29
Sheep.....	16	17	15	9	6	7	7	9
Swine.....	24	26	27	22	14	14	11	11
Saskatchewan—								
Horses.....	138	149	125	108	82	67	53	60
Milch cows.....	85	91	91	73	49	40	39	41
Other cattle.....	59	66	62	45	28	23	21	23
Total cattle.....	66	73	70	59	33	28	26	28
Sheep.....	14	17	15	8	6	7	6	9
Swine.....	25	28	26	20	14	13	10	11
Alberta—								
Horses.....	122	107	94	80	64	42	40	38
Milch cows.....	89	93	89	71	48	38	39	38
Other cattle.....	64	70	60	45	28	21	23	23
Total cattle.....	70	74	66	51	32	25	27	27
Sheep.....	15	15	14	10	6	7	8	10
Swine.....	24	24	25	18	13	12	10	12
British Columbia—								
Horses.....	118	123	129	126	100	78	75	71
Milch cows.....	103	106	118	125	85	69	70	65
Other cattle.....	65	67	71	72	40	33	27	33
Total cattle.....	73	75	81	99	50	41	39	42
Sheep.....	14	15	16	11	8	9	10	11
Swine.....	21	24	28	21	17	16	14	14

21.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Animals and of Poultry in Canada, by Provinces, 1921-1924.

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Canada—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses.....	314,764,000	264,043,000	223,154,000	229,421,000
Milch cows.....	190,203,000	179,141,000	173,015,000	170,567,000
Other cattle.....	193,647,000	156,441,000	143,458,000	154,524,000
Total cattle.....	373,850,000	335,582,000	316,473,000	325,091,000
Sheep.....	23,303,000	24,962,000	21,321,000	24,036,000
Swine.....	54,042,000	57,300,000	52,312,000	62,596,000
Total animals.....	765,964,000	681,887,000	613,269,000	641,144,000
Turkeys.....	4,059,300	4,822,800	4,459,100	5,281,000
Geese.....	2,134,300	2,161,300	1,919,300	2,066,000
Ducks.....	950,900	1,118,300	1,064,200	1,218,000
Other fowls.....	30,860,000	33,092,900	32,397,700	33,869,000
Total poultry.....	38,014,500	41,195,300	39,840,300	42,434,000
Grand Total.....	803,978,500	723,082,300	653,109,300	683,578,000
Prince Edward Island—				
Horses.....	2,637,000	3,011,000	2,575,000	2,821,000
Milch cows.....	2,079,000	2,482,000	2,148,000	2,367,000
Other cattle.....	1,782,000	2,375,000	1,785,000	1,461,000
Total cattle.....	3,861,000	4,857,000	3,933,000	3,828,000
Sheep.....	654,000	779,000	532,000	706,000
Swine.....	688,000	726,000	473,000	686,000
Total animals.....	7,840,000	9,373,000	7,513,000	8,041,000
Turkeys.....	18,000	49,700	30,700	39,000
Geese.....	74,400	93,800	74,700	76,000
Ducks.....	15,500	20,900	23,200	31,000
Other fowls.....	575,900	648,800	555,000	672,000
Total poultry.....	683,800	813,200	683,600	818,000
Grand Total.....	8,523,800	10,186,200	8,196,600	8,859,000
Nova Scotia—				
Horses.....	6,007,000	5,588,000	4,769,000	4,857,000
Milch cows.....	6,259,000	6,575,000	5,686,000	5,770,000
Other cattle.....	5,076,000	4,570,000	3,910,000	4,328,000
Total cattle.....	11,335,000	11,145,000	9,596,000	10,098,000
Sheep.....	1,437,000	2,003,000	1,513,000	1,750,000
Swine.....	937,000	862,000	691,000	781,000
Total animals.....	19,716,000	19,598,000	16,569,000	17,486,000
Turkeys.....	31,300	33,500	24,000	27,000
Geese.....	38,000	46,000	31,300	39,000
Ducks.....	16,000	17,800	27,800	16,000
Other fowls.....	645,000	746,400	654,700	728,000
Total poultry.....	730,300	843,700	737,800	810,000
Grand Total.....	20,446,300	20,441,700	17,306,800	18,296,000
New Brunswick—				
Horses.....	8,045,000	7,709,000	5,026,000	5,292,000
Milch cows.....	5,562,000	5,879,000	4,561,000	3,840,000
Other cattle.....	3,597,000	3,949,000	2,734,000	2,447,000
Total cattle.....	9,159,000	9,828,000	7,295,000	6,287,000
Sheep.....	1,185,000	1,303,000	966,000	896,000
Swine.....	1,519,000	1,486,000	1,070,000	1,184,000
Total animals.....	19,908,000	20,326,000	14,357,000	13,659,000
Turkeys.....	124,900	201,500	130,500	129,000
Geese.....	65,900	71,900	45,000	41,000
Ducks.....	17,700	21,000	14,000	18,000
Other fowls.....	713,500	1,192,000	844,300	875,000
Total poultry.....	922,000	1,486,400	1,033,800	1,063,000
Grand Total.....	20,830,000	21,812,400	15,390,800	14,722,000

21.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Animals and of Poultry in Canada, by Provinces,
1921-1924—continued.

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Quebec—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses.....	36,219,000	37,023,000	33,275,000	33,817,000
Milch cows.....	47,858,000	45,162,000	40,436,000	42,487,000
Other cattle.....	23,299,000	19,651,000	18,171,000	18,700,000
Total cattle.....	71,157,000	64,813,000	58,607,000	61,187,000
Sheep.....	6,040,000	7,587,000	5,775,000	6,650,000
Swine.....	13,343,000	13,664,000	12,038,000	12,764,000
Total animals.....	126,759,000	123,087,000	109,695,000	114,418,000
Turkeys.....	528,500	756,400	617,300	595,000
Geese.....	300,000	304,400	237,700	223,000
Ducks.....	111,300	93,400	75,900	71,000
Other fowls.....	3,893,900	6,178,900	5,913,800	6,214,000
Total poultry.....	4,833,700	7,333,100	6,844,700	7,103,000
Grand Total.....	131,592,700	130,420,100	116,539,700	121,521,000
Ontario—				
Horses.....	66,349,000	61,520,000	56,823,000	53,275,000
Milch cows.....	71,250,000	71,167,000	73,575,000	65,546,000
Other cattle.....	57,517,000	54,749,000	52,311,000	59,787,000
Total cattle.....	128,767,000	125,916,000	125,886,000	125,333,000
Sheep.....	8,249,000	8,904,000	8,561,000	9,373,000
Swine.....	20,659,000	22,415,000	20,056,000	21,016,000
Total animals.....	224,024,000	218,755,000	211,326,000	208,997,000
Turkeys.....	1,217,000	1,268,400	1,056,800	1,473,000
Geese.....	1,024,800	1,058,200	1,005,700	1,088,000
Ducks.....	476,500	568,300	525,900	626,000
Other fowls.....	10,909,300	12,613,400	13,086,400	13,972,000
Total poultry.....	13,627,600	15,508,300	15,674,800	17,159,000
Grand Total.....	237,651,600	234,263,300	227,000,800	226,156,000
Manitoba—				
Horses.....	37,305,000	31,599,000	23,265,000	23,055,000
Milch cows.....	11,378,000	10,589,000	10,170,000	10,248,000
Other cattle.....	13,130,000	12,302,000	9,952,000	10,069,000
Total cattle.....	24,568,000	22,891,000	20,122,000	20,317,000
Sheep.....	783,000	789,000	658,000	843,000
Swine.....	3,039,000	3,320,000	3,091,000	4,881,000
Total animals.....	65,635,000	58,599,000	47,136,000	49,096,000
Turkeys.....	561,700	518,300	336,200	610,000
Geese.....	160,300	141,000	84,100	136,000
Ducks.....	62,800	75,000	54,600	74,000
Other fowls.....	2,690,700	2,210,700	1,775,500	2,087,000
Total poultry.....	3,475,500	2,945,000	2,250,400	2,907,000
Grand Total.....	69,110,500	61,544,000	49,386,400	52,003,000
Saskatchewan—				
Horses.....	95,463,000	76,978,000	59,931,000	70,245,000
Milch cows.....	20,577,000	18,405,000	15,645,000	19,194,000
Other cattle.....	31,662,000	26,064,000	24,133,000	24,396,000
Total cattle.....	52,239,000	44,469,000	39,778,000	43,590,000
Sheep.....	1,200,000	1,364,000	874,000	1,110,000
Swine.....	5,938,000	7,200,000	6,893,000	9,601,000
Total animals.....	154,865,000	130,011,000	107,476,000	124,546,000
Turkeys.....	729,400	1,114,100	1,229,000	1,214,000
Geese.....	250,400	238,200	252,000	249,000
Ducks.....	146,500	197,600	233,500	246,000
Other fowls.....	6,336,300	4,700,100	4,478,000	3,999,000
Total poultry.....	7,462,600	6,250,000	6,192,500	5,708,000
Grand Total.....	162,327,600	136,261,000	113,668,500	130,254,000

**21.—Estimated Total Values of Farm Animals and of Poultry in Canada, by Provinces,
1921-1924—concluded.**

Description.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Alberta—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Horses.....	58,283,000	36,630,000	33,439,000	33,038,000
Milch cows.....	20,312,000	14,724,000	15,808,000	16,332,000
Other cattle.....	39,448,000	26,124,000	25,253,000	27,114,000
Total cattle.....	59,760,000	40,848,000	41,061,000	43,446,000
Sheep.....	3,348,000	1,785,000	1,912,000	2,112,000
Swine.....	7,188,000	7,168,000	7,400,000	11,086,000
Total animals.....	128,579,000	86,431,000	83,812,000	89,682,000
Turkeys.....	821,700	829,800	975,300	1,134,000
Geese.....	185,000	172,300	150,800	175,000
Ducks.....	71,000	83,100	75,800	100,000
Other fowls.....	3,173,800	2,896,000	2,987,400	3,281,000
Total poultry.....	4,251,500	3,981,200	4,189,300	4,690,000
Grand Total.....	132,830,500	99,412,200	88,001,300	94,372,000
British Columbia—				
Horses.....	4,456,000	3,985,000	4,051,000	3,021,000
Milch cows.....	4,928,000	4,158,000	4,986,000	4,783,000
Other cattle.....	8,136,000	6,657,000	5,209,000	6,222,000
Total cattle.....	13,064,000	10,815,000	10,195,000	11,005,000
Sheep.....	412,000	448,000	530,000	596,000
Swine.....	706,000	459,000	600,000	597,000
Total animals.....	18,638,000	15,707,000	15,376,000	15,219,000
Turkeys.....	36,800	51,100	59,300	60,000
Geese.....	35,500	35,500	38,000	39,000
Ducks.....	33,600	41,200	33,500	36,000
Other fowls.....	1,922,200	1,906,600	2,102,600	2,041,000
Total poultry.....	2,028,100	2,034,400	2,333,400	2,176,000
Grand Total.....	20,666,100	17,741,400	17,609,400	17,395,000

**22.—Average Values per head of Farm Poultry, as estimated by Crop Correspondents,
1920-1924.**

Provinces.	Years.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowls.
Canada.....		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	1920	4 00	2 80	1 50	1 08
	1921	3 39	2 42	1 25	0 90
	1922	3 00	2 28	1 17	0 84
	1923	2 12	2 00	1 02	0 78
	1924	2 27	1 90	0 98	0 79
P.E. Island.....					
	1920	3 72	2 85	1 46	1 00
	1921	4 33	2 75	1 39	0 89
	1922	3 90	2 69	1 28	0 83
	1923	2 50	2 24	1 08	0 73
	1924	2 74	1 91	0 95	0 77
Nova Scotia.....					
	1920	4 24	3 05	1 50	1 00
	1921	3 98	2 83	1 50	0 91
	1922	3 52	2 66	1 39	0 82
	1923	3 09	2 41	1 22	0 81
	1924	2 86	2 31	1 27	0 81
New Brunswick.....					
	1920	4 00	3 07	1 59	1 15
	1921	4 24	2 92	1 50	1 05
	1922	4 55	2 87	1 55	1 02
	1923	3 42	2 66	1 41	0 99
	1924	3 33	2 35	1 22	0 97
Quebec.....					
	1920	4 35	2 74	1 59	1 23
	1921	3 62	2 31	1 38	1 12
	1922	3 66	2 43	1 36	1 00
	1923	2 96	2 08	1 21	0 97
	1924	2 94	1 95	1 16	0 98

22.—Average Values per head of Farm Poultry, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1920-1924—concluded.

Provinces.	Years.	Turkeys.	Geese.	Ducks.	Other fowls.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Ontario.....	1920	5 00	2 88	1 58	1 19
	1921	4 18	2 48	1 31	1 05
	1922	3 77	2 37	1 29	0 99
	1923	2 90	2 15	1 17	0 94
	1924	3 04	2 09	1 12	0 92
Manitoba.....	1920	3 31	2 55	1 25	0 90
	1921	3 25	2 20	1 03	0 78
	1922	2 46	1 91	0 98	0 68
	1923	1 68	1 43	0 77	0 60
	1924	1 99	1 59	0 81	0 65
Saskatchewan.....	1920	3 00	2 50	1 25	0 92
	1921	2 85	2 29	1 07	0 70
	1922	2 42	1 96	0 94	0 61
	1923	1 82	1 70	0 83	0 56
	1924	1 84	1 50	0 78	0 52
Alberta.....	1920	3 07	2 55	1 22	0 92
	1921	2 90	2 22	1 13	0 70
	1922	2 46	1 92	0 96	0 59
	1923	1 68	1 61	0 77	0 51
	1924	1 91	1 55	0 84	0 53
British Columbia.....	1920	7 50	3 58	1 85	1 50
	1921	4 30	2 98	1 44	1 37
	1922	3 78	2 69	1 25	1 03
	1923	3 23	2 50	1 14	1 00
	1924	3 13	2 63	1 16	0 96

Egg Production in Canada, 1924.—Calculations published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics place the estimated egg production on the farms of Canada in 1924 at 212,648,685 dozen, valued at \$50,322,439, from 32,220,057 hens on farms, as compared with 202,186,508 dozen, valued at \$48,770,780, from 31,064,992 hens on farms in 1923. These estimates do not include eggs other than those produced on farms.

4.—Fur Farming.

Origin of Fur Farming Industry.—Since the early days of the fur trade, it has been the practice in Canada for trappers to keep foxes, caught in warm weather, alive until the fur was prime, and from this custom has arisen the modern industry of fur farming. The earliest authentic record of the raising of foxes in captivity comes from Prince Edward Island, where about forty-five years ago a number of foxes were raised on a farm near Tignish. The beauty of the fur of the silver fox and the consequent high prices realized from the sale of the pelts, caused attention to be directed chiefly to this breed, a colour phase of the common red fox, which has been established through selective breeding carried on by the pioneer fox farmers. After 1890 there came a period of rising prices for furs, and the fox farming industry grew rapidly in Prince Edward Island. In 1913 an enumeration by the Provincial Commissioner of Agriculture showed 277 fox farms in that province, with a total of 3,130 foxes.¹ While experiments were being carried on in Prince Edward Island, attempts at raising foxes in captivity were also being made in other provinces, the records showing that foxes were successfully bred in Quebec in 1898, in Ontario in 1905 and in Nova Scotia in 1906. In 1912 and 1913 the Commission of Conservation conducted an exhaustive inquiry into the history and possibilities of fur

¹ Census and Statistics Monthly, May, 1914 (Vol. 7, No. 69, p. 110).

farming in Canada, and the resulting data, published in 1913, gave an impetus to the industry.¹ The Prince Edward Island Silver Fox Breeders' Association was formed in 1915, and the Canadian Silver Fox Breeders' Association in 1920. Fox farming is now carried on in all provinces of the Dominion and the number of farms is steadily increasing.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher and rabbit. Karakul sheep, from which are obtained the furs known as "persian lamb," "astrachan" and "broadtail," are also being raised successfully in Canada. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming next. A few of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

Fur Farms of Canada, 1924.—The term "fur farm" includes farms devoted entirely to the raising of fur-bearing animals, together with parts of farms where the raising of fur-bearing animals is carried on as a distinct branch of the operations. Of such farms there were 1,551 in Canada in 1924, comprising 1,466 fox farms and 85 farms raising fur-bearing animals other than foxes. Chief in number among the latter are mink farms numbering 30, raccoon farms numbering 29 and rabbit farms numbering 11. Compared with 1923, the fox farms show an increase of 287 and the miscellaneous fur-bearing animal farms an increase of 37. Farms for the raising of Chinchilla rabbits, of Siberian hares and of coyotes were recorded in 1923 for the first time. Increases in the number of fur farms are shown by all the provinces except the Yukon, but the largest proportionate increases are in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The total value of the fur farms in 1924 was, as shown in Table 23, \$10,966,310, comprising \$2,576,923, the value of land and buildings, and \$8,389,387, the value of the fur-bearing animals. As compared with 1923, an increase of \$504,697 is shown in the value of land and buildings, and an increase of \$2,081,155 in the value of the fur-bearing animals, a total increase in the value of property of \$2,585,852. Table 24 shows the number and value of fur-bearing animals on fur farms in Canada for the years 1922-1924, and Table 25 the number and value of fur-bearing animals sold and of pelts sold for the years 1923 and 1924. The former table shows that the number of fur-bearing animals on fur farms increased from 29,282 in 1923 to 37,101 in 1924, and that their value increased from \$6,308,232 to \$8,389,387.

Fur-bearing animals sold from fur farms during 1924 numbered 13,041, of the value of \$2,553,380, as compared with 7,030, value \$1,314,493, in 1923, silver foxes numbering 11,193, value \$2,484,166, in 1924, as against 6,084, value \$1,286,375, in 1923. The total number of pelts sold from fur farms in 1924 was 7,339, of the value of \$664,620, as compared with 9,212, value \$859,872, in 1923. Of silver foxes the number of pelts sold was 5,714, value \$620,810, as compared with 7,894, value \$819,429, in 1923. The average value for silver fox pelts was \$108.65 in 1924, as against \$103.80 in 1923.

Altogether the revenue derived from the sale of live foxes and of pelts totalled \$3,218,300 in 1924, as compared with \$2,174,365 in 1923. Silver foxes and pelts amounted in value to \$3,104,976 in 1924 and \$2,105,804 in 1923.

For further particulars the reader is referred to the report on Fur Farms, 1924, which may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician, Ottawa.

¹Fur Farming in Canada. By J. Walter Jones, B.A., B.S.A., Commission of Conservation, Ottawa, second edition revised and enlarged, 1914.

23.—Number of Fur Farms, Value of Land and Buildings and Value of Fur-bearing Animals, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	Fur Farms.			Value of Land and Buildings.			Value of Fur-bearing Animals.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	435	448	458	810,694	791,636	809,593	2,882,240	2,689,372	3,149,400
Nova Scotia.....	119	133	158	125,293	97,713	143,065	374,479	377,973	479,035
New Brunswick.....	86	89	106	160,605	186,580	192,542	679,100	714,985	809,821
Quebec.....	156	210	295	238,967	242,535	332,798	543,049	668,590	937,581
Ontario.....	126	212	314	199,810	273,763	400,377	565,330	850,479	1,384,389
Manitoba.....	19	23	34	202,685	239,305	250,578	451,825	450,130	572,496
Saskatchewan.....	6	8	25	37,000	39,231	80,180	55,200	90,963	150,358
Alberta.....	5	47	70	60,137	112,505	173,130	137,495	248,125	579,877
British Columbia....	28	36	71	45,025	54,010	144,695	99,495	122,105	227,115
Yukon Territory....	16	21	20	35,730	34,948	49,965	66,330	95,510	99,315
Total.....	1,016	1,227	1,551	1,915,946	2,072,226	2,576,923	5,854,543	6,308,232	8,389,387

24.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals on Fur Farms in Canada, 1922-1924.

Kinds of Animals.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$
Silver fox.....	22,318	25,186	31,204	5,663,127	6,119,651	8,095,181
Patch or cross fox.....	1,384	1,556	1,596	103,055	103,324	114,524
Red fox.....	435	627	720	8,626	10,875	14,609
Blue fox.....	10	12	216	2,200	1,600	39,166
White fox.....	16	2	3	700	100	150
Mink.....	288	489	663	6,051	10,679	20,042
Raccoon.....	105	159	245	1,313	2,208	2,758
Skunk.....	34	92	133	396	784	857
Marten.....	3	11	13	175	950	1,200
Fisher.....	7	8	9	700	770	1,240
Lynx.....	3	2	4	150	50	140
Coyote.....	—	9	22	—	111	650
Chinchilla rabbit.....	—	222	350	—	2,230	3,705
Siberian hare.....	—	24	25	—	100	100
Karakul sheep.....	941	883	1,545	68,050	49,800	93,000
Rabbit, other.....	—	—	253	—	—	2,065
Total.....	25,544	29,282	37,101	5,854,543	6,308,232	8,389,387

25.—Number and Value of Fur-bearing Animals sold and Pelts sold from Fur Farms in Canada, 1923 and 1924.

Kinds.	1923.						1924.					
	Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.		Animals Sold.				Pelts Sold.	
	Adults.		Young.				Adults.		Young.			
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Silver fox.....	1,623	351,973	4,461	934,402	7,894	819,429	2,099	509,356	9,094	1,974,810	5,714	620,810
Patch or cross fox.....	75	5,391	149	9,078	663	32,007	159	12,493	221	14,930	749	33,120
Red fox.....	41	632	44	657	414	5,849	56	1,411	88	1,705	611	8,817
Blue fox.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	16,400	14	2,700	—	—
White fox.....	—	—	—	—	12	480	2	100	—	—	—	—
Mink.....	29	668	128	3,413	85	773	104	3,400	215	4,953	38	329
Raccoon.....	26	418	11	71	41	165	18	252	36	615	24	97
Skunk.....	1	10	—	—	4	9	14	150	—	—	34	71
Fisher.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	100	—	—	—	—
Chinchilla rabbit.....	—	—	150	1,600	3	15	72	1,200	304	3,340	18	85
Karakul sheep.....	155	3,100	137	3,080	96	1,145	109	3,800	—	—	100	1,000
Siberian hare.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	120	25	200
Rabbit, other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	926	221	619	26	91
Total.....	1,950	362,192	5,080	952,301	9,212	859,872	2,836	549,588	10,205	2,003,792	7,339	664,620

5.—Dairying Statistics.

Dairying is one of the oldest and is now one of the most important industries of Canada. The first permanent introduction of cows into Canada was undoubtedly made by Champlain at Quebec between 1608 and 1610. In 1629 he had 60 or 70 cattle on his farm at Cap Tourmente. In 1660, Colbert, the great French Minister, sent to New France representatives of the best dairy cows of Normandy and Brittany. In 1667 there were 3,107 head of cattle in New France and, in 1671, 866 in Acadia. The first cattle in what is now Ontario were taken thither by La Motte Cadillac in 1701. In 1823 a herd of 300 cattle was driven north to the Red River Settlement and sold to settlers, while cattle in British Columbia date from 1837. Modern dairying owes its development and expansion to the factory system for the making of cheese and butter, to the introduction from Denmark in 1882 of the centrifugal cream separator, and to the facilities afforded by improved methods of cold storage, which came under Government organization in 1895.

Creamery Butter.—The first creamery in Canada was established at Athelstan, Huntingdon Co., Quebec, in 1873, while the first cream separator was installed at Ste. Marie, Beauce Co., Quebec, in 1882. The first Ontario creamery was established in 1875, and what was probably the first cream separator in Ontario was installed at Belleville in 1883. Butter reached its maximum exportation for the year ended June 30, 1903, with 34,128,944 lb. The latest figures for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, show an export of 22,343,939 lb. The quantity of creamery butter made in Canada in 1924 was 178,893,937 lb. (Table 26), valued at \$60,494,826, an increase in quantity over the preceding year of 16,059,329 lb., or 9.9 p.c., and an increase in value of \$3,621,316, or 6.4 p.c. The average price per lb. for the whole of Canada was 34 cents in 1924, compared with 35 cents in 1923. The production of creamery butter in 1924 exceeded in quantity the production of any previous year, and was exceeded in value only by 1920, when the average price per lb. was 57 cents.

26.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter, by Provinces, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,262,006	1,537,437	1,560,250	449,303	542,846	567,986
Nova Scotia.....	3,329,426	3,550,666	4,139,469	1,244,958	1,353,118	1,502,793
New Brunswick.....	1,224,930	1,231,471	1,225,615	467,287	456,557	461,936
Quebec.....	57,258,470	59,214,767	59,700,420	20,024,039	20,605,992	20,201,055
Ontario.....	51,633,070	54,873,180	60,081,141	18,218,629	19,478,505	20,788,273
Manitoba.....	10,559,601	10,730,060	12,632,814	3,603,491	3,662,444	4,160,707
Saskatchewan.....	8,901,144	10,867,010	13,543,001	3,066,573	3,632,377	4,378,106
Alberta.....	15,417,070	17,868,853	22,339,857	5,126,844	5,891,186	7,059,630
British Columbia.....	2,916,183	2,961,164	3,671,370	1,252,158	1,250,485	1,374,340
Total.....	152,501,900	162,834,608	178,893,937	53,453,282	56,873,510	60,494,826

Factory Cheese.—The early French colonists made butter and cheese, of which the "*fromage raffiné*," still made on the Isle of Orleans, is probably a survival. The United Empire Loyalists introduced cheese and butter-making into the districts settled by them, and in 1801 sent their surplus butter and cheese to the United States. The first modern cheese factory in Canada was established in Oxford Co., Ontario, in 1864, while shortly afterwards factories were established in the Burkville and Belleville districts of Ontario, in Missisquoi Co., Quebec, near Essex, New Brunswick, and in Annapolis Co., Nova Scotia. These factories were established before 1870, and after that date the number rapidly increased. In 1868 the quantity of cheese exported from Canada was 6,141,570 lb. In 1904

cheese reached its maximum exportation with 233,980,716 lb., and the exports of cheese for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, amounted to 121,465,600 lb. The production of factory cheese in 1924 totalled 149,707,530 lb., of the value of \$24,201,923, a decrease in quantity from the previous year of 1.3 p.c., and a decrease in value of 15.5 p.c. (Table 27). The average prices per lb. were 16 cents in 1924 and 19 cents in 1923.

27.—Production and Value of Factory Cheese, by Provinces, 1922-1924.

Provinces.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,752,233	1,811,537	2,048,937	234,471	346,428	322,597
Nova Scotia.....	31,820	34,332	34,475	5,010	6,679	5,939
New Brunswick.....	926,052	825,369	942,220	147,503	161,497	155,003
Quebec.....	38,923,770	46,890,579	39,695,463	6,065,539	8,780,513	6,326,515
Ontario.....	92,707,059	99,556,415	104,219,238	15,036,980	18,846,197	16,907,561
Manitoba.....	102,354	231,530	596,237	16,747	47,191	101,887
Saskatchewan.....	12,448	118,920	138,631	2,026	22,061	24,199
Alberta.....	931,992	1,865,608	1,714,790	183,860	368,771	278,478
British Columbia.....	433,388	290,086	317,539	82,624	65,855	79,744
Total.....	135,821,116	151,624,376	149,707,530	21,824,760	28,645,192	24,201,923

Condensed Milk and Milk Powder.—Within recent years there has been a large increase in the production of condensed milk. The first milk-condensing plant was established at Truro, N.S., in 1883, and there are now in Canada 24 plants for the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk and milk powder. The quantity of condensed milk made in Canada in 1924 was 30,875,392 lb., of the value of \$3,814,635, an increase in quantity of 3,756,811 lb., or 12.2 p.c., as compared with 1923. The quantity of evaporated milk made was 42,433,245 lb., valued at \$4,147,682, a slight decrease from the production of 1923. The quantity of milk powder and skim milk powder made in 1924 was 12,543,193 lb., valued at \$1,439,248. Of the 24 condenseries in operation in Canada in 1924, 20 were situated in Ontario, and to the total value of products of condenseries of \$13,215,173, Ontario contributed \$11,769,092. Table 28 shows the quantity and value of products other than butter and factory cheese for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924.

28.—Miscellaneous Products of Dairy Factories, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Condensed milk..... lb.	21,241,080	2,388,319	27,118,581	3,676,134	30,875,392	3,814,635
Evaporated milk..... lb.	32,392,570	3,137,039	45,824,521	4,309,225	42,433,245	4,147,682
Milk powder..... lb.	1,430,466	456,371	1,325,189	405,743	1,674,910	416,723
Skim milk powder..... lb.	5,922,250	717,076	9,796,622	1,159,310	10,868,273	1,022,525
Sterilized milk..... lb.	150,000	11,000	—	—	23,163	3,760
Sterilized cream..... lb.	—	—	180,714	26,339	—	—
Skim condensed milk..... lb.	1,505,351	58,876	5,204,847	321,274	3,898,553	210,538
Condensed coffee and cocoa..... lb.	297,348	60,257	340,760	75,959	323,328	67,028
Whey butter..... lb.	1,140,386	345,946	1,279,797	386,356	1,233,861	359,469
Casein..... lb.	82,538	10,294	558,449	66,334	467,279	27,126
Ice cream..... gal.	2,771,925	3,669,564	2,789,524	3,514,016	3,526,001	4,623,877
Milk sold..... gal.	31,097,939	12,309,128	32,024,538	12,795,121	38,137,598	14,889,328
Cream sold (lb. butter fat)	9,219,324	5,607,315	11,815,724	7,101,915	11,276,706	6,716,931
Buttermilk sold.....	—	269,276	—	291,912	—	296,683
Sundry.....	—	653,543	—	472,920	—	734,127
Total.....	—	29,694,004	—	34,601,688	—	37,330,432

Retrospective Statistics.—In Table 29 the production and value of creamery butter and factory cheese is compared by provinces and for all Canada for the years 1900, 1910, 1915 and 1920 and annually from 1922 to 1924. Table 30 shows the total value of all the products of dairy factories by provinces for the five years 1920 to 1924.

29.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1922-1924.

Provinces and Years.	Estab- lish- ments. No.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.	
		lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Canada.....					
1900	3,576	36,066,739	7,240,972	220,833,269	22,221,430
1910	3,625	64,489,398	15,597,807	199,904,205	21,587,124
1915	3,513	83,991,453	24,385,052	183,887,837	27,097,176
1920	3,161	111,691,718	63,625,203	149,201,856	39,100,872
1922	3,095	152,501,900	53,453,282	135,821,116	21,824,760
1923	3,007	162,834,608	56,873,510	151,624,376	28,645,192
1924	2,933	178,893,937	60,494,826	149,707,530	24,201,923
Prince Edward Island.....					
1900	47	562,220	118,402	4,457,519	449,400
1910	45	670,908	156,478	3,293,755	354,378
1915	42	539,516	151,065	2,260,000	327,700
1920	37	1,166,032	674,744	2,081,277	525,635
1922	33	1,262,006	449,303	1,752,233	284,471
1923	33	1,537,437	542,846	1,811,537	346,428
1924	33	1,560,250	567,986	2,048,937	322,597
Nova Scotia.....					
1900	33	334,211	68,686	568,147	58,321
1910	18	354,785	88,481	264,243	29,977
1915	27	1,240,483	346,011	125,580	18,837
1920	26	2,503,188	1,518,757	52,638	14,865
1922	25	3,329,246	1,244,058	31,820	5,010
1923	27	3,550,666	1,353,118	34,332	6,679
1924	29	4,139,469	1,502,793	34,475	5,939
New Brunswick.....					
1900	68	287,814	58,589	1,892,686	187,106
1910	42	849,633	212,205	1,166,243	129,677
1915	43	776,416	231,838	1,165,651	168,086
1920	38	1,053,649	606,891	1,235,008	336,409
1922	35	1,224,930	467,287	926,052	147,503
1923	32	1,231,471	456,557	825,369	161,497
1924	34	1,225,615	461,936	942,220	155,003
Quebec.....					
1900	1,992	24,625,000	4,916,756	80,630,199	7,957,621
1910	2,143	41,782,678	9,961,732	58,171,091	6,195,254
1915	2,058	36,621,491	10,899,810	54,217,113	7,571,691
1920	1,809	41,632,511	23,580,949	52,162,777	13,372,250
1922	1,752	57,258,470	20,024,039	38,923,770	6,065,539
1923	1,660	59,214,767	20,605,992	46,890,579	8,780,513
1924	1,563	59,700,420	20,201,055	39,695,463	6,326,515
Ontario.....					
1900	1,336	7,559,542	1,527,935	131,967,612	13,440,987
1910	1,254	13,876,888	3,331,025	136,093,951	14,769,566
1915	1,164	26,414,120	7,534,653	125,001,136	18,831,413
1920	1,058	37,234,998	21,343,858	92,784,757	24,605,823
1922	1,053	51,633,070	18,218,629	92,707,059	15,036,980
1923	1,014	54,873,180	19,478,505	99,556,415	18,846,197
1924	1,002	60,081,141	20,788,273	104,219,238	16,907,561
Manitoba.....					
1900	69	1,557,010	292,247	1,289,413	124,025
1910	42	2,050,487	511,972	694,713	81,403
1915	59	5,839,667	1,693,503	726,725	109,008
1920	57	7,578,549	4,282,731	116,229	31,611
1922	47	10,559,601	3,603,491	102,354	16,747
1923	57	10,730,060	3,662,444	231,630	47,191
1924	67	12,632,814	4,160,707	596,237	101,887
Saskatchewan.....					
1900	5	143,645	29,362	6,000	868
1910	27	1,548,696	381,809	26,730	3,396
1915	29	3,811,014	1,055,000	—	—
1920	47	6,638,656	3,727,140	28,367	7,790
1922	60	8,901,144	3,066,573	12,448	2,026
1923	66	10,867,010	3,632,377	118,920	22,061
1924	71	13,543,001	4,378,106	138,631	24,199

29.—Production and Value of Creamery Butter and Factory Cheese in Canada, by Provinces, 1900, 1910, 1915, 1920 and 1922-1924—concluded.

Provinces and Years.	Estab-lish-ments.	Creamery butter.		Factory cheese.	
		No.	lb. \$	lb. \$	
Alberta1900	18	601,489	123,305	21,693	3,102
1910	56	2,149,121	533,422	193,479	23,473
1915	62	7,544,148	2,021,448	381,632	68,441
1920	55	11,821,291	6,555,509	398,750	110,355
1922	60	15,417,070	5,126,844	931,992	183,860
1923	84	17,868,853	5,891,186	1,865,608	368,771
1924	95	22,339,857	7,059,630	1,714,790	278,478
British Columbia1900	8	395,808	105,690	—	—
1910	9	1,206,202	420,683	—	—
1915	29	1,204,598	451,724	10,000	2,000
1920	34	2,062,844	1,334,624	342,053	99,134
1922	30	2,916,183	1,252,158	433,388	82,624
1923	31	2,961,164	1,250,485	290,086	65,855
1924	39	3,671,370	1,374,340	317,539	79,744

30.—Total Value of All Products of Dairy Factories, by Provinces, 1920-1924.¹

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	146,336,491	111,924,017²	104,972,046	120,120,390	122,027,181
Prince Edward Island.....	1,252,013	786,696	793,819	950,095	951,929
Nova Scotia.....	2,517,338	1,517,870	1,917,033	2,325,825	2,523,502
New Brunswick.....	1,196,354	897,288	858,765	1,099,474	1,179,954
Quebec.....	37,732,572	26,796,939	26,089,578	29,386,505	27,428,100
Ontario.....	75,926,248	60,046,795	53,542,605	63,114,425	62,657,787
Manitoba.....	7,788,178	6,052,676	6,459,836	6,531,902	7,104,381
Saskatchewan.....	5,536,245	4,197,808	4,553,541	5,083,910	5,778,083
Alberta.....	8,838,298	6,522,814	6,831,470	7,971,211	8,971,747
British Columbia.....	5,549,245	3,977,820	3,925,399	3,657,043	5,431,698

¹ The total value of dairy products in 1901 and various subsequent years is shown in the "Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada," immediately following the Table of Contents.

² Includes the sum of \$1,127,311, not apportioned by provinces.

Dairy Butter and Home-made Cheese.—The statistics of the foregoing tables relate entirely to the products of dairy factories. In addition, there is a large production of butter on farms, generally described as home-made or dairy butter, and a small production of home-made cheese. No annual statistics are collected of these products; the census of 1911, however, showed that the production of dairy butter in 1910 was 137,110,200 lb., value \$30,269,497, and of home-made cheese 1,371,092 lb., value \$154,088. According to the census of 1921 the production of dairy butter in 1920 was 103,487,506 lb., worth \$50,180,952, and of home-made cheese 533,561 lb., worth \$123,283. The production of dairy butter in 1924 is estimated at approximately 100 million lb., of the value of \$29,347,000, thus making the total estimated production of butter, including dairy butter, for 1924, 278,893,937 lb., valued at \$89,841,826.

Total Value of Dairy Products.—The total value of the dairy products of Canada in 1920 was estimated at \$276,480,386, including \$146,336,491, products of dairy factories, \$50,180,952, dairy butter, \$123,283, home-made cheese, \$4,319,081, ice cream made in confectionery establishments and \$75,520,579, the value of milk used whole as apart from that delivered to dairy factories. For 1924 the total is estimated at approximately \$218,430,532, comprising the products of dairy factories, \$122,027,181, dairy butter, \$29,347,000, confectioners' ice cream, \$2,656,295, and milk used whole as apart from that sold to the dairy factories, \$64,400,056.

6.—Fruit Production.

The wild fruits of Canada are numerous and varied. Currants, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries grow wild almost as far north as the Arctic Circle, their flavour usually being unexcelled by that of cultivated varieties. The blueberry grows in great profusion over a large part of Eastern Canada, while the cranberry is found over wide areas throughout the Dominion. Other wild fruits include the saskatoon or juneberry of the Prairie Provinces, the choke cherry, the pin or bird cherry, the buffalo berry, the blackberry, the salmon-berry and the cloudberry. Wild plums are found all through the eastern provinces and wild grapes as far north-westward as northern Manitoba.

Canadian climatic and soil conditions, moreover, are eminently fitted to the production of cultivated and improved varieties, and it is characteristic of the Canadian farm to find orchard or garden fruits produced for household needs, if not for sale as ordinary farm products. While commercial fruit-growing is by no means restricted to a few large districts and is often a feature of agricultural production in suburban areas, a few districts are nevertheless noted as being the more important centres of fruit production. The Annapolis and adjacent valleys in Nova Scotia, the Niagara peninsula of Ontario and the Okanagan valley in British Columbia are perhaps outstanding, but the northern shore of lake Ontario, the Georgian Bay district, the areas adjacent to Montreal in Quebec, the lower British Columbia mainland and Vancouver island are also noted for their fruit crops.

The smaller fruits grown for sale generally find a market in nearby towns or cities, although many shipments are made from rural districts by rail or water to more distant centres of consumption. Apples, which are probably the most important Canadian fruit, meet with ready sale in British and European markets, where their attractive appearance, flavour and good keeping qualities have gained a wide reputation. Practically all varieties of fruit are prepared in canneries located near the centres of production and are shipped to both domestic and foreign markets.

Origin and Growth of Fruit Farming.—In Nova Scotia the apple-growing industry has assumed great importance, the bulk of the crop being exported to Great Britain. There are records of the growth of apples in Acadia from 1635. The census of 1698 showed that at Port Royal alone there were 1,584 apple trees distributed amongst 54 families, of whom many had orchards of from 75 to 100 trees. At Beaubassin, in 1698, the census showed 32 acres in fruit trees. The first apples exported from the province are said to have been shipped by sailing vessel from Halifax to Liverpool in 1849, the price realized being \$2 per barrel. In 1856 a shipment of 700 barrels was made by schooner to Boston, U.S.A., the price realized being \$2.75 per barrel. The first experimental commercial shipments of apples to England from the Annapolis valley were made in Dec., 1861, but proved disappointing. The first steamer to carry apples direct from Annapolis Royal to London was the "Neptune," which sailed on April 2, 1881, the shipment consisting of 6,800 barrels and arriving in London in 14 days. This venture was fairly successful, and from that time the business has continued to increase in volume. Up to 1890 the production of apples in Nova Scotia rarely exceeded 100,000 barrels, but after that date there was a pronounced increase in acreage and production, and in 1909 the production reached a million barrels. A record crop of about 1,900,000 barrels was produced in 1911, when 1,734,876 barrels were marketed,

and further records were made in 1919, when the gross crop exceeded 2,000,000 barrels, and in 1922, when 1,891,850 barrels were packed and sold from the Annapolis valley and adjacent valleys, which comprise a district of about 100 miles long by from six to eleven miles wide.

There are records to show that in 1663 apples were being produced in the province of Quebec, and it is here that the celebrated Fameuse apple is thought to have originated. The capabilities of this province for the production of apples of the finest appearance and best quality are very great, but at present there are not sufficient apples grown for the local demand, and large quantities are therefore annually imported.

In Ontario, where the commercial production of all descriptions of fruit capable of cultivation in Canada has reached its highest development, apples have been grown from the middle of the eighteenth century; commercial orcharding, however, has developed only within the past 50 or 60 years, and was only made possible when the building of the railways permitted trees and fruit to be transported rapidly. The great winter apple districts include the border of lake Ontario, extending back 30 miles and more from the lake, the shore of lake Huron and Georgian bay, several miles in depth, and the south-western part of the province. Farther east and north and including an area east of the lake Huron district, there are large areas of land where the hardier varieties of apples are most suitable. In the Niagara fruit-growing district, besides apples, peaches, pears, plums and cherries, small fruits and grapes are produced upon a large scale.

In British Columbia commercial fruit-growing is of comparatively recent origin; but the development of commercial orcharding has been very rapid, especially during the last ten years. The first apple trees were planted about 1850, but not until after the completion of the Canadian Pacific railway in 1886 were there many trees planted for commercial purposes. The census of 1891 gave the area devoted to all kinds of fruit as 6,500 acres; in 1921 the census showed a total fruit acreage in the province of 43,569 acres. The most noted fruit district is the Okanagan valley, containing some of the finest orchards in the province or the Dominion. The boxed apples from British Columbia are found in season on all the important markets in Great Britain and Europe. Pears, plums, peaches, apricots, cherries and small fruits are grown on a large scale.

The Fruit Marks Act, first passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1901, made the grading of commercial apples compulsory. In 1923 all previous legislation of this kind was replaced by the Fruit Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 15), which provides for government inspection, imposes penalties for dishonest packing, and defines the grades under which the different descriptions of fruit shall be sold.

Census Statistics.—Statistics of the number of bearing and non-bearing fruit trees, collected at the census of 1921, are published in Table 31, together with comparative figures for 1911; from these it may be seen that only in peaches was there an increase during the decade in the number of bearing trees. Nevertheless, when the statistics of production of Table 32, also collected at the census, are consulted, there is evident a great increase since 1910 in the production of apples, peaches, plums and cherries. This may indicate that to-day fruit-growing is on a much more scientific basis than in the past, and that the yield per bearing tree is larger because of the greater attention given to the selection of stock and the care of trees.

31.—Fruit Trees, bearing and non-bearing, together with Average Number per Farm and per 100 acres of improved land, 1911 and 1921.

Kinds.	Trees, bearing.		Trees, non-bearing.		Trees per farm.		Trees per 100 acres improved land.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Apple.....	10,617,372	9,802,218	5,599,804	2,649,740	—	17.51	—	17.57
Peach.....	839,288	1,021,709	1,056,359	174,513	—	1.68	—	1.69
Pear.....	581,704	501,586	385,538	172,304	—	0.95	—	0.95
Plum.....	1,075,130	985,267	637,220	266,889	—	1.76	—	1.77
Cherry.....	741,992	688,504	495,082	195,999	—	1.24	—	1.25
Other.....	146,659	—	141,233	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	14,002,145	12,999,284	8,315,236	3,459,445	—	23.14	—	23.23

32.—Fruit production for all Canada, together with the Average Production per Farm and per 100 acres of improved land, 1900, 1910 and 1920.

Kinds.	Total Production.			Average Production.					
	1900.	1910.	1920.	Per farm.			Per 100 acres improved land.		
				1900.	1910.	1920.	1900.	1910.	1920.
Orchard fruits—									
Apples.....bush.	18,626,186	10,618,666	17,475,414	34.23	14.87	24.57	61.75	21.79	24.66
Peaches.....	545,415	646,826	1,076,223	1.00	0.90	1.51	1.81	1.33	1.52
Pears.....	531,837	504,171	521,036	0.96	0.70	0.70	1.76	1.03	0.74
Plums.....	557,875	508,994	808,369	1.02	0.71	1.14	1.85	1.05	1.14
Cherries.....	336,751	238,974	502,447	0.61	0.33	0.71	1.11	0.49	0.71
All other....	70,396	47,789	—	0.13	0.07	—	0.23	0.09	—
Total.....	20,668,460	12,565,420	20,383,489	37.95	17.58	28.63	68.51	25.78	28.77
Small fruits—									
Grapes.....lb.	24,302,634	32,898,438	33,269,412	44.62	46.03	46.79	80.56	67.50	46.94
Strawberries....qt.		18,686,662 ¹	15,658,346	—	26.15 ¹	21.67	—	38.35 ¹	21.74
Raspberries.....			8,360,518	—		11.78	—		11.82
Currents and gooseberries.....	21,707,791	3,830,609	1,983,834	39.85	5.36	2.82	71.96	7.86	2.82
Other small fruits.....		9,000,208	843,407	—	12.60	1.19	—	18.47	1.19

¹ Included with other small fruits.

Annual Statistics of Fruit Production.—For each of the years 1919 to 1924, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture have collected and published in co-operation statistics (1) of the quantities and values of commercial fruits produced in Canada, and (2)

of the varieties and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen in Canada. Table 33, following, shows the estimated production and value of commercial fruits in Canada for each of the four years 1921-1924.¹

33.—Estimated Production and Value of Commercial Fruits in Canada, 1921-1924.

Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.	Years.	Total quantity.	Average price.	Total value.
	brl.	\$	\$		qt.	\$	\$
Apples—				Strawberries—			
1921.....	5,367,700	6.67	35,821,090	1921.....	10,149,000	0.16	1,622,960
1922.....	5,048,405	4.90	24,692,182	1922.....	8,678,200	0.18	1,526,050
1923.....	4,493,183	5.45	24,489,350	1923.....	8,652,200	0.17	1,513,230
1924.....	3,247,270	5.78	18,777,667	1924.....	6,532,000	0.21	1,398,910
Pears—	bush.			Raspberries—			
1921.....	435,968	2.58	1,124,162	1921.....	7,522,950	0.15	1,123,001
1922.....	461,227	1.45	668,854	1922.....	6,271,725	0.18	1,159,287
1923.....	227,335	2.42	550,587	1923.....	4,496,840	0.23	1,044,001
1924.....	196,809	2.40	471,924	1924.....	2,000,450	0.20	401,012
Plums and Prunes—				Other Berries—			
1921.....	575,575	1.47	844,412	1921.....	2,931,790	0.17	489,062
1922.....	408,438	1.28	522,393	1922.....	2,837,549	0.15	428,757
1923.....	348,482	2.00	696,964	1923.....	2,527,700	0.20	494,691
1924.....	238,978	2.11	504,460	1924.....	2,532,000	0.19	500,020
Peaches—					lb.		
1921.....	366,715	2.30	844,936	Grapes—			
1922.....	577,561	1.56	904,325	1921.....	46,872,308	0.05	2,812,338
1923.....	403,660	2.27	916,050	1922.....	70,308,462	0.05	3,515,423
1924.....	154,384	2.62	404,663	1923.....	42,185,077	0.06	2,742,030
Cherries—				1924.....	24,500,000	0.06	1,470,000
1921.....	211,210	2.75	580,827				
1922.....	202,740	2.38	481,850				
1923.....	203,125	3.56	722,440				
1924.....	100,340	3.36	337,775				

Tree Nursery Industry.—The first Canadian commercial nursery was established near Fonthill, Ont., in 1837, and was followed within five years by the establishment of a nursery by a Rochester, N.Y., firm in Toronto. Since that time the industry has steadily spread as the country has developed, until to-day there are approximately 170 firms growing or dealing in nursery stock of all kinds, including fruit trees. Canadian nurserymen have made great advancement in the type and hardiness of stock used for grafting and budding purposes, greatly enhancing the resistance of the trees against winter injury, an important factor in Canadian orcharding. The great problem of mixing varieties has been solved by the recent investigations carried out by the Dominion Experimental Stations, which have led to a system of identifying the different varieties in the nursery row. Identification of the varieties of apples has proved possible of accomplishment by any person after a few months' study of the varietal characteristics, while other fruits under study, such as peaches and pears, are proving equally easy to identify.

¹ Reports of fruit production have been published in pamphlet form by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1922, 1924 and 1925. The first report for the year 1919 was published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Aug., 1920, pp. 211-222.

Table 34 shows the total quantities and values of fruit trees, bushes and plants sold by nurserymen for the years 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1924. For the previous year, 1919, the figures appeared in the Canada Year Book of 1921, p. 257.

34.—Quantities and Values of Fruit Trees, Bushes and Plants, sold by Nurserymen in Canada, 1920, 1921, 1923 and 1924.

QUANTITIES.

NOTE.—In 1920 and 1921 the year runs from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; in 1923 and 1924 it runs from June 1 to May 31.

Description of Tree, Bush and Plant.	Varieties.				Number sold.			
	1920.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Apples—Early.....	13	12	9	9	66,088	57,380	60,554	47,351
Fall.....	14	12	12	10	65,597	92,448	91,556	66,774
Winter.....	41	32	31	30	308,860	223,919	229,796	203,608
Crab Apples.....	8	7	7	7	13,064	12,883	16,104	14,184
Total Apples.....	76	63	59	56	453,609	386,630	398,010	331,917
Pears.....	14	15	14	14	64,383	35,389	45,252	42,889
Plums.....	44	31	30	29	79,451	49,684	54,414	57,133
Peaches.....	14	21	19	17	38,763	45,643	76,267	74,302
Cherries.....	22	13	13	12	53,521	47,020	64,735	55,540
Apricots.....	4	2	—	1	9,691	442	—	2,259
Quinces.....	1	—	1	—	382	—	360	104
Blackberries.....	4	8	7	8	1,735	40,542	39,519	29,851
Currants.....	19	8	3	3	223,400	161,460	162,729	129,270
Grapes.....	16	12	12	12	71,906	93,914	211,967	293,018
Gooseberries.....	8	7	7	7	87,664	68,236	70,930	67,369
Raspberries.....	22	19	12	14	589,999	497,823	511,508	513,073
Mulberries.....	1	—	—	—	32	—	—	—
Loganberries.....	1	1	1	1	28,057	42,100	14,329	1,805
Strawberries.....	34	18	15	16	2,788,333	3,059,187	1,787,905	2,212,645

VALUES.

Description of Tree, Bush and Plant.	Average price per unit.				Total Value.			
	1920.	1921.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Apples—Early.....	.47	.57	.44	.45	31,313.28	32,606.41	26,647.25	21,227.20
Fall.....	.45	.59	.43	.46	29,529.85	54,938.03	39,632.40	30,727.95
Winter.....	.45	.51	.41	.43	139,487.45	112,957.18	95,253.90	87,147.85
Crab apples.....	.46	.67	.35	.40	5,955.90	8,676.10	5,634.75	5,746.90
Total Apples.....	.45	.54	.42	.44	206,286.48	209,177.72	167,168.30	144,849.90
Pears.....	.59	.79	.55	.63	37,870.70	28,026.70	25,100.85	26,920.07
Plums.....	.65	.90	.62	.60	51,599.49	44,819.10	33,779.15	34,395.73
Peaches.....	.46	.56	.28	.27	18,135.13	25,426.45	21,042.20	20,264.18
Cherries.....	.68	.99	.62	.59	36,345.66	46,608.15	40,256.79	33,062.90
Apricots.....	.66	.20	—	.40	6,403.20	88.40	—	903.60
Quinces.....	.40	—	.33	.58	152.80	—	120.00	60.55
Blackberries.....	.11	.07	.05	.04	158.15	2,959.43	2,114.97	1,092.91
Currants.....	.17	.20	.10	.09	37,465.81	32,847.70	15,978.73	11,511.44
Grapes.....	.17	.19	.09	.09	12,207.83	17,838.52	18,375.37	27,713.97
Gooseberries.....	.21	.25	.12	.14	18,657.43	16,945.57	8,798.81	9,163.19
Raspberries.....	.05	.06	.03	.04	32,157.31	27,962.82	17,473.23	20,725.65
Mulberries.....	.85	—	—	—	27.45	—	—	—
Loganberries.....	.22	.17	.06	.14	6,111.40	7,365.00	884.26	258.00
Strawberries.....	per 100. 1.29	per 100. 1.18	per 100. .85	per 100. .88	36,588.68	36,206.65	15,136.31	19,502.94
Total Value.....	—	—	—	—	500,167.52	496,272.21	366,228.97	350,425.03

7.—Special Agricultural Crops.

Maple Sugar and Syrup.—The Canada Year Book, 1924, contained a description of the process of maple sugar-making on pages 247 and 248. Table 35 gives the production and value of maple sugar and syrup in Canada for the years 1924 and 1925, as estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.¹

35.—Production and Value of Maple Sugar and Maple Syrup in Canada, by Provinces, 1924 and 1925.

Provinces and Years.	Maple Sugar.			Maple Syrup.			Total Value of Sugar and Syrup.
	Quantity.	Average price per lb.	Value.	Quantity.	Average price per gallon.	Value.	
	lb.	cents.	\$	gal.	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....1924	9,385,415	20	1,907,599	1,970,696	2.07	4,083,542	5,991,141
.....1925	9,791,359	17	1,692,595	1,672,093	2.05	3,440,226	5,132,821
Nova Scotia.....1924	51,500	34	17,510	9,565	2.64	25,252	42,762
.....1925	89,910	30	26,973	10,139	2.68	27,173	54,146
New Brunswick.....1924	50,110	34	17,037	10,649	2.57	27,368	84,405
.....1925	73,290	34	24,919	2,067	2.33	4,816	29,735
Quebec.....1924	8,876,525	20	1,775,305	1,176,656	1.90	2,235,646	4,010,951
.....1925	9,549,837	17	1,623,472	954,984	1.79	1,709,421	3,332,893
Ontario.....1924	407,280	24	97,747	773,826	2.32	1,795,276	1,893,023
.....1925	78,322	22	17,231	704,903	2.41	1,698,816	1,716,047

The table shows that for the whole of Canada the estimated production of maple sugar in 1925 was 9,791,359 lb. of the value of \$1,692,595, as compared with 9,385,415 lb. of the value of \$1,907,599 in 1924. The production in 1925 was, therefore, 405,944 lb. more than in 1924, but the value was \$215,004 less, owing to the average price per lb. being 17 cents in 1925, as against 20 cents in 1924. The estimated production of maple syrup in 1925 was 1,672,093 gallons of the value of \$3,440,226, as compared with 1,970,696 gallons of the value of \$4,083,542 in 1924. In this case the production is less in 1925 by 298,603 gallons, and the value is less by \$643,316; the value per gallon is \$2.05, as against \$2.07 in 1924. The total value of maple sugar and maple syrup in 1925 was \$5,132,821, as compared with \$5,991,141 in 1924.

Sugar Beets and Beetroot Sugar.—The earliest attempts to establish a beet-sugar industry in Canada were made about 35 years ago, and for some time large beet sugar factories were operated at Farnham, Coaticook and elsewhere in the province of Quebec, under a system of bounties from the Dominion Government. Annual experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College, from about the year 1889, demonstrated the suitability of the soil and climate of Ontario for the production of beetroots with sugar percentage and coefficient of purity practically equal to those grown on the continent of Europe. Choosing localities with the other necessary requisites of abundant water, transportation facilities and a plentiful supply

¹ See Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June, 1925, pp. 164-5.

of labour, four beet sugar companies began operations in 1902 with the aid of a bounty provided by Act of the Ontario Legislature, bonuses voted by the rate-payers of Dresden (\$40,000) and Wallaceburg (\$30,000), and customs concessions from the Dominion Government for the importation of machinery. These companies were the Ontario Sugar Co., Ltd., of Berlin (now Kitchener), the Dresden Sugar Co., Ltd., the Wallaceburg Sugar Co. and the Wiarton Beet Sugar Manufacturing Co., Ltd. From 1903 to 1914, when it went out of business, there was also in operation the Knight Sugar Co., at Raymond, Alberta. In this province, bounties for sugar beets were provided by the Alberta Government for the five years ended 1910. During the first four years, the tonnage of Canadian-grown beets increased from 51,067 in 1902 to 118,095 in 1905, and the value of sugar from \$385,678 to \$1,045,288. In the same period \$1,442,961 was paid to farmers for beets, \$525,045 to employees for wages and the value of the sugar manufactured was \$2,728,853.¹ The bonus of the Ontario Government was $\frac{1}{2}$ a cent per lb., and was paid from 1903 to 1907, when it expired. In 1909, when the Ontario beet sugar industry had been seven years in operation, only the two factories at Wallaceburg, Ontario, and Raymond, Alberta, were active. The Wiarton factory was closed after two seasons, the Dresden factory had been dismantled and the plant removed to Wisconsin, U.S.A., and the Berlin factory was idle pending reorganization. Eventually in 1909, three factories situated at Chatham, Wallaceburg and Kitchener came under the control of the Dominion Sugar Co., Ltd., of Chatham, but during the years 1921 to 1924 only the two factories at Chatham and Wallaceburg have been in operation.² A new sugar beet factory at Raymond, Alberta, known as the Canadian Sugar Factory, Ltd., began operations in 1924, and sugar beets for this factory have been grown under promising conditions during the season of 1925.

36.—Area, Yield and Value of Sugar Beets in Canada and Production of Refined Beetroot Sugar, 1911-1924.

(Production contracted for by factories).

Years.	Acres grown.	Yield per acre.	Total yield.	Average price per ton.	Total value.	Production of refined beetroot sugar.
	acres.	tons.	tons.	\$	\$	lb.
1911.....	20,677	8.50	175,000	6.59	1,154,000	21,329,689
1912.....	18,900	10.50	201,000	5.00	1,005,000	26,767,287
1913.....	17,000	8.75	148,000	6.12	906,000	26,149,216
1914.....	12,100	9.00	108,600	6.00	651,000	31,314,763
1915.....	18,000	7.75	141,000	5.50	775,500	39,515,802
1916.....	15,000	4.75	71,000	6.20	440,000	17,024,377
1917.....	14,000	8.40	117,600	6.75	793,800	23,376,850
1918.....	18,000	11.25	204,000	12.71	2,593,715	50,092,835
1919.....	18,800	9.50	180,000	14.61	2,630,027	37,839,271
1920.....	34,491	9.94	343,000	15.47	5,307,243	89,280,719
1921.....	25,535	7.80	199,334	9.90	1,974,384	52,862,377
1922.....	14,955	8.55	127,807	7.56	966,521	29,911,770
1923.....	17,941	8.87	159,200	12.03	1,922,668	39,423,160
1924.....	31,111	9.50	295,177	5.78	1,704,791	85,770,709

¹ Canada Year Book, 1905, pp. xxiii-xxiv.

² These notes are derived partly from an article on "The Beet Sugar Industry in Canada," Labour Gazette, April, 1903, pp. 762-771, and Bulletin IX "The Beet Sugar Industry," Census and Statistics Office, Ottawa, 1909.

At the estimated average wholesale price of 7.3 cents per lb., the total value of the beetroot sugar produced in 1924 is \$6,192,645, as compared with 9½ cents per lb. and \$3,745,200 total value in 1923, and 5½ cents per lb. and \$1,645,885 total value in 1922.

The estimated production of sugar beets in the principal beet-sugar producing countries of the world was, in 1924, 53.3 million short tons from 5,176,700 acres. The production in 1924 of the largest beet-growing countries was, in thousands of tons, as follows:—Germany 11,317; the United States 7,478; Czechoslovakia 8,613; France 5,663; Italy 3,968; Poland 3,539; Belgium 2,476; Holland 2,563; Spain 1,829 and Sweden 1,008.

Tobacco.—According to the census, the total Canadian area under tobacco in 1921 was 16,628 acres. Statistics for 1924 show an acreage of 21,317, a decrease from the two previous years. Similar decreases are also shown in the total yield and the yield per acre. The farm value of the crop, however, while falling from \$4,547,851 in 1922 to \$3,518,500 in 1923, showed a marked increase to \$4,358,898 in 1924.

Table 37 summarizes the acreage, the average yield per acre and the total yield of tobacco in Canada, and for the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, for the census years 1900, 1910 and 1911 and continuously from 1913 to 1924. For the years 1911 and 1921 the census figures for acreage alone are also given.

37.—Area and Yield of Tobacco in Canada and in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, 1900, 1910, 1911 and 1913-1924.

Years.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Canada.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	000 lb.	000 lb.	000 lb.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.	lb. per acre.
1900 ¹	8,661	3,144	11,903 ¹	7,656	3,504	11,267 ¹	881	1,114	946 ¹
1910 ¹	11,818	7,017	18,928 ¹	10,115	7,499	17,633 ¹	856	1,068	931 ¹
1911 ¹	12,134	13,591	25,826 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913.....	5,000	6,000	11,000	4,500	8,000	12,500	900	1,300	1,136
1914.....	4,750	5,000	9,750	5,000	5,000	10,000	950	1,200	1,128
1915.....	4,500	4,500	9,000	4,050	4,950	9,000	900	1,000	1,000
1916.....	2,933	2,958	5,891	3,000	2,943	5,943	1,023	1,000	1,000
1917.....	5,000	2,930	7,930	5,000	3,495	8,495	1,000	1,192	1,071
1918.....	6,903	6,500	13,403	7,732	6,500	14,232	1,120	1,000	1,062
1919.....	22,360	9,226	31,586	16,770	17,000	33,770	750	1,843	1,089
1920 ¹	17,252	19,621	36,891 ¹	13,366	19,279	32,660 ¹	775	983	883
1921 ¹	9,958	6,663	16,628 ¹	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921.....	5,256	6,553	11,809	6,127	7,122	13,249	1,166	1,091	1,124
1922.....	16,573	9,189	25,762	14,916	11,032	25,948	900	1,201	1,007
1923.....	15,302	8,630	23,932	10,500	10,797	21,297	680	1,251	890
1924.....	8,044	13,273	21,317	6,576	12,135	18,711	817	914	878

¹ Census data. The totals for Canada include other provinces as follows:—1900, 101 acres, 107,000 lb. 1910, 93 acres, 18,820 lb.; 1911, 101 acres; 1920, 18 acres, 15,296 lb.; 1921, 7 acres.

Onions.—Table 38 shows the area and commercial production of onions in Canada for each of the years 1921 to 1924, as estimated by the Fruit Branch of the Department of Agriculture.

38.—Area and Commercial Production of Onions in Canada, 1921-1924.

Provinces.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.	acres.	tons.
Quebec.....	750	5,850	750	6,000	600	3,000	650	2,925
Ontario.....	1,375	9,635	1,807	16,263	1,807	9,250	1,987	23,844
British Columbia.....	720	5,075	1,078	8,624	948	8,590	810	4,050
Total.....	2,845	19,550	3,635	30,887	3,355	21,350	3,447	30,819

Hives and Honey.—According to the census of 1921, the total production of honey and wax in Canada in 1920 was 6,461,450 lb., valued at \$1,633,251, of which about 78 p.c. was produced on farms. The chief honey-producing provinces were Quebec and Ontario, which together accounted for about 95 p.c. of the total production.

There are at present no uniform annual statistics of hives and honey for all the provinces of Canada, but a synopsis of the existing provincial estimates for recent years was given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1925, pp. 128-131. These estimates showed a large increase since 1921, the estimated honey production of Canada in 1924 being about 15,804,000 lb., and the average value 16 cents per lb.

8.—Farm Labour and Wages.

Average Wages of Farm Help.—Only slight changes, either in the direction of increase or decrease, are indicated in the average wages paid to farm helpers during the year 1924. For the whole of Canada, the average wages per month of farm helpers during the summer season of 1924, were for men \$40, as in 1923, and for women \$23, as against \$22 in 1923. In addition they received board, the value of which is placed for men at \$22, as against \$21 in 1923, and for women at \$19, as against \$17 in 1923. By the year, the average wages for males, including board, were \$636, as compared with \$611, and for females \$461, as compared with \$422. The value of the yearly board is given as \$256 for men (\$239 in 1923) and \$217 for women (\$191 in 1923). By provinces, the average monthly wages for men and women respectively in the summer season, including the value of board, were in 1924 as follows, the averages for 1923 being given in parentheses:—Prince Edward Island \$43; \$28 (\$43; \$28); Nova Scotia \$55; \$30 (\$56; \$32); New Brunswick \$53; \$31 (\$59; \$32); Quebec \$56; \$31 (\$59; \$32); Ontario \$57; \$38 (\$59; \$39); Manitoba \$59; \$40 (\$62; \$42); Saskatchewan \$66; \$44 (\$65; \$44); Alberta \$66; \$45 (\$70; \$48); British Columbia \$75; \$50 (\$76; \$53).

In Table 39 the value of wages and board is given for the years 1914, 1920-1924, both for the summer season and for the year, distinction being made in all cases between wages and board.

39.—Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada, as estimated by Crop Correspondents, 1914, 1920-1924.

NOTE.—M=Males; F=Females.

Provinces.	Years	Per month in summer season.						Per year.					
		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.		Wages.		Board.		Wages and Board.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Canada.....	1914	\$ 21	\$ 8	\$ 14	\$ 11	\$ 36	\$ 19	\$ 155	\$ 57	\$ 168	\$ 132	\$ 323	\$ 189
	1920	60	27	26	20	86	47	543	275	278	217	821	492
	1921	45	24	22	18	67	42	421	249	248	200	669	449
	1922	38	22	21	17	59	39	359	227	235	191	594	418
	1923	40	22	21	17	61	39	372	231	239	191	611	422
	1924	40	23	22	19	62	42	380	244	256	217	636	461
P.E. Island.....	1914	15	5	10	8	25	13	101	40	120	96	221	136
	1920	42	18	18	14	60	32	371	212	201	160	572	272
	1921	29	15	16	12	45	27	282	151	178	136	460	287
	1922	26	15	14	12	40	27	247	165	168	130	415	295
	1923	28	16	15	12	43	28	302	173	170	136	472	309
	1924	28	16	15	12	43	28	261	178	180	145	441	323
Nova Scotia.....	1914	20	7	11	8	31	15	169	59	132	96	201	155
	1920	49	21	24	17	73	38	472	218	263	190	735	408
	1921	36	17	20	14	56	31	364	182	228	170	592	352
	1922	31	16	19	13	50	29	327	177	209	150	536	327
	1923	36	18	20	14	56	32	328	182	227	158	555	340
	1924	36	17	19	13	55	30	356	189	215	147	571	336
New Brunswick	1914	21	7	11	8	32	15	170	69	132	96	302	165
	1920	56	19	23	16	79	35	531	213	254	178	785	391
	1921	35	17	19	14	54	31	361	183	214	149	575	332
	1922	34	17	19	15	53	32	328	168	192	149	520	317
	1923	41	18	18	14	59	32	415	209	200	155	615	364
	1924	35	16	18	15	53	31	332	172	206	160	538	332
Quebec.....	1914	21	7	13	9	34	16	140	44	156	108	296	152
	1920	62	24	24	16	86	40	524	235	243	172	767	407
	1921	39	18	19	14	58	32	360	193	199	142	559	335
	1922	35	17	18	12	53	29	322	176	188	130	510	306
	1923	40	19	19	13	59	32	356	194	203	140	559	334
	1924	37	18	19	13	56	31	332	185	189	132	521	317
Ontario.....	1914	19	7	13	10	32	17	141	52	156	120	297	172
	1920	52	25	23	19	75	44	474	259	262	211	736	470
	1921	40	22	20	16	60	38	382	233	227	185	609	418
	1922	37	21	20	16	57	37	348	225	221	172	569	397
	1923	38	22	21	17	59	39	364	238	233	189	597	427
	1924	36	21	21	17	57	38	345	225	234	188	579	413
Manitoba.....	1914	24	9	15	13	39	22	184	70	180	156	364	226
	1920	70	34	28	24	98	58	650	312	325	247	975	559
	1921	53	28	26	22	79	50	503	303	295	249	798	552
	1922	40	24	23	19	63	43	381	250	259	221	640	471
	1923	40	23	22	19	62	42	372	243	259	216	631	459
	1924	37	21	22	19	59	40	341	222	251	208	592	430
Saskatchewan..	1914	24	9	17	14	41	23	162	67	204	168	366	235
	1920	72	35	30	25	102	60	667	364	336	289	1,003	653
	1921	54	29	26	29	80	51	498	302	297	254	795	556
	1922	40	25	24	21	64	46	398	267	275	235	673	502
	1923	42	24	23	20	65	44	382	256	270	228	652	484
	1924	43	24	23	20	66	44	394	253	269	234	663	487
Alberta.....	1914	24	10	16	14	40	24	173	68	192	168	365	236
	1920	76	36	31	26	107	62	697	360	341	278	1,038	638
	1921	52	31	26	23	78	54	463	318	283	248	746	566
	1922	41	24	23	21	64	45	367	248	261	234	628	482
	1923	46	27	24	21	70	48	432	268	272	238	704	506
	1924	42	24	24	21	66	45	389	253	276	241	665	494
British Colum- bia.	1914	27	13	21	18	48	31	208	108	252	216	460	324
	1920	64	36	31	27	95	63	684	431	349	311	1,033	742
	1921	52	31	27	23	79	54	552	353	303	260	855	613
	1922	47	30	28	24	75	54	526	342	323	294	849	636
	1923	50	30	26	23	76	53	481	360	294	280	775	640
	1924	49	28	26	22	75	50	500	332	305	252	805	584

9.—Prices of Agricultural Produce.

The average monthly cash prices of representative grades of Canadian wheat, oats, barley, flax and rye in the Winnipeg market, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, will be found for each month since Jan., 1922, in Table 40, and the monthly average prices of Canadian wheat, oats and barley at Liverpool are shown for each month since Jan., 1924, in Table 41, while the average yearly prices of British-grown wheat, barley and oats in the home market are furnished in Table 42; in both of these latter tables British currency is converted into Canadian currency at the average current rates of exchange. The average monthly prices of flour, bran and shorts at Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Minneapolis and Duluth are given for 1924 in Table 43.

The yearly average prices per cwt. of Canadian live stock at Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton are given for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 in Table 44, and the average monthly prices in 1924 at these centres and at Calgary in Table 45.

The average prices per lb. paid to and by farmers for clover and grass seed in the springs of recent years are tabulated in Tables 46 and 47.

The course of producers' prices of agricultural commodities in Canada since the pre-war period of 1909-1913 is shown in Table 48 by the method of index numbers, the accompanying diagram showing the trends of the producers' prices obtained for the chief crops down to 1924. The table and the diagram show the remarkable recovery of agricultural prices in 1924.

49.—Monthly Average Cash Prices at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, 1922-1925, and Yearly Average Prices for Crop Years ended 1922-1925.

Months.	Wheat No. 1 N.	Oats No. 2 C.W.	Barley No. 3 C.W.	Flax No. 1 N.W.C.	Rye No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1922.					
January.....	114.5	43.3	54.8	180.1	81.4
February.....	133.7	48.8	61.4	225.3	98.7
March.....	140.5	49.5	64.8	235.0	103.3
April.....	142.7	50.3	66.9	234.6	104.4
May.....	143.9	54.5	68.0	244.9	106.5
June.....	133.4	52.3	65.1	235.0	89.7
July.....	135.9	51.9	64.2	239.7	82.5
August.....	117.9	45.7	57.1	203.4	70.1
September.....	99.9	45.3	55.3	202.4	68.6
October.....	100.7	43.4	52.5	212.6	71.4
November.....	109.7	47.9	53.6	208.4	83.3
December.....	109.4	46.9	55.1	207.6	81.9
1923.					
January.....	108.1	46.9	54.5	215.5	80.4
February.....	111.0	48.4	55.4	234.4	81.5
March.....	112.9	49.4	55.2	243.5	79.5
April.....	120.5	52.4	58.0	285.7	84.4
May.....	117.4	49.5	55.9	248.5	77.4
June.....	114.9	48.1	53.2	235.7	66.7
July.....	108.3	44.9	50.1	223.4	63.4
August.....	112.9	45.3	53.0	209.6	63.1
September.....	106.2	44.5	52.6	209.2	65.7
October.....	97.7	42.4	51.5	211.4	63.4
November.....	97.4	39.4	53.6	207.5	64.7
December.....	93.2	36.7	56.0	199.6	64.6
1924.					
January.....	96.6	39.2	62.2	214.0	66.7
February.....	99.7	40.4	63.8	229.1	67.4
March.....	98.0	37.8	61.8	213.2	65.1
April.....	98.4	37.3	62.5	209.7	64.0
May.....	104.4	39.1	64.4	215.9	65.9
June.....	114.1	40.7	64.9	214.4	72.1

40.—Monthly Average Cash Prices at Winnipeg of Representative Grades of Canadian Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye, basis in store at Fort William and Port Arthur, 1922-1925, and Yearly Average Prices for Crop Years ended 1922-1925—concluded.

Months.	Wheat No. 1 N.	Oats No. 2 C.W.	Barley No. 3 C.W.	Flax No. 1 N.W.C.	Rye No. 2 C.W.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1924—concluded.					
July.....	135.4	48.0	81.4	227.6	82.1
August.....	143.5	55.4	87.0	233.9	87.7
September.....	142.3	58.6	89.5	220.5	100.5
October.....	159.5	62.9	92.7	233.1	125.6
November.....	164.1	58.5	85.7	235.1	125.2
December.....	172.7	62.6	87.9	249.0	133.4
1925.					
January.....	196.3	67.5	94.0	265.9	155.1
February.....	196.5	63.3	92.5	263.6	158.8
March.....	176.4	52.0	73.5	250.1	132.6
April.....	169.0	56.3	88.0	243.5	121.0
May.....	182.4	60.6	90.3	244.1	117.8
June.....	171.1	64.9	88.0	237.0	107.4
July.....	162.1	59.1	88.3	222.4	96.1
August.....	167.5	56.1	82.4	239.6	98.5
September.....	137.5	49.0	65.5	236.9	80.6
October.....	127.0	48.2	63.5	233.4	74.4
November.....	142.3	51.3	63.5	219.0	81.1
December.....	157.0	48.1	63.0	226.1	98.8
Average for crop year ended Aug., 1922.....	123.7	47.5	61.7	210.3	92.4
Average for crop year ended Aug., 1923.....	110.5	47.4	54.3	227.1	75.1
Average for crop year ended Aug., 1924.....	107.1	41.9	63.6	215.5	69.9
Average for crop year ended July, 1925.....	163.0	60.2	88.0	241.5	121.8

41.—Monthly Average Prices at Liverpool of Canadian Wheat, Oats and Barley, 1924-1925.

NOTE.—Quotations are given in Canadian money at current rates of exchange.

Months.	Wheat (per bushel of 60 lb.)			Oats (per bu. of 34 lb.)	Barley (per bu. of 48 lbs.) ⁴
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
1924.					
January.....	131	—	126	64	85 ¹
February.....	—	—	—	68	91 ¹
March.....	136	—	—	66	88 ¹
April.....	131	—	—	62	83 ¹
May.....	131	—	—	60	82 ¹
June.....	—	—	—	—	—
July.....	155	—	148	63	94 ²
August.....	172	164	163	72	113 ¹
September.....	171	165	164	78	111 ²
October.....	169	190	183	83	122 ³
November.....	189	188	187	89	120
December.....	203	193	192	—	119
1925.					
January.....	224	217	212	90	121
February.....	233	213	227	91	119
March.....	—	201	229	89	115
April.....	185	175	—	79	107
May.....	189	185	—	80	109
June.....	—	189	—	82	112 ³
July.....	—	182	178	82	112 ³
August.....	197	187	188	82	117 ²
September.....	197	187	188	82	122 ²
October.....	164	—	178	68	88 ⁴
November.....	170	164	175	69	87 ⁴
December.....	195	186	193	80	10 ⁴

¹ Algerian, Tunisian.

² Karachi.

³ Morocco.

⁴ Canada Western.

42.—Yearly Average Prices of Home-Grown Wheat, Barley and Oats in England and Wales, 1902-1924.

SOURCE: "London Gazette," published pursuant to Sec. 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, and the Corn Sales Act, 1921.

NOTE.—By the Corn Sales Act, $\frac{1}{4}$ the legal unit was changed from qrs. to cwt., the change becoming compulsory on Jan. 1, 1923.

Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Years.	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.		per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.	per qr.	per bush.
1902.....	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	1915.....	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$	s. d.	\$
1903.....	28 1	0-85	25 8	0-78	20 2	0-61	1916.....	52 10	1-61	37 4	1-13	30 2	0-92
1904.....	26 9	0-81	22 8	0-69	17 2	0-52	1917.....	58 5	1-78	53 6	1-56	33 5	0-89
1905.....	28 4	0-86	22 4	0-68	16 4	0-50	1918.....	75 9	2-30	64 9	1-89	49 10	1-32
1906.....	29 8	0-90	24 4	0-74	17 4	0-53	1919.....	72 10	2-22	59 0	1-72	49 4	1-31
1907.....	28 3	0-86	24 2	0-73	18 4	0-56	1920.....	72 11	2-22	75 9	2-21	52 5	1-39
1908.....	30 7	0-93	25 1	0-76	18 10	0-57	1921.....	80 10	2-46	89 5	2-60	56 10	1-51
1909.....	32 0	0-97	25 10	0-79	17 10	0-54	1922.....	71 6	2-17	52 2	1-52	34 2	0-90
1910.....	36 11	0-82	26 10	0-82	18 11	0-58	1923.....	47 11	1-46	40 3	1-18	29 1	0-77
1911.....	31 8	0-96	23 1	0-70	17 4	0-53		per long cwt.	per long bush.	per long cwt.	per long bush.	per long cwt.	per long bush.
1912.....	31 8	0-96	27 3	0-83	18 10	0-57		9 10	1-28	9 5	0-98	9 7	0-71
1913.....	31 8	0-96	27 3	0-83	19 1	0-58	1924.....	9 8	1-26	10 5	1-09	9 4	0-69
1914.....	34 11	1-06	27 2	0-83	20 11	0-64							

43.—Average Monthly Prices of Flour, Bran and Shorts at Principal Markets, 1924.

SOURCE: For Montreal, "Trade Bulletin"; for Toronto, dealers' quotations; for Winnipeg and U.S. cities, "The Northwestern Miller," Minneapolis.

NOTE.—The ton=2,000 lb. and the barrel=196 lb.

Months.	Montreal.				Toronto.			
	Flour, Manitoba Standard grade.	Flour, Ontario, del'd at Montreal.	Bran.	Shorts.	First Patents Flour (Jute bags).	First Patents Flour (Cotton bags).	Bran.	Shorts.
1924.	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.
January.....	\$ 6-17	\$ 4-96 ¹	\$ 27-75	\$ 30-75	\$ 6-20	\$ 6-35	\$ 28-25	\$ 31-25
February.....	6-28	5-00 ¹	28-25	30-25	6-30	6-55	28-25	30-25
March.....	6-27 ²	4-96 ¹	28-25	30-25	6-30	6-55	28-25	30-25
April.....	6-09	4-85 ¹	26-75	28-75	6-10	6-35	26-25	28-25
May.....	6-21 ²	5-12 ¹	24-05	25-65	6-10	6-35	24-25	26-25
June.....	6-79	5-78 ¹	23-75	25-25	6-65	6-90	23-25	24-25
July.....	7-56	6-61 ¹	28-05	30-05	7-40	7-65	27-25	31-25
August.....	8-12	6-41 ¹	29-25	31-25	8-20	8-45	29-25	31-25
September.....	7-94 ²	5-95 ¹	27-85	29-85	7-80	7-95	27-25	29-25
October.....	8-89 ²	6-78 ¹	30-25	32-25	9-05	9-20	30-25	32-25
November.....	9-01 ²	6-78 ¹	30-50	32-50	9-20	9-35	30-25	32-25
December.....	9-63 ²	7-09 ¹	34-65	36-64	9-50	9-65	35-25	37-25

Months.	Winnipeg.			Minneapolis.			Duluth.
	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.	
1924.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per brl.
January....	\$ 6-00	\$ 21-00	\$ 23-00	\$ 6-34-6-78	\$ 25-75-26-75	\$ 25-50-26-25	\$ 6-18-6-43
February...	6-10	21-00	23-00	6-28-6-70	25-75-26-69	26-31-27-13	6-28-6-53
March.....	6-05	20-25	21-25	6-44-6-95	22-60-23-00	22-20-23-40	6-48-6-73
April.....	5-94	20-00	20-00	6-41-7-00	21-88-22-00	21-88-23-50	6-40-6-65
May.....	6-20	17-50-20-00	19-50-20-00	6-69-7-32	17-40-18-30	18-30-19-10	6-48-6-73
June.....	6-65	17-75-20-00	19-63-20-13	7-16-7-84	20-13-20-25	21-00-21-25	6-81-7-06
July.....	7-48	20-40-21-80	22-40-23-00	7-58-8-23	22-25-22-63	24-88-25-38	7-59-7-84
August.....	8-00	22-00	24-00	7-57-8-12	24-20-24-20	26-30-27-00	7-89-8-14
September...	7-93	22-00	24-00	7-56-8-06	24-13-24-63	25-63-26-50	7-51-7-76
October.....	8-46	23-40	25-40	8-04-8-69	23-63-24-25	26-19-27-00	7-97-8-22
November...	8-75	24-00	26-00	8-14-8-83	26-10-26-50	28-00-28-80	8-23-8-48
December...	9-18	28-20	30-20	9-09-9-49	30-75-31-00	31-88-32-63	8-85-9-10

¹ Winter Wheat, ex. track, "Trade Bulletin."

² Spring wheat flour, 1st patents, "Montreal Gazette."

44.—Average Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1922-1924.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Toronto.			Montreal.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	7.48	7.33	7.14	8.75	7.48	7.36
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	7.36	6.95	6.75	6.81	6.60	6.61
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	5.70	5.72	5.49	5.03	5.41	5.37
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	6.98	6.80	6.50	7.03	6.33	6.33
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	5.31	5.26	5.06	5.21	4.80	4.37
Heifers, good.....	7.07	6.74	6.62	6.49	6.68	6.12
Heifers, fair.....	5.90	5.79	5.28	5.04	4.77	4.53
Heifers, common.....	4.41	4.88	4.18	4.03	3.52	3.30
Cows, good.....	5.20	4.86	4.64	4.98	4.80	4.62
Cows, common.....	3.69	3.60	3.48	3.85	3.42	3.36
Bulls, good.....	4.78	4.58	4.45	5.74	4.62	4.97
Bulls, common.....	3.02	3.03	3.00	3.33	2.90	2.63
Canners and cutters.....	2.03	1.71	1.85	2.16	1.99	1.89
Oxen.....	3.50	—	—	6.44	4.75	—
Calves, veal.....	8.75	8.85	8.69	6.45	6.13	6.03
Calves, grass.....	3.71	3.33	3.89	3.46	3.20	3.52
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	5.01	4.43	4.56	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	3.71	3.68	3.67	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	5.89	6.34	5.90	—	—	—
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	4.69	4.78	4.56	—	—	—
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	12.63 ¹	9.76	9.10	13.19	9.95	9.16
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	10.46	8.99	8.23	12.29	9.63	8.97
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	11.49 ²	9.20	7.97	11.94	9.95	9.23
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	9.06 ³	6.76	6.69	10.01	8.00	6.36
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	4.91	4.25	3.66	7.19	5.39	4.00
Lambs, good.....	11.93	12.28	12.70	10.64	11.00	11.27
Lambs, common.....	8.88	9.27	10.17	8.59	9.35	9.78
Sheep, heavy.....	4.17	4.80	5.21	6.50	4.15	—
Sheep, light.....	6.30	6.60	6.88	5.35	5.46	5.85
Sheep, common.....	2.71	2.87	3.33	3.80	4.20	4.64

Classification.	Winnipeg.			Edmonton.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Steers—heavy finished.....	4.98	5.12	5.14	5.04	4.90	4.92
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5.46	5.57	5.27	4.89	4.73	5.07
Steers—1,000-1,200 lb., common.....	3.60	3.79	3.62	2.82	2.85	3.23
Steers—700-1,000 lb., good.....	5.60	5.58	5.34	4.50	4.91	5.02
Steers—700-1,000 lb., common.....	3.75	3.67	3.61	2.60	2.93	3.04
Heifers, good.....	4.85	4.88	4.73	3.73	3.82	4.07
Heifers, fair.....	3.78	3.75	3.51	2.70	2.80	3.61
Heifers, common.....	2.76	2.62	2.57	2.01	2.24	2.36
Cows, good.....	3.72	3.59	3.45	3.12	3.11	3.22
Cows, common.....	2.62	2.67	2.61	2.01	1.91	2.27
Bulls, good.....	2.64	2.28	2.42	2.11	2.15	1.84
Bulls, common.....	1.96	1.74	1.64	1.34	1.27	1.21
Canners and cutters.....	1.63	1.51	1.48	1.08	1.29	1.27
Oxen.....	2.71	2.30	2.40	2.93	2.06	2.74
Calves, veal.....	5.05	4.86	4.65	3.71	4.19	4.65
Calves, grass.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockers—450-800 lb., good.....	3.47	3.46	3.39	3.17	3.23	3.24
Stockers—450-800 lb., fair.....	2.61	2.54	2.41	2.28	2.40	2.47
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., good.....	4.12	4.29	4.04	3.37	3.80	4.03
Feeders—800-1,000 lb., fair.....	3.24	3.36	3.04	2.70	2.95	3.23
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	10.93 ¹	8.64	7.66	10.02 ¹	8.70	7.39
Hogs (fed and watered), heavies.....	8.82	7.79	6.52	9.49	6.78	5.94
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	10.24 ²	8.00	7.20	7.69 ²	8.07	7.42
Hogs (fed and watered), sows, No. 1.....	7.13 ³	6.68	6.26	7.14 ³	6.98	5.61
Hogs (fed and watered), stags.....	4.76	3.65	2.69	3.22	3.00	3.00
Lambs, good.....	10.15	10.49	11.55	9.55	10.22	11.34
Lambs, common.....	6.62	7.11	7.57	6.52	7.97	9.14
Sheep, heavy.....	—	—	—	5.00	—	—
Sheep, light.....	5.99	6.51	6.63	6.36	6.62	6.87
Sheep, common.....	3.22	3.52	3.49	3.69	3.50	3.61

¹ Selects. ² Lights. ³ Sows.

45.—Average Monthly Prices per cwt. of Canadian Live Stock at Principal Markets, 1924.

SOURCE: Markets Intelligence Division, Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Classification.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Montreal—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6-27	6-56	7-02	7-39	7-61	7-27	6-92	6-51	6-30	5-74	5-87	6-16
Heifers, good.....	6-25	5-75	7-15	—	7-00	—	6-50	6-00	—	—	5-33	5-50
Calves, veal.....	9-35	9-04	6-33	5-19	5-05	5-81	5-87	7-08	7-94	8-99	9-05	9-00
Hogs, (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	8-78	8-35	8-36	8-50	8-39	8-65	9-10	10-24	9-73	10-00	9-57	10-09
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	8-82	8-36	8-36	8-37	8-37	8-65	9-05	10-20	9-78	10-00	9-57	10-15
Lambs, good.....	10-38	10-88	12-13	12-24	12-25	15-15	12-61	11-52	10-38	10-91	11-13	12-41
Sheep, light.....	5-71	—	7-20	7-78	7-29	6-04	4-62	5-01	4-82	5-33	6-06	6-28
Toronto—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	6-45	6-65	6-90	7-17	7-30	7-27	6-72	6-56	6-07	5-78	5-49	6-47
Heifers, good.....	6-22	6-51	6-77	7-15	7-56	7-17	6-68	6-36	5-94	5-43	5-45	6-40
Calves, veal.....	10-90	10-31	9-34	7-74	—	8-33	8-13	8-69	9-64	10-09	9-03	9-45
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	8-23	7-82	8-00	7-87	8-15	8-62	9-03	10-96	10-28	10-74	9-90	10-12
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	7-56	7-07	7-14	6-65	6-94	7-47	7-87	10-15	9-31	9-75	8-91	9-14
Lambs, good.....	13-07	13-89	14-89	15-68	15-46	16-25	14-95	13-01	11-87	11-86	11-76	12-95
Sheep, light.....	6-71	7-34	7-84	8-61	8-23	6-00	5-55	6-62	6-80	6-91	6-92	6-74
Winnipeg—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	5-28	5-37	5-48	5-93	6-13	5-94	5-60	5-29	4-67	4-41	4-30	4-78
Heifers, good.....	4-70	4-81	5-04	5-78	6-10	5-76	5-35	5-02	4-00	3-77	3-53	4-24
Calves, veal.....	5-61	5-56	6-15	6-43	5-90	5-13	3-71	4-86	4-94	4-04	3-48	4-10
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	7-25	7-03	7-01	7-02	6-93	7-06	7-36	9-30	8-84	9-16	8-05	8-67
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	6-67	6-58	6-50	6-68	5-41	6-73	6-93	8-34	7-87	8-10	6-70	7-51
Lambs, good.....	10-77	11-53	12-88	12-68	13-20	13-75	11-25	10-56	10-34	11-91	11-40	12-23
Sheep, light.....	7-03	7-29	7-17	7-82	8-00	7-61	6-27	5-20	5-90	6-77	6-74	7-05
Calgary—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	4-96	5-60	5-67	5-66	5-88	5-75	4-97	4-85	4-66	4-35	4-25	4-53
Heifers, good.....	3-41	4-11	4-70	4-91	5-28	5-16	4-19	4-13	3-51	3-36	3-35	3-59
Calves, veal.....	3-91	4-55	4-72	5-24	5-75	5-74	4-37	3-86	4-20	4-10	3-45	3-47
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	6-55	6-09	6-06	6-53	6-78	6-78	7-09	9-12	8-50	8-92	7-94	8-55
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	—	—	—	6-95	6-80	—	—	9-40	7-49	7-97	6-95	7-66
Lambs, good.....	11-38	11-93	12-50	12-93	13-25	13-15	12-66	11-91	11-38	11-40	11-37	11-35
Sheep, light.....	8-21	8-21	9-00	9-00	8-86	9-42	9-04	9-00	9-03	9-10	9-10	9-10
Edmonton—												
Steers, 1,000-1,200 lb., good.....	4-38	5-00	5-50	5-56	5-75	5-42	4-71	4-30	4-17	4-25	4-02	4-68
Heifers, good.....	3-74	4-13	4-72	5-21	5-43	5-05	4-08	3-68	3-61	3-56	3-15	3-71
Calves, veal.....	4-37	5-45	6-59	6-75	6-61	5-11	4-32	3-90	3-89	3-65	3-90	3-59
Hogs (fed and watered), thick, smooth.....	6-96	6-53	6-61	6-68	6-50	6-66	6-96	8-78	8-35	8-87	7-97	8-55
Hogs (fed and watered), shop.....	—	—	6-63	6-70	6-50	—	—	7-80	7-36	7-90	6-97	7-62
Lambs, good.....	10-50	11-48	12-18	12-50	12-50	11-53	11-51	11-50	10-98	11-31	11-34	11-27
Sheep, light.....	7-00	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	7-50	6-59	6-00	6-11	7-60	6-88	6-54

Clover and Grass Seed Prices.—An annual survey of clover and grass seed prices has been undertaken in recent years by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Tables 46 and 47 give the average prices per lb. paid to and paid by farmers in Canada for each of the years 1919 to 1925, with averages by provinces for 1925.

Average wholesale prices per cwt. of grain and clover seed for the Eastern Provinces of Canada were published in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics from Feb. to July, 1925.

46.—Average Prices per lb. paid to Farmers by Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1925, and Average Prices for Canada, April and May, 1919-25.

Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	37½	18½	—	—	10¾ ₁₀	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	50	27½	—	—	13½	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Quebec.....	32½	20½	21½	13½	10½	—	—	—
Ontario.....	27½	13½	19	7½	7½	11	—	—
Manitoba.....	—	—	30	9	8½	9½	8½	9½
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	7½	8	9	7½	8½
Alberta.....	—	—	25	12	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Canada.....	1925 29½	15½	19½	8½	9	10	8	9½
1924 18	11	16	8	9	8	7	8	8
1923 20	13	20½	7½	9	—	8	8½	8½
1922 21	16½	23½	11¾	9	—	10½	9	9
1921 29	28	26½	11	12½	—	11½	14	14
1920 66	56	55	29	20½	—	25	29	29
1919 44	36	38	23½	16	—	27	30½	30½

47.—Average Prices per lb. paid by Farmers to Seed Dealers for No. 1 Grade of Clover and Grass Seed, by Provinces, April, 1925, and Average Prices for Canada, April and May, 1919-25.

Provinces.	Red Clover.	Alsike.	Alfalfa.	Sweet Clover.	Timothy.	Blue Grass.	Western Rye.	Brome Grass.
	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.	cents.
P. E. Island.....	43	23½	22½	13½	13½	25	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	41½	24½	25½	18½	13½	—	—	—
New Brunswick.....	40½	23½	32½	14½	13	19½	20	24
Quebec.....	40½	24	32½	17½	13½	32	—	—
Ontario.....	39½	21½	25½	11½	11½	—	31½	—
Manitoba.....	46¾	29	45½	14½	14½	41½	12½	14½
Saskatchewan.....	34	21½	43½	13½	14½	25½	11½	13
Alberta.....	52½ ₁₀	31½	45½	17	15½	47½	12½	14
British Columbia.....	48½	28	42½	19½	17½	45	19½	12
Canada.....	1925 41½	23½	31½	14	13½	40	13	15
1924 27	16	25	13½	15	42	13	14½	14½
1923 29	21	34	13	13½	—	13	14	14
1922 32½	26½	38½	15½	14	—	17½	19½	19½
1921 40½	41½	51½	20½	16½	—	21½	20	20
1920 74½	69	65	45	23½	—	38	43	43
1919 53½	44	43½	40	18½	—	32	37½	37½

Index Numbers of Agricultural Prices.—Records of the average prices received by farmers for agricultural produce have been collected annually since 1909 through the crop correspondents of the Census and Statistics Office and Dominion Bureau of Statistics. From these records, annual index numbers have been calculated for each crop and for the field crops as a whole. The average prices for the five-year pre-war period, 1909-1913, have in each case been taken as 100, and the figures for each year are expressed as a percentage of these. In calculating the index numbers for the combined field crops, the various crops have been weighted according to the proportion which the value of each crop in each year bears to the total value for that year.

48.—Index Numbers of Producers' Prices for Agricultural Commodities, 1917-24.

Average Prices, 1909-1913=100.

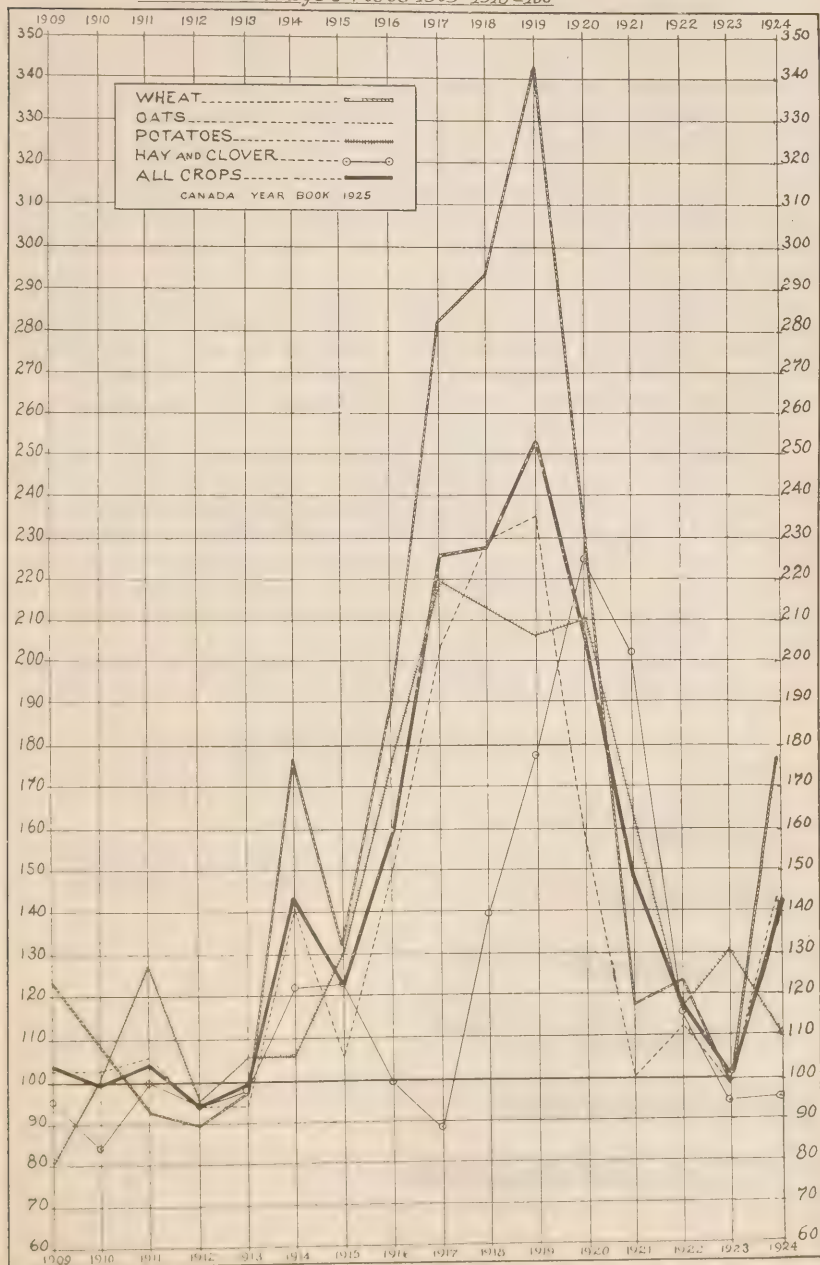
Field Crops.	Annual average prices, 1909-13. ¹	Average prices, 1924. ¹	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$								
Wheat.....	0.69	1.22	281.2	292.8	343.5	234.7	117.4	123.2	98.6	176.8
Oats.....	0.34	0.49	202.9	229.4	235.3	155.9	100.0	111.8	97.1	144.1
Barley.....	0.47	0.70	229.8	212.8	261.7	176.6	100.0	97.9	89.4	148.9
Rye.....	0.71	0.99	228.2	209.9	197.2	187.3	101.4	81.7	69.0	139.4
Peas.....	1.00	1.75	354.0	299.0	286.0	242.0	196.0	179.0	172.0	175.0
Beans.....	1.79	2.77	416.2	302.2	250.3	216.8	162.0	159.2	148.6	154.8
Buckwheat....	0.61	0.89	239.3	259.0	245.9	209.8	145.9	137.7	137.7	145.9
Mixed grains...	0.57	0.71	203.5	200.0	238.5	157.9	108.7	105.3	103.5	124.5
Flax.....	1.12	1.94	236.6	279.5	368.8	173.2	128.5	137.7	158.0	173.2
Corn for husking.....	0.63	1.19	292.1	277.8	206.3	184.1	131.7	131.7	146.0	188.9
Potatoes.....	0.46	0.51	219.6	213.1	206.5	210.8	167.3	117.4	130.4	110.9
Turnips, etc....	0.22	0.22	209.1	195.5	227.3	186.4	154.5	122.7	136.4	100.0
Hay and clover	11.65	11.07	88.7	139.5	177.9	224.0	202.2	115.5	94.2	95.0
Fodder corn....	4.95	5.12	103.8	124.2	139.8	156.6	142.4	100.4	93.3	103.4
Sugar beets....	5.84	6.79	115.6	175.5	186.0	219.1	111.3	134.9	111.0	116.3
Alfalfa.....	11.59	11.70	100.0	153.9	188.5	205.3	172.1	110.2	100.0	100.9
All Field Crops.	-	-	226.0	227.6	252.7	204.9	147.5	117.0	160.7	143.3

¹ Prices quoted are per bushel, except for the last four items, where they are per ton. Index numbers of producers' prices for agricultural commodities are given for each province on pp. 73-75 of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Mar., 1925.

Table 48 gives the index numbers for each of the years 1917 to 1924, while the accompanying diagram (p. 267) shows the trend by years from 1909. For the year 1924, the index numbers for Canada reflect a large increase in grain prices, as compared with 1923. Thus wheat advanced by 78.8 p.c., the index number for 1924 being 176.8 p.c. of the base-period 1909-13, *i.e.*, 76.8 p.c. above the average for the five-year period 1909-13, whilst in 1923 the index number was only 98.6, or 1.4 p.c. below that of the base-period. For other crops the index numbers for 1924 are as follows, the index numbers for 1923 being given within parentheses:—oats 144.1 (97.1); barley 148.9 (89.4); rye 139.4 (69); peas 175 (172); beans 154.8 (148.6); buckwheat 145.9 (137.7); mixed grains 124.5 (103.5); flax 173.2 (158); corn for husking 188.9 (146); potatoes 110.9 (130.4); turnips, etc. 100 (136.4); hay and clover 95 (97.1); fodder corn 103.4 (93.3); sugar beets 116.3 (111); alfalfa 100.9 (100). For all field crops taken together and weighted according to the proportion which the respective totals bear to the total value, the index number for 1924 is 143.3, as compared with 100.7 in 1923, 117 in 1922, 147.5 in 1921, 204.9 for 1920 and 252.7 for 1919, the peak year.¹

¹ For details by provinces, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, June, 1921 (pp. 249-256); Mar., 1922 (pp. 91-94); Mar., 1923 (pp. 95-97); Mar., 1924 (pp. 104-106) and Mar., 1925 (pp. 73-75).

INDEX NUMBERS OF AVERAGE PRICES OF FIELD CROPS, 1909-24

Annual Average Prices 1909-1913=100

10.—Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.

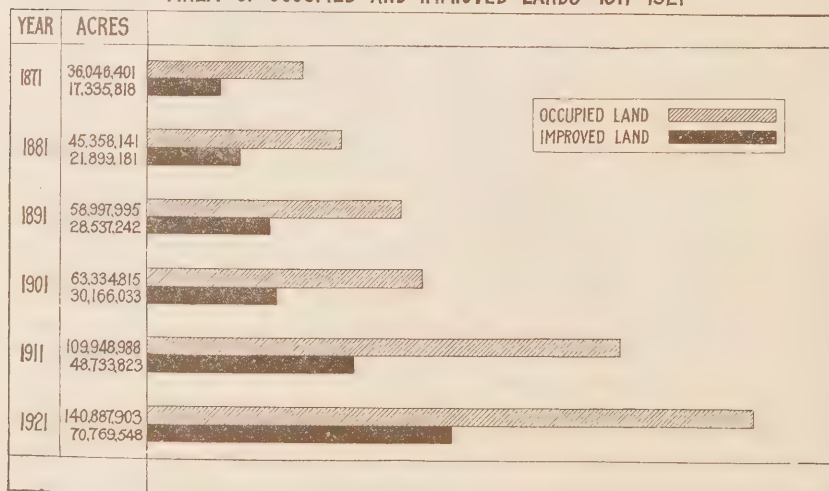
The Agricultural Statistics of the Census of 1921.—For the census of 1921, a farm was defined as a tract of land of one acre or over which produced in the year 1920 crops of any kind to the value of \$50 or more. In previous censuses the minimum area was not clearly defined, with the consequence that some plots of less than one acre were included. For the whole of Canada these numbered 33,615 in 1901 and 30,141 in 1911. They have been deducted from the total numbers of farms in their respective years wherever the latter are given in the comparative tables below, but as total acreage and production are affected only to a very slight extent by such farms, no deductions have been made in these respects. The figures relating to number of farms, farm areas, size and tenure of farms, are for June 1, 1921, the date of the census.

In this census of 1921 the areas devoted to agriculture on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have not been counted as farms, although the improved land on the reserves has been included in the total of farm acreage. This improved land on reserves has not been classified by kind of tenure; so that it is necessary to subtract it from the total farm acreage before the calculation of percentages in which the classes by tenure are involved.

In Table 49 are given comparative statistics of farm holdings for 1901, 1911 and 1921, while figures of farm holdings for 1911 and 1921 are given by tenure in Table 50. A specially notable fact is the increase in the size of the average farm from 124 acres in 1901 to 198 acres in 1921—an increase of nearly 60 p.c., due, in the main, to the increasing use of machinery. It is also apparent from Table 50, that rented farms are gradually becoming a larger percentage of the total number. Statistics of farm holdings, farm areas and condition of farm lands are given by provinces as in 1921 in Table 51.

The increase in the area of occupied and of improved land in Canada since 1871 is shown in the following diagram.

AREA OF OCCUPIED AND IMPROVED LANDS 1871-1921



49.—Population, Farm Holdings and Areas, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

Items.	1921, June 1.	1911, June 1.	1901, March 31.
Population of Canada ¹ No.	8,775,853	7,191,624	5,323,967
Urban..... "	4,350,816	3,269,082	2,005,080
Rural..... "	4,425,037	3,922,542	3,318,887
Number of occupied farms..... "	711,090	682,329 ²	511,073 ²
Land area of provinces..... acres	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388	1,401,316,388
Area of occupied farms..... "	140,887,903	108,968,715 ⁴	63,422,338
Improved..... "	70,769,548	48,733,823	30,166,033
Unimproved..... "	70,118,355	60,234,892 ⁴	33,256,305
In field crops..... "	49,680,666	35,261,338	19,763,740
In orchard..... "	297,053	403,596	356,106
In vineyard..... "	7,090	9,836	5,600
In small fruits..... "	17,741	17,495	5
Number of rural inhabitants, per farm ¹ No.	6.18 ⁵	5.70 ⁵	6.49 ⁵
Average area of farm..... acres	197.97 ⁵	159.60 ⁵	124.10
Average area of improved land in farm..... "	99.36 ⁵	71.33 ⁵	59.02
Per cent of total land area in occupied farms ¹ p.c.	10.05	7.78	4.53
Per cent of farm land improved..... "	50.23	44.72	47.56

¹ Exclusive of Yukon and Northwest Territories. The total population of Canada in 1921 was 8,788,483, while the total land area is placed at 3,654,200 square miles.

² After deduction of 33,615 farms under 1 acre (the minimum area taken in 1921).

³ Exclusive of 30,141 farms under 1 acre (see note 2) and 2,176 farms located on Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces.

⁴ After deduction of unimproved acreage on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

⁵ Not separately given in 1901.

⁶ Exclusive of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

50.—Farm Holdings and Areas, by Tenure, 1911 and 1921.

Items.	1921.	1911.	Increase.	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
NUMBER OF FARMS.				
All occupied farms.....	711,090	682,329 ¹	28,761	4.22
Occupied by owner or manager.....	615,180	603,971 ¹	11,209	1.86
Occupied by tenant.....	55,948	54,013 ¹	1,935	3.58
Occupied by part owner, part tenant.....	39,962	24,345 ¹	15,617	64.15
AREA.				
	acres.	acres.	acres.	p.c.
Total area occupied.....	140,887,903 ²	108,968,715 ²	31,919,188	29.29
Owned or managed by occupier.....	120,175,428	97,819,420	22,356,008	22.85
Rented by occupier.....	20,598,347	11,082,900	9,515,447	85.86

¹ After deduction of farms under 1 acre and those situated on Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces.

² Total area includes improved acreage of Indian reserves in Prairie Provinces which has not been classified by tenure.

**51.—Farm Holdings, Farm Areas and Condition of Farm Lands, by Provinces,
1921.**

Items.	Units.	Canada.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.
POPULATION, 1921.						
Total.....	No.	8,775,853	88,615	523,837	387,876	2,361,199
Urban.....	"	4,350,816	19,093	227,038	124,444	1,322,569
Rural.....	"	4,425,037	69,522	296,799	263,432	1,038,630
FARM HOLDINGS, 1921.						
Occupied farms, total.....	No.	711,090	13,701	47,432	36,655	137,619
Farms 1- 4 acres.....	"	21,503	332	3,876	1,247	4,708
" 5- 10 acres.....	"	22,555	397	3,972	1,465	3,245
" 11- 50 acres.....	"	82,713	3,526	12,031	8,023	17,012
" 51-100 acres.....	"	158,292	5,568	12,520	13,024	45,659
" 101-200 acres.....	"	229,645	3,328	10,581	8,900	48,820
" 201-299 acres.....	"	31,482	419	1,988	1,693	10,898
" 300 acres and over..	"	164,897	131	2,464	2,303	7,277
Occupied by owner.....	"	609,572	12,918	45,214	34,966	130,036
" manager.....	"	5,608	180	361	244	630
" tenant.....	"	55,948	277	1,004	815	4,537
Part owner and part tenant	"	39,962	326	853	630	2,416
FARM AREAS, 1921.						
Total land area.....	acres	1,401,316,388	1,397,990	13,483,520	17,863,040	442,153,600
Area of occupied farms.....	"	140,887,903	1,216,483	4,723,550	4,269,560	17,257,012
In farms 1- 4 acres.....	"	48,191	799	9,436	2,878	9,115
" 5- 10 acres.....	"	167,664	2,910	29,297	11,001	23,757
" 11- 50 acres.....	"	2,945,985	138,996	382,265	290,222	586,157
" 51-100 acres.....	"	13,865,877	457,870	1,062,781	1,165,098	3,809,156
" 101-200 acres.....	"	35,810,277	467,681	1,694,136	1,434,988	7,188,463
" 201-299 acres.....	"	7,649,202	98,185	487,121	411,580	2,613,036
" 300 acres and over	"	80,286,579	50,042	1,058,514	953,793	3,027,328
Owned by occupier.....	"	117,044,151	1,165,817	4,575,280	4,109,338	16,499,376
Managed by occupier.....	"	3,131,277	16,338	53,118	54,239	151,884
Rented by occupier.....	"	20,598,347	34,328	95,152	105,983	605,752
CONDITION OF FARM LAND, 1921.						
Area of occupied farms.....	acres	140,887,903	1,216,483	4,723,550	4,269,560	17,257,012
Improved.....	"	70,769,548	767,319	992,467	1,368,023	9,064,650
Unimproved.....	"	70,118,355	449,164	3,731,083	2,901,537	8,192,362
Woodland.....	"	23,770,511	356,996	2,671,904	2,510,081	6,335,069
Natural pasture.....	"	39,608,874	41,119	811,052	262,628	1,008,653
Marsh or waste land.....	"	6,738,970	51,049	248,127	128,828	848,640
Improved in pasture.....	"	7,601,599	252,335	251,911	320,787	2,857,685
Improved idle or fallow...	"	12,000,991	19,084	17,664	37,871	73,519
In field crops.....	"	49,680,666	458,644	646,845	897,375	5,964,164
In market garden.....	"	30,809	17	293	157	7,191
In orchard.....	"	297,053	2,573	40,404	7,799	28,225
In vineyard.....	"	7,090	-	-	-	6
In small fruits.....	"	17,741	88	515	354	1,380

**51.—Farm Holdings, Farm Areas and Condition of Farm Lands, by Provinces,
1921—concluded.**

Items.	Units.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
POPULATION, 1921.						
Total.....	No.	2,933,662	610,118	757,510	588,454	524,582
Urban.....	"	1,706,632	261,616	218,958	222,904	247,562
Rural.....	"	1,227,030	348,502	538,552	365,550	277,020
FARM HOLDINGS, 1921.						
Occupied farms, total.....	No.	198,053	53,252	119,451	82,954	21,973
Farms 1- 4 acres.....	"	8,392	694	331	295	1,628
" 5- 10 acres.....	"	7,748	735	271	401	4,321
" 11- 50 acres.....	"	32,783	1,674	423	605	6,636
" 51-100 acres.....	"	74,676	2,599	797	1,216	2,233
" 101-200 acres.....	"	58,318	22,696	37,059	35,278	4,668
" 201-299 acres.....	"	8,113	2,802	2,585	2,415	569
" 300 acres and over..	"	8,023	22,052	77,985	42,744	1,918
Occupied by owner.....	"	167,188	43,169	91,587	65,900	18,594
" manager.....	"	1,538	481	1,081	729	364
" tenant.....	"	20,199	6,053	12,942	8,072	2,049
Part owner and part tenant	"	9,128	3,549	13,841	8,253	966
FARM AREAS, 1921.						
Total land area.....	acres	234,163,200	148,432,698	155,764,100	161,872,000	226,186,240
Area of occupied farms.....	"	22,628,901	14,615,844¹	44,022,907¹	29,233,053¹	2,860,593
In farms 1- 4 acres.....	"	19,018	1,573	639	656	4,077
" 5- 10 acres.....	"	56,415	5,396	1,981	3,107	33,800
" 11- 50 acres.....	"	1,293,046	50,535	11,803	18,349	174,612
" 51-100 acres.....	"	6,830,372	205,166	67,492	98,188	169,754
" 101-200 acres.....	"	9,171,096	3,604,405	5,914,160	5,616,245	719,103
" 201-299 acres.....	"	1,972,019	684,474	641,797	601,012	139,978
" 300 acres and over..	"	3,286,935	10,048,509	37,337,370	22,904,819	1,619,269
Owned by occupier.....	"	19,826,654	11,728,689	34,365,864	22,700,781	2,072,352
Managed by occupier.....	"	235,665	262,196	1,010,056	986,836	360,945
Rented by occupier.....	"	2,566,582	2,609,173	8,599,322	5,554,759	427,296
CONDITION OF FARM LAND, 1921.						
Area of occupied farms.....	acres	22,628,901	14,615,844	44,022,907	29,233,053	2,860,593
Improved.....	"	13,169,359	8,057,823	25,037,401	11,768,042	544,464
Unimproved.....	"	9,459,542	6,558,021	18,985,506	17,525,011	2,316,129
Woodland.....	"	4,514,668	1,889,363	2,243,191	2,173,211	1,076,028
Natural pasture.....	"	3,522,227	3,987,678	14,993,202	13,960,497	1,021,818
Marsh or waste land.....	"	1,422,647	680,980	1,749,113	1,391,303	218,283
Improved in pasture.....	"	3,041,547	417,329	215,254	157,462	87,289
Improved idle or fallow.....	"	526,180	1,642,021	6,714,477	2,918,152	52,023
In field crops.....	"	9,165,122	5,857,635	17,822,481	8,523,190	345,207
In market garden.....	"	19,200	942	110	280	2,619
In orchard.....	"	180,617	93	6	103	37,233
In vineyard.....	"	7,067	—	—	—	17
In small fruits.....	"	9,033	13	23	16	6,319

¹ Total area includes improved acreage of Indian reserves in the Prairie Provinces; this has not been classified by size or tenure.

11.—Miscellaneous Agricultural Statistics.

Cost of Grain Production.—An inquiry into the average cost of grain production in Canada during the year 1924, similar to that for 1923, described in the Year Book for 1924 (pp. 264-266), was conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by means of schedules issued to crop correspondents on Feb. 14, 1925. The complete results obtained were published in detail in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Aug., 1925 (pp. 240-254). Tables 52, 53 and 54 give the results respectively for Canada, for Eastern Canada and for the Prairie Provinces. Table 55 compares the total cost, value of produce and profit or loss for each of the four inquiries that have now been made for the years 1911, 1913, 1923 and 1924.

52.—Average Cost per Acre of Grain Production in Canada, 1924.

Items.	Spring Wheat. ¹	Spring Wheat. ²		Oats.	Rye.	Barley.
		After stubble.	After summer-fallow.			
Preparation.....	\$ 3.75	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.72	\$ 2.91	\$ 2.80	\$ 2.93
Seed.....	2.90	1.48	1.57	1.40	1.37	1.45
Seeding and cultivation.....	1.65	1.00	1.09	1.27	1.14	1.20
Harvesting.....	2.23	1.47	1.61	1.77	1.69	1.77
Threshing.....	1.78	1.66	2.11	2.04	1.84	1.88
Cleaning and hauling.....	1.75	0.91	1.16	1.39	1.20	1.32
Wear and tear, implements.....	0.37	0.50	0.54	0.57	0.54	0.59
Hail insurance.....	—	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.45
Rental value.....	3.82	2.73	3.50	2.94	2.99	3.06
Total.....	18.25	12.60	15.73	14.70	13.95	14.65

¹ Eastern Canada and British Columbia. ² Prairie Provinces.

53.—Average Cost per Acre of Grain Production in Eastern Canada, 1924.

Items.	Fall Wheat.	Spring Wheat.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Corn.
Preparation.....	\$ 5.10	\$ 3.68	\$ 3.78	\$ 3.84	\$ 3.82	\$ 4.84
Seed.....	2.49	2.97	2.12	1.98	2.13	1.49
Seeding and cultivation.....	1.64	1.66	1.72	1.65	1.66	1.88
Cultivation.....	—	—	—	—	—	3.78
Harvesting.....	2.35	2.14	2.31	2.08	2.29	3.30
Threshing.....	2.03	1.66	1.87	1.66	1.84	2.90
Cleaning and hauling.....	2.15	1.61	1.86	1.79	1.71	2.04
Wear and tear, implements.....	0.84	0.71	0.72	0.75	0.73	0.71
Rental value.....	3.79	3.44	3.34	3.33	3.53	4.06
Total.....	20.39	17.87	17.72	17.08	17.71	25.00

54.—Average Cost per Acre of Grain Production in the Prairie Provinces, 1924.

Items.	Spring Wheat.		Oats.	Rye.	Barley.	Flax.
	After stubble.	After summer-fallow.				
Preparation.....	\$ 2.45	\$ 3.72	\$ 2.46	\$ 2.50	\$ 2.48	\$ 2.59
Seed.....	1.48	1.57	1.05	1.17	1.12	1.37
Seeding and cultivation.....	1.00	1.09	1.07	0.99	0.99	1.02
Harvesting.....	1.47	1.61	1.49	1.54	1.49	1.24
Threshing.....	1.66	2.11	2.10	1.85	1.88	2.26
Cleaning and hauling.....	0.91	1.16	1.14	0.97	1.10	0.77
Wear and tear, implements.....	0.50	0.54	0.49	0.49	0.51	0.53
Hail insurance.....	0.40	0.43	0.41	0.38	0.36	0.45
Rental value.....	2.73	3.50	2.64	2.75	2.71	2.91
Total.....	12.60	15.73	12.85	12.64	12.64	13.14

55.—Average Cost of Production, Value and Profit or Loss, per Acre of Wheat, Oats, Barley, Flax and Corn for husking, by Provinces, 1913, 1923 and 1924.

Provinces and Crops.	Total Cost.			Value of Produce.			Profit or Loss (—).		
	1913.	1923.	1924.	1913.	1923.	1924.	1913.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada—									
Fall wheat.....	13.80	19.21	20.75	20.94	24.82	37.46	7.14	5.61	16.71
Spring wheat.....	12.90	19.48	18.25	17.15	27.06	30.52	4.25	7.58	12.27
Oats.....	12.58	16.53	14.70	15.00	17.60	17.87	2.42	1.07	3.17
Barley.....	12.16	16.09	14.65	16.00	19.12	19.67	3.84	3.03	5.02
Corn.....	19.02	25.06	25.00	30.27	42.28	40.00	11.25	17.22	15.00
Flax.....	12.13	15.54	13.14	13.31	22.71	16.25	1.18	7.17	3.11
P. E. Island—									
Spring wheat.....	12.07	16.14	14.62	21.32	23.93	30.09	9.25	7.79	15.47
Oats.....	11.22	14.90	12.79	16.00	18.10	21.57	4.78	3.20	8.78
Barley.....	11.25	15.87	13.21	18.66	22.82	24.84	7.41	6.95	11.63
Nova Scotia—with fertilizers—									
Spring wheat.....	21.15	29.83	27.19	21.53	30.21	33.00	2.10	0.38	5.81
Oats.....	19.21	28.17	27.45	20.33	31.27	31.00	2.39	3.10	3.55
Barley.....	19.64	28.22	27.88	20.11	32.43	33.28	2.61	4.21	5.40
New Brunswick—									
Spring wheat.....	15.96	21.59	20.00	25.77	30.51	37.22	9.81	8.92	17.22
Oats.....	15.48	20.11	20.81	18.40	22.36	23.33	2.92	2.25	7.52
Barley.....	15.30	19.78	21.21	20.57	29.64	31.40	5.27	9.86	10.19
Quebec—									
Spring wheat.....	13.53	19.12	17.34	22.37	31.22	30.32	8.84	12.10	12.98
Oats.....	12.30	18.31	16.60	16.50	25.89	23.43	4.20	7.58	6.83
Barley.....	12.64	18.41	17.51	20.74	30.12	24.71	8.10	11.71	7.20
Corn.....	20.12	23.82	23.65	32.01	45.52	33.80	11.89	21.70	10.15
Flax.....	13.82	27.57	—	22.42	38.63	—	8.60	11.06	—
Ontario—									
Fall wheat.....	14.07	18.82	20.39	21.78	23.79	37.80	7.71	4.97	17.41
Spring wheat.....	12.83	17.95	17.57	18.58	21.31	28.97	5.75	3.36	11.45
Oats.....	12.43	17.27	16.98	16.70	18.89	24.24	4.27	1.62	7.26
Barley.....	12.63	20.82	17.20	18.42	21.76	28.23	5.79	0.94	11.03
Corn.....	17.76	26.40	26.88	28.60	39.46	45.84	10.84	13.06	18.96
Flax.....	15.72	21.17	—	19.84	25.11	—	4.12	3.94	—
Manitoba—									
Spring wheat.....	11.47	12.85	13.74	14.12	10.19	20.56	2.65	—2.66	6.82
Oats.....	11.17	12.94	13.64	12.56	11.37	18.54	1.39	—1.57	4.90
Barley.....	10.82	12.41	13.42	11.84	11.55	22.65	1.02	—0.86	9.23
Flax.....	11.02	13.64	14.54	14.42	20.06	21.52	3.40	6.42	6.98
Saskatchewan—									
Spring wheat.....	12.53	13.96	12.29	14.25	14.02	13.70	1.72	0.06	1.41
Oats.....	12.77	15.36	12.54	12.25	14.26	12.78	0.52	—1.10	0.24
Barley.....	11.23	14.19	12.17	11.67	14.15	13.00	0.44	—0.04	0.83
Flax.....	11.69	14.73	12.73	10.73	22.73	14.93	—0.96	8.00	2.20
Alberta—									
Spring wheat.....	12.44	15.51	12.82	14.53	18.27	17.08	2.09	2.76	4.26
Oats.....	12.06	16.82	13.44	12.78	15.65	15.45	0.72	—1.17	2.01
Barley.....	11.62	16.00	13.52	12.43	16.34	16.15	0.81	0.34	2.63
Flax.....	11.31	15.91	13.07	11.38	21.91	13.88	0.07	6.00	0.81
British Columbia—									
Fall wheat.....	27.02	22.48	23.56	40.14	30.88	35.26	13.12	8.40	11.70
Spring wheat.....	23.89	23.83	24.42	32.58	28.31	30.84	8.69	4.48	6.42
Oats.....	25.52	24.39	24.34	30.20	29.00	30.68	4.68	4.61	6.34
Barley.....	—	23.94	22.94	—	27.62	28.30	—	3.68	5.36

Cost of Road Haulage in Canada.—In 1924 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals, carried out an inquiry into the cost of road haulage in Canada, similar to a previous inquiry of 1919, the results of which were published as a "Special Report on the Cost of Road Haulage in Canada" in the Monthly Bulletin of Agri-

cultural Statistics of Feb., 1921, p. 150. A report on the results of the inquiry of 1924 was published in the same Bulletin for June, 1925, p. 165. Table 56 gives the principal data collected in respect of Canada as a whole, by prevailing types of road.

56.—Statistics of Road Haulage and Cost thereof for Canada, by Prevailing Types of Road, 1924.

Prevailing types.	Average haul.	Average load in waggon.	Average load in truck.	Average cost per ton-mile in waggon.	Average cost per ton-mile in truck.	Proportion of produce carried by motortruck.
	miles.	tons.	tons.	cents.	cents.	p.c.
Unimproved Earth.....	11.2	1.7	1.6	31	25	4
Improved Earth.....	8.4	1.9	1.7	28	24	4
Poor Gravel.....	7.7	1.4	1.4	40	40	10
Good Gravel.....	7.1	1.5	1.6	39	36	15
Waterbound Macadam.....	8.5	1.6	1.7	29	25	27
Macadam and Inferior.....	6.7	1.5	1.7	38	34	30
Bituminous Macadam.....	7.4	2.0	2.3	30	38	22
Cement Concrete.....	13.4	1.0	1.9	29	24	70
Average for all types...	8.5	1.76	1.66	30	27	7.2

Transportation and Marketing of Wheat.—Canadian wheat marketed overseas incurs a great variety of expenses, including freight charges, commissions, inspection fees, insurance, dealers' profits, loading, unloading, etc. An investigation carried out for the year 1923 by the Internal Trade Division of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has ascertained what these expenses amount to, on the basis of the delivery of an imaginary cargo of 1,000 bushels of wheat from an average western point to Liverpool. The chief items are as follows:—freight by rail, \$150; freight by inland waters, \$82.92; ocean freight, \$62.10; commission, profits, fees, interest, loading and other handling charges, \$87.03; insurance, \$15.26. The average cost, therefore, of the transportation to and marketing at Liverpool of 1,000 bushels of wheat from a central point in the Prairie Provinces was, in 1923, \$397.31, representing about 40 cents per bushel.¹

Agricultural Irrigation.—In the drier parts of Western Canada, particularly in Southern Alberta and certain districts of British Columbia, irrigation has been successfully practised for many years. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories, the construction of irrigation works is regulated by the Irrigation Act (R.S. 1906, c. 61) and amendments thereto; these Acts are now administered by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior. The Irrigation Districts Act of Alberta (R.S.A. 1922, c. 114) and amending statutes provide for the formation of irrigation districts under the Dominion Irrigation Act, and authorize the raising of loans under by-laws adopted by voters of the district. In the province of Saskatchewan the Irrigation Districts Act, 1920 (c. 84), provides for the formation of irrigation districts in a manner similar to Alberta. In British Columbia the granting of water rights comes under provincial jurisdiction, and is under administration by the Controller of Water Rights, Department of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

The construction of large irrigation projects in the Prairie Provinces has been confined, up to the present, to Alberta. Table 57, furnished by the Dominion

¹ For detailed statement, see Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for Oct., 1924 (Vol. 17, No. 194, pp. 303-4).

Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, gives statistics for the year 1924 of the large irrigation projects, constructed either by private companies or under the provisions of the Irrigation Districts Act.

57.—Statistics of Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1924.

Projects.	Source of supply.	Area of tract.	Irrigable area.	Miles of ditches.	Area irrigated in 1924.
		acres.	acres.	miles.	acres.
C.P.R. Western Section.....	Bow R.....	1,145,336	218,980	1,467.0	24,297
C.P.R. Eastern Section.....	".....	1,212,074	400,000	2,500.0 ¹	84,200
C.P.R. Lethbridge Section.....	St. Mary R....	434,509	130,000	225.0 ²	71,700
Canada Land & Irrigation Company ³	Bow R.....	452,482	202,640	366.0	9,720
Taber Irrigation District.....	St. Mary R....	30,365	17,249	74.0	13,051
Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District.....	Oldman R....	231,220	105,012	573.0	45,016
United Irrigation District.....	Belly R.....	61,195	36,158	175.9	5,264
New West Irrigation District.....	Bow R.....	8,000	4,501	21.3	1,653
Little Bow Irrigation District ³	Highwood R.	11,490	3,093	2.5 ⁴	-
Total.....		3,586,671	1,117,633	5,404.7	254,906

¹ Approximate. ² Excluding laterals. ³ Partly constructed. ⁴ Main diversion canal only.

Outside of the development outlined above, there are approximately 795 small irrigation schemes in the Prairie Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, of which 400 have been licensed by the Dominion Government. It has been estimated that 116,000 acres, of which approximately 70,000 acres are in Alberta, are irrigated by these schemes. It will be observed that the total area irrigated during 1924 in the nine projects shown in Table 57 amounted to 254,906 acres, which is an increase of 111,784 acres over the area irrigated by these projects during 1923.

Table 58, also furnished by the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service of the Department of the Interior, gives statistics of crops grown during 1924 on 401,501 acres situated within the projects shown in Table 57.

58.—Statistics of Crops Grown on Irrigation Projects in Southern Alberta, 1924.

Crops.	Area.	Total yield.	Average yield per acre.	Total value.	Average value per acre.
	acres.	bush.	bush.	\$	\$
Wheat.....	245,000	3,521,491	14.4	4,537,012	18.50
Oats.....	57,728	1,674,470	29.0	711,584	12.35
Barley.....	17,105	363,571	21.3	232,350	13.60
Flax.....	3,874	34,067	8.8	108,134	27.80
Peas.....	151	1,455	9.6	4,740	31.45
Alfalfa Seed.....	4,112	5,380	1.3	96,840	23.50
Trve.....	1,228	16,471	13.4	16,594	13.50
Alfalfa.....	26,585	57,476 ¹	2.2 ¹	533,868	20.00
Hay.....	15,517	14,501 ¹	0.9 ¹	141,131	9.10
Sunflowers.....	520	2,864 ¹	5.5 ¹	10,532	20.10
Corn.....	1,259	4,534 ¹	3.6 ¹	26,266	20.90
Potatoes.....	1,524	5,408 ¹	3.5 ¹	148,211	97.40
New Alfalfa.....	3,243	609 ¹	0.2 ¹	5,386	1.65
Garden Roots.....	926	3,157 ¹	3.4 ¹	174,356	189.00
Green Feed.....	14,756	17,770 ¹	1.2 ¹	129,700	8.80
Timothy.....	7,216	8,182 ¹	1.1 ¹	106,366	14.75
Alfalfa and Timothy.....	661	1,239 ¹	1.9 ¹	13,010	19.65
Sugar Beets.....	94	932 ¹	9.9 ¹	7,458	79.25
Beans.....	2	-	-	-	-
Total.....	401,501	-	-	7,003,538	17.50

¹ Tons.

Irrigation Projects of Canadian Pacific Railway Co.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has constructed and operated in the province of Alberta three large projects known as the Eastern, Western and Lethbridge sections. The total irrigable area which can be served by these projects amounts to approximately 750,000 acres, of which over 180,000 were irrigated in 1924. The total crop produced in 1924 from 325,154 acres situated within the boundaries of these projects amounted to \$6,075,494, or at the rate of \$17.25 per acre. The Lethbridge section is the oldest irrigation project in the province of Alberta, 1924 being its 23rd year of operation. The Magrath, Raymond, Stirling and Coaldale areas are included in the section, and the Taber Irrigation District, comprising some 17,250 acres of irrigable land, also receives its water supply from this section. The Western and Eastern sections have been operating for 17 and 11 years respectively.

Municipal Hail Insurance in the Prairie Provinces.—In addition to insurance against hail by ordinary joint stock insurance companies, legislation has been enacted by each of the three Prairie Provinces, providing for insurance against loss of crops by hailstorms through a system of co-operative municipal hail insurance. In Manitoba legislative facilities exist under the Manitoba District Hail Insurance Act, 1920; but the necessary number of municipalities have not as yet combined to start the system therein provided for. In Saskatchewan and Alberta government insurance against hail had its origin in 1910. At the present time municipal hail insurance in Saskatchewan is effected under the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Act, 1920. The principle of this Act is the assessment of a fixed rate per acre and an additional rate, if necessary, upon land under crop in municipalities consenting to participate in the plan, and the payment of compensation at fixed rates per acre for insured crops destroyed by hail, the system being administered by a popularly elected body known as the Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Insurance Association.

The Saskatchewan Municipal Hail Association carries insurance of approximately \$25,000,000 a year, representing the crops of 30,000 farmers. The cost charge is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the annual premiums, and a reserve of \$1,600,000 has been accumulated. For further details see the official Public Service Monthly for May, 1925, issued by the Saskatchewan Bureau of Publications.

In Alberta the Hail Insurance Act is administered by the Alberta Hail Insurance Board, whose annual report for the year ended Jan. 31, 1925, indicates a decline in business done, as a result of the changes made in the Act at the 1924 session of the Legislature, when a voluntary instead of an automatic system of insurance was introduced. Field crops on 658,695 acres were covered by insurance, there being 5,611 applications for insurance and 1,492 claims, resulting in awards of \$478,818 to the claimants. During the 6 years of operation, total assessments were \$7,987,000, while payments for losses amounted to \$6,739,000. Thus, out of every dollar received in premiums, 85 cents were returned in payment of losses, while $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents went to the reserve and surplus fund, and $6\frac{2}{3}$ cents covered the cost of administration.

Flax Fibre.—Table 59, compiled from the records of the Economic Fibre Production Division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, shows the area, production and value of flax fibre and allied products in Canada for each of the years 1915 to 1924.

59.—Area, Production and Value of Flax Fibre, etc., in Canada, 1915-1924.

Years.	Area.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Seed.	Fibre.	Tow.	Total.
	acres.	bush.	lb.	tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	4,000	48,000	1,600,000	80	76,800	320,000	2,800	399,600
1916.....	5,200	25,000	600,000	75	75,000	180,000	15,000	270,000
1917.....	8,000	72,000	2,800,000	—	396,000	1,540,000	—	1,936,000
1918.....	20,000	110,000	6,200,000	900	930,769	1,085,000	270,000	2,235,769
1919.....	20,262	90,000	4,416,000	1,162	967,500	3,975,400	581,000	4,942,900
1920.....	31,300	217,000	7,440,000	1,860	434,000	5,952,000	744,000	7,130,000
1921.....	6,515	52,120	1,824,200	372	469,080	1,550,570	148,800	2,168,450
1922.....	1,200	10,800	360,000	96	21,600	72,000	11,520	105,120
1923.....	3,300	20,000	272,650	74½	50,000	111,375	4,440	165,815
1924.....	5,760	69,120	1,785,600	18½	172,800	535,500	3,750	712,050

The area sown to flax for fibre in Canada for the year 1925 was 6,200 acres, all in the province of Ontario.

Hives and Honey.—Table 60 shows the production and value of honey and beeswax in 1920, according to the census of 1921. The principal honey-producing provinces were Ontario and Quebec, which between them produced in 1920 more than 94 p.c. of the total.

60.—Production and Value of Honey and Beeswax in Canada, by Provinces, 1920.

Provinces.	On Farms.			Not on Farms.		Total.	
	Quantity of honey.	Quantity of wax.	Value of honey and wax.	Quantity of honey and wax.	Value.	Quantity of honey and wax.	Value.
	lb.	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
Canada.....	4,937,055	70,405	1,362,834	1,453,990	370,417	6,461,450	1,633,251
Prince Edward Island.....	2,355	—	596	374	95	2,729	691
Nova Scotia.....	19,362	167	6,397	8,221	2,693	27,750	9,090
New Brunswick.....	26,211	402	7,602	20,869	5,979	47,482	13,581
Quebec.....	1,559,885	25,741	386,321	364,203	88,720	1,949,829	475,041
Ontario.....	3,146,198	42,060	802,780	977,291	246,075	4,165,549	1,048,855
Manitoba.....	66,047	600	22,148	45,795	15,123	112,442	37,271
Saskatchewan.....	4,523	148	1,607	179	62	4,850	1,669
Alberta.....	7,274	52	2,542	6,095	2,115	13,421	4,657
British Columbia.....	105,200	1,235	32,841	30,963	9,555	137,398	42,396

There are at present no uniform annual statistics of hives and honey for all the provinces, but a synopsis of the existing provincial estimates for recent years was given in the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics for May, 1925, pp. 128-131. These estimates showed a large increase since 1921, total estimated honey production in 1924 being about 15,804,000 lb. and the average value per lb. 16 cents.

12.—International Agricultural Statistics.

World's Production of Cereals and Potatoes.—Table 61, constructed from data published by the International Agricultural Institute, shows the area and yield of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn and potatoes for the years 1923 and 1924 in countries of the northern hemisphere, and for the years 1923-24 and 1924-25 in countries of the southern hemisphere (Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Australia and New Zealand).

The annual average areas and yields are also given for the five-year period 1918-1922 (1918-19 to 1922-23), and the areas and yields of 1924 (1924-25) are compared in percentages with those of the five-year periods.

Wheat.—For 45 countries the production of wheat in 1924 was 3,070,454,000 bushels from 219,698,000 acres, as compared with 3,454,534,000 bushels from 217,006,000 acres in 1923 and 2,995,730,000 bushels from 213,797,000 acres, the five-year average for the years 1918-1922 (1918-19 to 1922-23). As compared with 1923, the total area under wheat in the countries named showed in 1924 an increase of 2,692,000 acres, or 1.2 p.c., and the total production a decrease of 384,080,000 bushels, or 11.1 p.c. As compared with the average, the yield was 2.5 and the acreage 2.8 p.c. more.

Rye.—In 27 countries the production was 727,697,000 bushels from 43,057,000 acres in 1924, as against 935,115,000 bushels from 46,000,000 acres in 1923 and 813,783,000 bushels from 45,311,000 acres, the average for the five years 1918-1922. The area under rye in 1924 was 6.4 and the yield 22.9 p.c. less than in 1923. As compared with the five-year average, the area was 5 and the yield 10.6 p.c. less.

Barley.—In 43 countries the total yield in 1924 was 1,200,111,000 bushels from 57,637,000 acres, as compared with 1,318,986,000 bushels from 57,909,000 acres in 1923 and with 1,182,275,000 bushels from 55,398,000 acres, the five-year average. The area in 1924 is 0.5 p.c. and the yield 9 p.c. less than in 1923, whilst as compared with the average, the area is 4 p.c. and the yield is 1.5 p.c. more.

Oats.—In 39 countries the total production in 1924 was 3,475,647,000 bushels from 107,540,000 acres, as compared with 3,599,192,000 bushels from 105,277,000 acres in 1923 and with 3,185,116,000 bushels from 106,526,000 acres, the five-year average. The area is 2.1 p.c. more than in 1923 and the yield 4 p.c. less. As compared with the five-year average, the yield is more by 9.1 p.c. and the acreage is more by 1 p.c.

Corn.—In 24 countries the production was 3,309,046,000 bushels from 145,764,000 acres, as against 3,878,353,000 bushels from 143,207,000 acres in 1923 and 3,545,169,000 bushels from 138,201,000 acres, the five-year average. The area of 1924 is 1.8 p.c. more than that of 1923, but the yield is 14.7 p.c. less. As compared with the average, the area is 5.5 p.c. more and the yield 6.7 p.c. less.

Potatoes.—In 35 countries the total yield was 2,866,505,000 short cwt. from 29,819,000 acres, as compared with 2,613,045,000 cwt. from 29,780,000 acres in 1923 and 2,562,653,000 cwt. from 28,979,000 acres, the five-year average. The acreage was 0.1 p.c. and the yield 9.7 p.c. more than in 1923, and as compared with the five-year average, the acreage was 2.9 p.c. and the yield 11.9 p.c. more.

Average Yields per Acre.—Table 62 shows for the same countries as Table 61 the average yields per acre of cereals and of potatoes for the year 1924, as compared with the average for the five years 1918-1922 (1918-19 to 1922-23). For wheat (45 countries) the yield per acre is 14 bushels, which is exactly equal to the average; for rye (27 countries) the yield is 16.9 bushels, as against 18 bushels; for barley (43 countries) 20.8 and 21.3; for oats (39 countries) 32.3 and 29.9; for corn (24 countries) 22.7 and 25.7; and for potatoes (35 countries) 96.1 and 88.4 cwt. The highest average yields per acre in 1924 are:—for wheat, Denmark 39.4; for rye, Belgium 36.9; for barley, the Netherlands 56.8; for oats, Belgium 63.6; for corn, New Zealand 49.5; and for potatoes, Belgium 161. In these comparisons the size of the country should be considered, as the smaller European countries are more intensively cultivated, and the average yields per acre are larger in consequence.

61.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1923 and 1924.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Wheat—								
Germany.....	3,653	3,623	3,384	107.1	103,605	89,200	85,332	104.5
Austria.....	475	482	460	104.9	8,889	8,490	7,422	114.4
Belgium.....	346	340	323	105.2	13,376	13,004	11,487	113.2
Bulgaria.....	2,303	2,462	2,148	114.6	36,224	28,318	29,248	96.8
Denmark.....	205	149	181	82.2	8,858	5,866	8,007	73.3
Spain.....	10,489	10,379	10,311	100.7	157,112	121,780	134,838	90.3
Estonia.....	56	44	40	111.6	737	543	527	103.0
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	3,843	4,244	3,640	116.6	61,069	57,770	46,431	124.4
Finland.....	40	37	25	146.8	472	790	432	182.9
France.....	13,673	13,620	12,648	107.7	275,573	281,133	247,704	113.5
England and Wales.....	1,740	1,545	2,119	72.9	56,821	50,885	66,734	76.3
Scotland.....	59	49	69	72.0	2,320	1,829	2,690	68.0
Northern Ireland.....	7	5	11	47.6	228	157	352	44.6
Irish Free State.....	32	28	62	44.6	1,040	873	2,131	41.0
Hungary.....	3,320	3,499	3,024	115.7	67,706	51,569	48,458	106.4
Italy.....	11,554	11,284	11,257	100.2	224,839	170,146	170,513	99.8
Latvia.....	104	106	52	205.6	1,640	1,532	710	222.8
Lithuania.....	202	210	171	122.8	2,965	3,319	2,740	121.1
Luxembourg.....	16	22	27	81.5	301	311	444	70.0
Norway.....	26	21	38	57.1	587	493	951	51.7
Netherlands.....	154	118	160	74.2	6,112	4,631	6,245	74.2
Poland.....	2,514	2,651	2,574	103.0	49,735	32,498	42,378	76.7
Portugal.....	1,055	945	1,092	86.5	13,190	8,630	9,482	91.0
Rumania.....	6,648	7,839	5,898	132.9	102,121	70,421	77,291	91.1
Sweden.....	363	322	360	89.5	11,082	6,876	10,082	68.2
Switzerland.....	160	160	182	87.6	5,453	4,720	5,453	86.6
Czechoslovakia.....	1,507	1,497	1,550	96.6	36,226	32,238	32,880	98.0
Malta.....	9	9	12	73.7	248	270	298	90.6
Canada.....	21,886	22,056	20,079	109.8	474,199	262,097	269,234	97.3
United States.....	58,308	57,520	64,406	89.3	785,741	872,673	881,007	99.1
Mexico.....	1,138	1,404	1,883	74.5	8,217	10,357	11,155	92.8
Cyprus.....	191	190	167	113.9	2,611	1,851	2,351	78.7
Great Lebanon.....	116	99	116	85.1	1,366	882	782	112.8
British India.....	30,844	31,181	28,515	109.3	372,661	360,640	331,259	108.9
Japan.....	1,196	1,150	1,305	88.1	28,403	25,406	28,928	87.8
Korea.....	875	884	865	102.2	8,101	10,289	9,090	113.2
Algeria.....	3,166	3,492	3,070	113.8	36,395	17,156	24,767	69.3
Egypt.....	1,537	1,416	1,355	104.5	40,654	34,186	33,529	102.0
French Morocco.....	2,249	2,461	2,000	123.0	20,050	28,660	18,634	153.8
Tunis.....	1,559	1,108	1,379	80.3	9,921	5,181	7,357	70.4
Argentina.....	17,216	17,793	15,979	111.4	247,039	191,141	188,027	101.7
Chile.....	1,444	1,400	1,289	108.6	27,521	24,866	22,594	110.1
Uruguay.....	1,056	850	739	115.0	13,344	9,908	7,141	133.7
Australia.....	9,498	10,837	8,593	126.1	125,654	161,322	101,208	159.4
New Zealand.....	174	167	239	69.8	4,098	5,447	7,392	73.7
Total.....	217,006	219,698	213,797	102.8	3,451,534	3,070,454	2,995,730	102.5
Rye—								
Germany.....	10,786	10,526	10,530	98.8	282,455	225,576	226,399	99.6
Austria.....	922	928	834	111.3	15,836	16,190	13,589	119.1
Belgium.....	573	560	534	104.8	20,787	20,671	18,083	114.3
Bulgaria.....	425	414	449	92.3	6,862	4,414	5,935	74.4
Denmark.....	575	466	558	83.4	15,146	10,424	13,473	77.4
Spain.....	1,802	1,820	1,794	101.5	28,076	26,281	27,188	96.7
Estonia.....	406	394	378	104.4	6,550	5,451	5,964	91.4
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	462	483	479	100.7	5,906	5,541	5,595	99.0
Finland.....	583	564	587	96.1	9,448	11,260	10,243	109.9
France.....	2,216	2,196	2,145	102.4	36,517	40,241	36,069	103.9
Hungary.....	1,620	1,638	1,493	109.7	31,275	22,103	22,818	96.7
Italy.....	315	310	316	98.0	6,484	6,114	5,737	106.6
Latvia.....	649	658	544	121.0	10,770	7,849	7,114	110.3
Lithuania.....	1,442	1,329	1,239	107.2	23,890	18,295	19,814	92.3
Luxembourg.....	19	17	20	84.2	392	304	357	85.2
Norway.....	27	25	35	72.4	742	637	974	65.4
Netherlands.....	519	499	492	99.4	14,353	15,560	15,218	102.2
Poland.....	11,478	10,915	11,225	97.2	234,730	143,884	197,375	72.9
Portugal.....	550	474	643	73.7	5,222	5,027	4,777	105.2
Rumania.....	668	671	749	89.6	9,607	5,963	9,244	61.5
Sweden.....	869	654	914	71.6	24,401	11,052	22,605	48.9
Switzerland.....	48	48	53	90.5	1,646	1,433	1,658	86.4

61.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1923 and 1924—continued.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Rye—concluded.								
Czechoslovakia.....	2,123	2,070	2,193	94.4	53,339	44,735	45,925	97.4
Canada.....	1,448	891	1,181	75.4	23,232	13,751	16,769	82.0
United States.....	5,157	4,173	5,661	73.7	63,023	63,446	78,410	80.9
Argentina.....	315	341	261	130.7	4,368	1,457	1,460	99.8
Chile.....	3	3	4	71.1	58	38	60	63.3
Total.....	46,000	43,057	45,311	95.0	935,115	727,697	813,783	89.4
Barley—								
Germany.....	3,214	3,574	2,835	126.1	109,324	110,227	80,117	137.6
Austria.....	334	341	313	108.9	7,855	7,208	5,599	128.7
Belgium.....	85	78	86	90.4	4,182	3,735	4,302	86.8
Bulgaria.....	544	525	509	103.1	11,063	7,945	8,862	89.7
Denmark.....	690	745	612	121.8	32,457	34,180	25,735	132.8
Spain.....	4,540	4,344	4,240	102.4	111,862	83,701	85,925	97.4
Estonia.....	312	307	294	104.5	4,097	5,539	5,163	107.3
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	891	899	921	97.6	14,065	13,479	12,549	107.4
Finland.....	277	272	283	96.2	3,789	5,969	5,535	107.8
France.....	1,684	1,765	1,634	108.1	45,025	48,052	35,974	133.6
England and Wales.....	1,327	1,314	1,490	88.2	45,033	47,320	47,586	99.4
Scotland.....	159	152	172	88.3	6,253	6,020	6,482	92.9
Northern Ireland.....	2	2	3	85.7	94	93	108	86.1
Irish Free State.....	151	164	182	89.9	5,568	6,051	7,319	82.7
Hungary.....	1,137	1,008	1,199	84.1	27,271	14,712	21,750	67.6
Italy.....	569	572	543	105.3	10,500	8,685	9,051	96.0
Latvia.....	434	443	351	126.0	6,021	7,437	5,441	136.7
Lithuania.....	432	484	400	121.1	7,957	9,317	7,255	128.4
Luxemburg.....	9	9	6	138.1	201	174	120	145.0
Norway.....	125	136	151	90.1	3,282	4,692	5,008	93.7
Netherlands.....	59	63	59	105.7	2,946	3,557	2,878	123.6
Poland.....	2,964	3,011	2,825	106.6	76,037	55,489	59,560	93.2
Portugal.....	170	156	176	88.5	2,453	1,663	1,646	101.0
Rumania.....	4,642	4,573	3,869	118.2	60,870	30,759	68,880	44.7
Sweden.....	393	428	419	102.3	11,781	13,303	12,189	109.1
Switzerland.....	16	16	18	86.3	778	519	589	88.1
Czechoslovakia.....	1,697	1,676	1,664	100.7	54,982	44,584	43,687	102.1
Malta.....	7	6	7	88.6	291	269	213	126.3
Canada.....	2,785	3,407	2,749	123.9	76,998	88,807	65,712	135.1
United States.....	7,905	7,086	7,758	91.3	198,185	187,875	186,033	101.0
Cyprus.....	113	112	115	97.6	2,543	1,766	2,335	76.1
Great Lebanon.....	64	59	64	92.3	1,194	735	730	100.6
India.....	7,401	7,126	7,223	98.7	145,460	137,060	139,609	98.2
Japan.....	2,549	2,483	2,883	86.1	73,445	74,982	90,351	83.0
Korea.....	2,171	2,125	1,992	106.7	30,721	37,074	35,804	103.5
Algeria.....	2,838	3,158	2,752	114.7	46,917	18,331	32,699	56.1
Egypt.....	400	372	360	103.3	11,989	10,754	10,731	100.2
French Morocco.....	2,803	3,120	2,368	131.7	35,371	53,279	31,921	166.9
Tunis.....	1,206	692	1,083	63.9	11,482	2,526	6,908	36.6
Argentina.....	638	680	624	108.9	12,056	6,974	4,446	156.9
Chile.....	145	124	134	92.6	5,866	4,371	4,400	99.3
Uruguay.....	5	5	4	117.5	79	68	60	113.3
New Zealand.....	22	25	28	90.3	643	830	1,013	81.9
Total.....	57,909	57,637	55,398	104.0	1,318,956	1,200,111	1,182,275	101.5
Oats—								
Germany.....	8,262	8,710	7,731	112.7	387,464	366,616	295,886	123.9
Austria.....	802	763	704	108.4	24,340	21,499	17,239	124.7
Belgium.....	654	654	617	106.0	44,289	41,606	31,114	133.7
Bulgaria.....	370	373	320	116.8	8,648	6,970	5,945	117.2
Denmark.....	1,122	1,141	1,051	108.6	59,393	59,489	47,155	126.2
Spain.....	1,595	1,635	1,556	105.1	38,056	28,395	31,622	89.8
Estonia.....	378	410	369	111.3	7,475	9,108	9,050	100.6
Serb-Croat-Slovene State..	928	872	999	87.2	20,213	19,572	18,642	105.0
Finland.....	1,059	1,049	1,035	101.4	20,036	31,918	27,121	117.7
France.....	8,457	8,636	8,122	106.3	317,128	287,566	236,226	121.7
England and Wales.....	1,976	2,037	2,386	85.4	89,139	98,757	101,903	96.9
Scotland.....	968	956	1,077	88.7	43,341	46,183	48,680	94.9
Northern Ireland.....	352	333	419	79.5	20,109	17,654	21,321	82.8
Irish Free State.....	786	756	946	80.0	33,086	34,785	48,355	71.9
Hungary.....	809	709	833	85.1	25,843	14,788	20,965	70.5

61.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1923 and 1924—continued.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 bush.	000 bush.	000 bush.	p.c.
Oats—concluded.								
Italy.....	1,223	1,106	1,201	92-1	37,485	31,338	32,940	95-1
Latvia.....	754	826	610	135-4	15,447	17,571	13,429	130-8
Lithuania.....	816	803	720	111-5	21,437	17,491	18,032	97-0
Luxemburg.....	73	73	63	117-3	2,987	2,035	1,477	137-8
Norway.....	256	230	334	68-9	7,529	10,015	13,762	72-8
Netherlands.....	381	377	391	96-3	19,593	19,653	20,091	97-8
Poland.....	6,215	6,388	5,879	108-7	228,399	156,396	162,469	96-3
Portugal.....	526	564	562	100-5	7,621	5,139	5,038	102-0
Rumania.....	3,324	3,056	2,915	104-8	58,980	39,542	71,147	55-6
Sweden.....	1,795	1,911	1,775	107-7	69,809	70,017	66,319	105-6
Switzerland.....	51	50	60	83-4	2,879	2,535	3,120	81-3
Czechoslovakia.....	2,081	2,090	1,984	105-3	86,292	78,080	64,406	121-2
Canada.....	14,388	14,491	15,417	94-0	563,998	405,976	453,776	89-5
United States.....	40,833	42,452	42,697	99-4	1,223,360	1,451,197	1,225,902	118-4
Cyprus.....	14	17	15	112-0	328	235	288	81-6
Great Lebanon.....	3	2	3	80-0	58	42	45	93-3
Japan.....	266	274	247	111-1	10,322	9,348	9,149	102-2
Algeria.....	600	622	578	107-7	18,117	8,600	10,299	83-5
French Morocco.....	29	49	18	265-2	391	1,024	269	380-7
Tunis.....	121	112	147	76-4	2,594	1,491	2,626	56-8
Argentina.....	2,747	2,647	2,413	109-7	76,666	50,312	37,970	132-5
Chile.....	79	81	71	115-0	3,056	3,184	2,538	125-5
Uruguay.....	120	138	98	141-2	2,029	2,981	1,569	190-0
New Zealand.....	64	147	163	90-5	2,265	6,539	7,231	90-4
Total.....	105,277	107,540	106,526	101-0	3,599,192	3,475,647	3,185,116	109-1
Corn—								
Austria.....	144	147	148	99-3	3,450	3,719	3,477	107-0
Bulgaria.....	1,364	1,465	1,377	106-4	26,867	27,265	17,102	159-4
Spain.....	1,166	1,162	1,171	99-3	23,925	25,804	25,824	99-9
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	4,452	4,857	4,618	105-2	84,782	149,400	88,241	169-3
France.....	845	846	794	106-5	12,673	18,027	12,112	148-8
Hungary.....	2,459	2,459	2,210	111-3	49,247	74,123	43,530	170-3
Italy.....	3,790	3,807	3,799	100-2	89,205	105,680	85,754	123-2
Poland.....	189	190	157	120-9	3,831	4,161	2,521	165-1
Rumania.....	8,413	8,949	8,355	107-1	151,405	155,460	137,501	113-1
Switzerland.....	4	4	6	64-9	165	157	266	59-0
Czechoslovakia.....	398	389	382	101-9	10,621	10,239	9,655	106-0
Canada.....	318	295	284	103-8	13,608	11,998	14,837	80-9
United States.....	104,158	105,012	100,105	104-9	3,046,000	2,436,513	2,806,324	86-8
Great Lebanon.....	19	22	32	69-2	591	669	354	189-0
Philippines.....	1,378	1,317	1,226	107-5	18,030	17,879	14,473	123-5
Algeria.....	16	24	16	151-9	230	241	197	122-3
French Morocco.....	668	493	538	91-6	4,805	3,929	4,417	89-0
Tunis.....	45	41	35	115-5	283	205	212	96-7
Argentina.....	8,465	9,162	7,944	115-3	276,760	186,301	213,128	87-4
Chile.....	80	58	65	89-2	2,062	1,203	1,574	76-4
Uruguay.....	569	460	533	86-3	6,499	4,600	6,076	75-7
Java and Madura.....	4,028	4,356	4,209	103-5	49,890	66,761	53,274	125-3
South Rhodesia.....	230	240	187	128-3	2,964	4,286	3,857	111-1
New Zealand.....	9	9	10	85-1	460	426	463	92-0
Total.....	143,207	145,764	138,201	105-5	3,878,353	3,309,046	3,545,169	93-3
Potatoes—								
Germany.....	6,738	6,821	6,143	111-0	693,939	802,535	639,099	125-6
Austria.....	373	414	403	102-6	31,443	36,315	30,827	117-8
Belgium.....	377	392	404	97-1	62,219	63,184	60,425	104-5
Bulgaria.....	24	24	19	130-1	732	1,091	557	196-1
Denmark.....	204	177	215	82-6	27,298	16,224	28,612	56-7
Spain.....	767	779	795	98-0	57,298	53,561	61,440	87-2
Estonia.....	179	166	163	102-2	15,044	14,890	15,117	98-5
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	527	539	517	104-1	25,583	22,652	19,673	115-1
Finland.....	168	166	183	90-9	9,480	13,980	11,775	118-7
France.....	3,586	3,616	3,518	102-8	218,670	338,416	226,549	149-3
England and Wales.....	467	452	555	81-5	61,734	60,390	76,443	79-0
Scotland.....	137	138	160	86-7	18,390	18,028	24,421	77-5
Northern Ireland.....	163	157	171	91-7	19,842	18,566	21,297	87-1
Irish Free State.....	391	383	431	88-9	32,408	32,647	44,036	74-1

61.—Acreage and Production of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Countries.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.	1923.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924 in p.c. of average.
	000 acres.	000 acres.	000 acres.	p.c.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	000 cwt.	p.c.
Potatoes—concluded.								
Hungary.....	646	612	643	95.2	29,415	33,844	34,106	99.2
Italy.....	860	860	833	103.1	39,591	43,167	35,581	121.3
Latvia.....	194	185	146	126.8	12,752	14,897	12,667	117.6
Lithuania.....	353	436	310	140.7	35,940	36,556	29,538	123.8
Luxemburg.....	38	38	34	111.9	4,171	3,823	3,208	119.2
Malta.....	5	3	3	106.2	546	409	375	109.2
Norway.....	113	117	130	89.6	14,562	12,911	18,797	68.7
Netherlands.....	398	414	446	92.8	53,953	59,230	65,306	90.7
Poland.....	5,632	5,760	5,202	110.7	584,100	592,375	558,874	106.0
Romania.....	430	466	335	139.3	40,753	34,090	21,460	158.8
Sweden.....	392	390	387	100.8	36,140	30,865	40,333	76.5
Switzerland.....	111	111	126	87.5	13,975	11,905	16,888	70.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1,573	1,567	1,558	100.6	137,222	143,617	135,224	106.2
Canada.....	561	562	745	75.4	55,497	56,648	67,681	83.7
United States.....	3,816	3,602	3,890	94.1	247,435	272,870	230,481	118.4
Great Lebanon.....	7	10	9	116.5	794	882	882	100.0
Algeria.....	47	18	44	41.2	717	453	1,203	37.7
Tunis.....	3	3	3	105.4	88	85	98	86.3
Argentina.....	402	291	358	104.0	21,164	15,221	20,478	74.3
Chile.....	87	67	79	84.7	7,786	6,232	6,502	95.9
New Zealand.....	21	23	21	109.9	2,364	3,046	2,700	112.8
Total.....	29,780	29,819	28,979	102.9	2,613,045	2,866,505	2,562,653	111.9

62.—Average Yields per Acre of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1918-22 and 1924.

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924.	Average 1918-22.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
Germany.....	24.6	25.2	21.4	21.5	30.8	28.3
Austria.....	17.6	16.2	17.5	16.3	21.1	17.9
Belgium.....	38.3	35.6	36.9	33.8	47.9	49.9
Bulgaria.....	11.5	13.6	10.7	13.2	15.1	17.4
Denmark.....	39.4	44.2	22.4	24.1	45.9	42.1
Spain.....	11.7	13.1	14.4	15.2	19.3	20.3
Estonia.....	12.3	13.3	13.8	15.8	18.0	17.6
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	13.6	12.8	11.5	11.7	15.0	13.6
Finland.....	21.4	17.1	20.0	17.4	21.9	19.6
France.....	20.6	19.6	18.3	17.2	27.2	22.0
England and Wales.....	32.9	31.5	—	—	36.0	31.9
Scotland.....	37.0	39.2	—	—	39.7	37.8
Northern Ireland.....	31.4	33.5	—	—	38.8	38.6
Irish Free State.....	31.7	34.5	—	—	37.0	40.2
Hungary.....	14.7	16.0	13.5	15.3	14.6	18.1
Italy.....	15.1	15.1	19.7	18.1	15.2	16.7
Latvia.....	14.9	13.7	11.9	13.1	16.8	15.5
Lithuania.....	15.8	16.0	13.8	16.0	19.2	18.1
Luxemburg.....	14.4	16.3	18.4	18.2	20.0	19.0
Norway.....	23.0	25.4	25.1	27.7	34.4	33.1
Netherlands.....	39.1	39.1	31.8	30.9	56.8	48.6
Poland.....	12.3	16.5	13.2	17.6	18.4	21.1
Portugal.....	9.1	8.7	10.6	7.4	10.7	9.4
Rumania.....	9.0	13.1	8.9	12.4	6.7	17.8
Sweden.....	21.4	28.0	16.9	24.7	31.1	29.1
Switzerland.....	29.6	29.9	29.9	31.3	33.1	32.4
Czechoslovakia.....	21.5	21.2	21.6	20.9	26.6	26.3
Malta.....	31.0	25.3	—	—	43.4	30.4
Canada.....	11.9	13.4	15.4	14.2	26.1	23.9
United States.....	15.2	13.7	15.2	13.8	26.5	24.0
Mexico.....	7.4	5.9	—	—	—	—
Cyprus.....	9.8	14.1	—	—	15.8	20.4
Great Lebanon.....	8.9	6.7	—	—	12.4	11.4

62.—Average Yields per Acre of Cereals and of Potatoes in Countries of the World, 1918-22 and 1924—concluded.

Countries.	Wheat.		Rye.		Barley.	
	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924.	Average 1918-22.	1924.	Average 1918-22.
	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.	bush. per acre.
British India.....	11.6	11.6	—	—	19.2	19.3
Japan.....	22.1	22.2	—	—	30.2	31.3
Korea.....	11.6	10.5	—	—	17.5	18.0
Algeria.....	4.9	8.1	—	—	5.8	11.9
Egypt.....	24.1	24.7	—	—	28.9	29.8
French Morocco.....	11.6	9.3	—	—	17.1	13.5
Tunis.....	4.7	5.3	—	—	3.6	6.4
Argentina.....	10.7	11.8	4.3	5.6	10.3	7.1
Chile.....	17.8	17.5	14.1	15.8	35.1	32.8
Uruguay.....	11.7	9.7	—	—	14.5	15.0
Australia.....	14.9	11.8	—	—	—	—
New Zealand.....	32.6	30.9	—	—	33.1	36.4
Total Average.....	14.0	14.0	16.9	18.0	20.8	21.3

	Oats.		Corn.		Potatoes.	
					cwt. per acre.	cwt. per acre.
Germany.....	42.1	38.3	—	—	117.6	104.0
Austria.....	28.2	24.5	25.2	23.4	87.8	76.4
Belgium.....	63.6	50.4	—	—	161.0	149.5
Bulgaria.....	18.7	18.6	18.6	12.4	45.1	29.9
Denmark.....	52.1	44.9	—	—	91.5	133.3
Spain.....	17.4	20.3	22.2	22.1	68.8	77.3
Estonia.....	22.2	24.5	—	—	89.5	92.9
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	22.5	18.7	30.8	19.1	42.1	38.0
Finland.....	30.4	26.2	—	—	84.2	64.4
France.....	33.3	29.1	21.3	15.2	93.6	64.4
England and Wales.....	48.5	42.7	—	—	133.5	137.8
Scotland.....	48.3	45.2	—	—	136.9	153.0
Northern Ireland.....	53.0	50.9	—	—	118.1	135.5
Irish Free State.....	46.0	51.1	—	—	85.2	102.1
Hungary.....	20.9	25.2	30.1	19.7	55.3	53.1
Italy.....	28.3	27.4	27.8	22.6	50.2	42.7
Latvia.....	21.3	22.0	—	—	80.5	86.8
Lithuania.....	21.8	25.0	—	—	83.9	95.3
Luxemburg.....	27.7	23.6	—	—	101.7	95.5
Norway.....	43.5	41.2	—	—	110.5	144.1
Netherlands.....	52.2	51.4	—	—	143.1	146.4
Poland.....	24.5	27.6	21.9	16.0	102.8	107.4
Portugal.....	9.1	9.0	—	—	—	—
Rumania.....	12.9	24.4	17.4	16.5	73.1	64.1
Sweden.....	36.6	37.4	—	—	79.1	104.2
Switzerland.....	50.3	50.0	42.4	46.7	107.7	133.7
Czechoslovakia.....	37.4	32.5	26.3	25.3	91.7	86.8
Malta.....	—	—	—	—	120.4	117.1
Canada.....	28.0	29.4	40.7	52.2	100.9	90.9
United States.....	34.2	28.7	23.2	28.0	74.5	59.2
Cyprus.....	14.0	19.2	—	—	—	—
Great Lebanon.....	21.0	18.0	30.1	11.0	89.1	103.8
Japan.....	34.1	37.1	—	—	—	—
Philippines.....	—	—	13.6	11.8	—	—
Algeria.....	13.8	17.8	9.9	12.3	24.9	27.2
French Morocco.....	21.0	14.6	8.0	8.2	—	—
Tunis.....	13.3	17.9	5.0	6.0	32.6	39.2
Argentina.....	19.0	15.7	20.3	26.8	52.3	57.3
Chile.....	39.1	35.8	20.7	24.2	93.6	82.7
Uruguay.....	21.6	16.1	10.0	11.4	—	—
Java and Madura.....	—	—	15.3	12.7	—	—
South Rhodesia.....	—	—	17.9	20.6	—	—
New Zealand.....	44.4	44.4	49.5	45.8	131.3	128.0
Total Average.....	32.3	29.9	22.7	25.7	96.1	88.4

Statistics of Farm Live Stock.—Table 63 gives the estimated numbers of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in a selection of countries for which information is available in respect of the years 1919 and 1924. For certain of the countries there are variations in the dates; these are indicated by foot-notes.

63.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Named Countries, 1919 and 1924.

Description and Countries.	1919.	1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Horses—				
Germany.....	3,465,278	3,849,609	+ 384,331	+ 11.1
Austria.....	218,375 ¹	282,651 ²	+ 64,276	+ 29.4
Belgium.....	161,619	252,314	+ 90,695	+ 56.1
Denmark.....	558,471	547,937	— 10,534	— 1.9
Spain.....	594,351	634,452	+ 40,101	+ 6.7
Estonia.....	164,980	207,023	+ 42,043	+ 25.5
Finland ³	273,281	334,354	+ 61,073	+ 22.3
France.....	2,502,687	2,859,400	+ 356,713	+ 14.2
Great Britain and Ireland.....	1,906,348	1,681,711	— 224,637	— 11.8
Hungary.....	746,000	849,771	+ 103,771	+ 13.9
Latvia.....	282,500 ⁴	340,200	+ 57,700	+ 20.4
Lithuania.....	380,000 ⁵	482,000	+ 102,000	+ 26.8
Norway.....	221,062 ¹	185,035	— 36,027	— 16.3
Rumania.....	1,379,916	1,845,208	+ 465,292	+ 33.7
Soviet Union ⁶	25,463,600 ⁵	22,232,200	— 3,231,400	— 12.7
Canada.....	3,667,369	3,588,788	— 78,571	— 2.1
Cuba.....	779,496 ¹	844,281 ²	+ 64,785	+ 8.3
United States.....	19,766,000	17,589,000	— 2,177,000	— 11.0
Mexico.....	929,385 ⁵	391,367	— 538,018	— 57.9
Australia.....	2,421,201 ¹	2,327,440 ²	— 93,761	— 3.9
New Zealand.....	363,188	330,430	— 32,758	— 9.0
Egypt.....	31,192	37,421	+ 6,229	+ 20.0
French Morocco.....	125,369	174,374	+ 49,005	+ 39.2
Tunis.....	78,864	71,497	— 7,367	— 9.3

¹ Year 1918. ² Year 1923. ³ Animals 3 years old and over.

⁴ Year 1921. ⁵ Year 1920.

⁶ Including Russia in Europe and Asia.

Cattle—				
Germany.....	16,317,600	17,296,280	+ 978,680	+ 6.0
Austria.....	1,719,462	2,162,385 ⁴	+ 442,923	+ 25.7
Belgium.....	1,285,956	1,627,655	+ 341,699	+ 26.6
Denmark.....	2,188,142	2,666,584	+ 478,442	+ 21.9
Spain.....	3,396,573	3,436,129	+ 39,556	+ 1.2
Estonia.....	406,569	500,508	+ 93,939	+ 23.1
Finland.....	1,445,075 ¹	1,864,645 ⁴	+ 419,570	+ 29.0
France.....	12,788,756	14,024,960	+ 1,236,204	+ 9.7
Great Britain and Ireland.....	12,453,626	11,988,540	— 465,086	— 3.7
Hungary.....	1,971,052 ²	1,806,041	— 165,011	— 8.4
Latvia.....	768,352	905,000	+ 136,648	+ 17.8
Lithuania.....	865,000 ²	810,500	— 54,500	— 6.3
Norway.....	1,019,642 ¹	1,114,433	+ 94,791	+ 9.3
Rumania.....	4,633,999 ³	5,398,704	+ 764,705	+ 16.5
Soviet Union.....	39,058,000 ²	46,234,700	+ 7,176,700	+ 18.3
Canada.....	10,085,011	9,460,836	— 624,175	— 6.2
United States.....	67,120,000	64,928,000	— 2,192,000	— 3.3
Cuba.....	3,965,600 ¹	4,600,214	+ 634,614	+ 16.0
Mexico.....	2,162,984 ²	2,187,867	+ 24,883	+ 1.1
Australia.....	12,711,067	13,357,508 ⁴	+ 646,441	+ 5.1
New Zealand.....	3,035,478	3,563,497	+ 528,019	+ 17.4
Egypt.....	505,150	689,237	+ 184,087	+ 36.4
French Morocco.....	1,322,173	1,840,209	+ 518,036	+ 39.2
Tunis.....	634,823	382,845	— 251,978	— 39.6

¹ Year 1918. ² Year 1920. ³ Including buffaloes. ⁴ Year 1923.

63.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock in Named Countries, 1919 and 1924—concluded.

Description and Countries.	1919.	1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.
Sheep—				
Germany.....	5,340,579	5,717,198	+ 376,619	+ 7.0
Austria.....	454,396 ¹	597,413 ³	+ 143,017	+ 31.5
Denmark.....	509,466	302,666	- 206,800	- 40.6
Spain.....	19,337,447	18,459,627	- 877,820	- 4.5
Estonia.....	419,909	607,030	+ 187,121	+ 44.6
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	5,301,923 ¹	7,639,257	+2,337,334	+ 44.1
Finland.....	1,703,505	1,484,529	- 218,976	- 12.9
France.....	9,022,077	10,171,520	+1,149,443	+ 12.7
Great Britain and Ireland.....	25,047,697	25,366,721	+ 319,024	+ 1.2
Hungary.....	1,284,131 ¹	1,814,155	+ 530,024	+ 42.8
Latvia.....	907,991 ¹	1,235,000	+ 327,009	+ 36.0
Lithuania.....	730,000 ¹	1,399,000	+ 669,000	+ 91.6
Norway.....	1,207,923 ²	1,506,850	+ 298,927	+ 24.7
Rumania.....	7,790,633	13,611,902	+5,821,269	+ 74.7
Soviet Union.....	47,689,425 ¹	67,083,600	+19,394,175	+ 40.7
Canada.....	3,421,958	2,684,743	- 737,215	- 21.6
United States.....	38,300,000	39,134,000	+ 834,000	+ 2.2
Mexico.....	1,089,976 ¹	1,728,216	+ 638,240	+ 58.6
Falkland Islands.....	669,996	634,858	- 35,138	- 5.2
Uruguay.....	11,472,852	14,443,341	+2,970,489	+ 25.9
Egypt.....	858,107	1,084,703	+ 226,596	+ 26.4
French Morocco.....	5,079,629	8,214,585	+3,131,956	+ 61.7
Tunis.....	2,661,579	1,878,835	- 782,744	- 29.4
Union of South Africa.....	28,491,510	31,223,746 ³	+2,732,236	+ 9.6
Australia.....	75,554,082 ¹	80,110,461 ³	+4,556,379	+ 6.0
New Zealand.....	25,828,554	23,775,776	-2,052,778	- 7.9

¹ Year 1920. ² Year 1918. ³ Year 1923.

Swine—				
Germany.....	11,518,103	16,843,512	+5,325,409	+ 46.2
Austria.....	1,107,031	1,473,219 ²	+ 366,188	+ 33.1
Belgium.....	770,205	1,139,073	+ 368,868	+ 47.9
Denmark.....	715,909	2,868,139	+2,152,230	+ 300.6
Spain.....	4,433,964	4,159,863	- 274,101	- 6.2
Estonia.....	150,072	284,530	+ 134,458	+ 89.6
France.....	4,389,460	5,801,830	+1,412,370	+ 32.1
Great Britain and Ireland.....	2,914,336	4,504,722	+1,590,386	+ 56.5
Hungary.....	2,524,146 ¹	2,458,006	- 66,140	- 2.6
Latvia.....	481,291 ¹	458,000	- 23,291	- 4.8
Lithuania.....	1,400,000 ¹	1,564,000	+ 164,000	+ 11.7
Norway.....	126,865 ¹	249,022	+ 122,157	+ 96.3
Rumania.....	2,289,548	3,133,144	+ 843,686	+ 36.8
Soviet Union.....	14,666,300	16,828,400	+2,162,100	+ 14.7
Canada.....	4,040,070	5,069,181	+1,029,111	+ 25.5
United States.....	74,584,000	54,234,000	-20,350,000	- 27.3
Mexico.....	1,654,089 ¹	759,600	- 894,489	- 54.1
Egypt.....	21,331	13,053	- 8,278	- 38.8
French Morocco.....	127,598	55,681	- 71,917	- 56.4
Tunis.....	17,680	13,916	- 3,764	- 21.3
Australia.....	695,968	897,874 ²	+ 201,906	+ 29.0
New Zealand.....	235,347	414,271	+ 178,924	+ 76.0

¹ Year 1920. ² Year 1923.

According to this table, horses (24 countries) show increased numbers in all the countries of the Old World, with five exceptions, *viz.*—Denmark, Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Russia and Tunis. Decreases are also shown for Canada, the United States, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand. Cattle (24 countries) have declined in numbers in six cases, *viz.*—Great Britain and Ireland, Hungary, Lithuania, Canada, the United States and Tunis. Sheep (26 countries) have increased with seven exceptions, *viz.*—Denmark, Spain, Tunis, Finland, Canada, the Falkland Islands and New Zealand. Swine (22 countries) show decreases for eight countries, *viz.*—Spain, Hungary, Latvia, the United States, Mexico, Egypt, French Morocco and Tunis.

Table 64 summarizes the data in Table 63 by continents.

64.—Numbers of Farm Animals, by Continents, 1924, as compared with 1919.

NOTE.—For certain countries, as shown in the footnote to Table 63, the data relate to years other than 1919 and 1924. Included in the figures for Europe are those of the Soviet Territories in Asia.

Description and Continents.	1919.	1924.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	
			No.	p.c.
Horses—				
Europe.....	38,318,468	36,583,865	— 1,734,603	— 4.6
North and Central America.....	25,112,250	22,413,436	— 2,728,814	— 10.9
North Africa.....	235,425	283,292	+ 47,867	+ 20.3
Oceania.....	2,784,389	2,657,870	— 126,519	— 4.5
Total.....	66,480,532	61,938,463	— 4,542,069	— 6.8
Cattle—				
Europe.....	100,347,804	111,837,064	+11,489,260	+ 11.4
North and Central America.....	83,333,595	81,176,917	— 2,156,678	— 2.6
North Africa.....	2,462,146	2,912,291	+ 450,146	+ 18.2
Oceania.....	15,746,545	16,921,005	+ 1,174,460	+ 7.4
Total.....	201,890,090	212,847,277	+10,957,187	+ 5.4
Sheep—				
Europe.....	126,747,102	156,996,468	+30,249,366	+ 23.8
North and Central America.....	51,954,782	58,625,158	+ 3,670,376	+ 6.7
North Africa.....	8,599,315	10,678,123	+ 2,078,808	+ 24.1
South Africa.....	28,491,510	31,223,746	+ 2,732,236	+ 9.1
Oceania.....	101,382,636	103,886,237	+ 2,503,601	+ 2.4
Total.....	320,175,345	361,409,732	+41,234,387	+ 12.8
Swine—				
Europe.....	47,487,142	61,765,460	+14,278,318	+ 30.1
North and Central America.....	80,278,159	60,062,781	—20,215,378	— 25.2
North Africa.....	166,609	82,650	— 83,959	— 50.4
Oceania.....	931,315	1,312,145	+ 380,830	+ 40.8
Total.....	128,863,225	123,223,036	— 5,640,189	— 4.4

From Table 64 it will be observed that horses have decreased by 6.8 p.c. in countries which represent about two-thirds of the world's aggregate. The diminution in Europe is principally due to Russia, and in North and Central America to the United States. In cattle the figures available for Europe comprise more than four-fifths and for North and Central America nearly all the bovine animals in these continents; the aggregate in the table (Asia and South America being excluded) covers only about 38 p.c. of the world's total. The large increase in Europe, particularly in Russia, and the relatively large increases in North Africa and Oceania have more than compensated for the reductions in North and Central America (in the United States in particular); so that for the countries under review there is an aggregate increase of 5.4 p.c. For sheep, the countries in the table possess about 68 p.c. of the world's total, and the aggregate shows the large net increase of 12.8 p.c., in which all the continents participate. Swine, which include about 65 p.c. of the world's total, show a net decrease of 4.4 p.c. The increase in Europe is offset by a decrease in the American continents, caused principally by the latest figures for the United States, where the number shows a decline of 20,350,000, or 27.3 p.c.

Comparison with Pre-War Period.—The International Year Book of Agricultural Statistics for 1924-25, published by the International Agricultural Institute, contains tables comparing the total numbers of the world's live stock in 1924 or nearest year with 1913 or nearest year. Table 65 gives a general indication of the position of the world's totals of live stock at the two dates considered.

65.—World's Live Stock at Dates Nearest to 1913 and 1924.

Description.	Number at date nearest—		Increase (+) or decrease (—).	
	1913.	1924.	No.	p.c.
	000 head.	000 head.	000 head.	
Horses.....	106,796	98,600	— 8,196	— 7.7
Cattle.....	510,315	556,925	+ 46,610	+ 9.1
Sheep.....	560,008	531,407	— 28,601	— 5.1
Swine.....	183,348	188,456	+ 5,108	+ 2.8

It thus appears that, as compared with pre-war figures, there has been a considerable increase (9 p.c.) in cattle, a smaller increase (3 p.c.) in swine, but a reduction in horses (8 p.c.) and in sheep (5 p.c.).

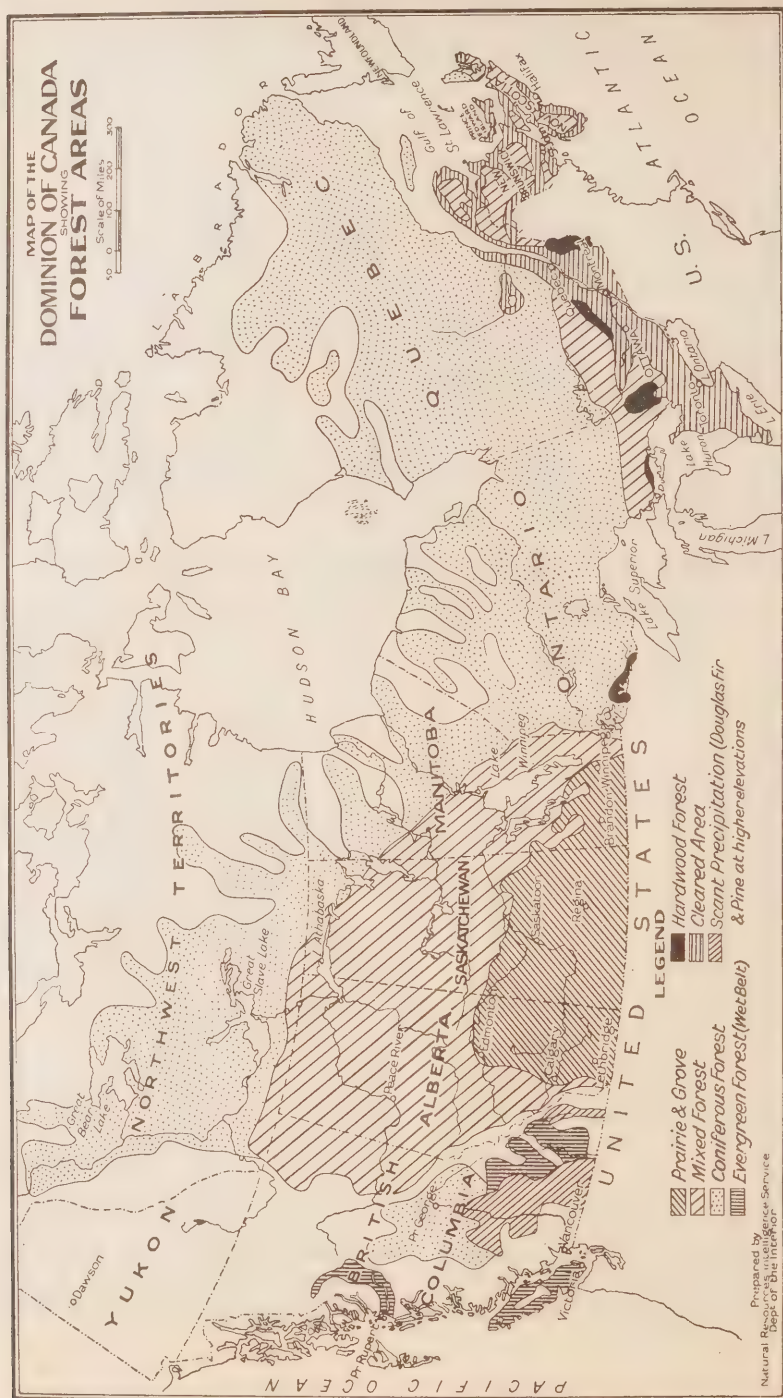
Dairy Production of Various Countries.—Table 66 shows the estimated number of milch cows and the production of butter and cheese in various countries of the world. It is compiled from a monograph entitled "Milk and Milk Products: Statistical Survey of Production and Trade," published in 1924 by the International Agricultural Institute at Rome.

66.—Estimated Number of Milch Cows and Production of Butter and Cheese in Named Countries.

Countries.	Milch Cows. ¹	Butter.	Cheese.
	No.	lb.	lb.
Czechoslovakia.....	2,027,847	2,952,000 ³	8,557,000 ³
Denmark.....	1,310,893	254,000,000 ³	55,100,000 ²
Finland.....	1,218,622	20,832,000 ³	7,258,000 ³
France.....	7,169,670	75,403,000 ²	277,007,000 ²
Germany.....	8,206,170	77,482,000 ³	34,500,000 ²
Great Britain and Ireland.....	4,606,902	280,000,000 ²	108,000,000 ²
Netherlands.....	1,085,713	117,773,000 ³	181,229,000 ³
Norway.....	720,176	2,551,000 ³	24,457,000 ³
Sweden.....	1,739,000	61,318,000 ³	36,986,000 ³
Switzerland.....	760,000	28,700,000 ²	122,000,000 ²
Canada.....	3,324,653	215,179,000 ²	135,821,000 ³
United States.....	24,082,000	1,778,500,000 ²	375,000,000 ³
Argentina.....	3,294,987	73,617,000 ³	47,512,000 ³
Chile.....	202,151	2,512,000 ²	6,271,000 ²
Japan.....	53,750	1,205,000 ²	—
Union of South Africa.....	2,263,778	21,873,000 ²	5,340,000 ²
Australia.....	2,419,809	267,072,000 ²	32,655,000 ²
New Zealand.....	1,116,828	132,481,000 ²	142,076,000 ²

¹ 1922 or nearest year available. ² Total production. ³ Production of creameries and factories only.

For butter the principal exporting countries, with the quantity exported in 1923, are as follows:—Denmark 246,160,000 lb.; New Zealand 140,012,000 lb.; Argentina 62,860,000 lb.; Netherlands 52,770,000 lb. Countries importing butter are led by Great Britain and Ireland with 574,033,000 lb. France imported 23,200,000 lb. and was followed by Belgium with 21,342,000 lb. and Switzerland with 14,684,000 lb. For cheese the principal exporting countries in 1923 were:—New Zealand 161,444,000 lb.; Netherlands 136,647,000 lb.; Canada 116,202,000 lb.; Italy 50,389,000 lb.; France 33,227,000 lb.; and Switzerland 39,045,000 lb.; whilst for imports Great Britain and Ireland took 318,220,000 lb.; the United States 64,420,000 lb.; France 54,297,000 lb.; Germany 24,930,000 lb.; and Italy 10,228,000 lb.



III.—FORESTRY.

1.—Physiography, Geology and Climate from a Forestry Viewpoint.

The Dominion of Canada may be roughly divided into three main drainage areas—the Pacific slope west of the Rocky mountains, the Great Plains region, draining into the Arctic and Hudson bay, and the basin of the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence, together with the Maritime Provinces. These three regions support three distinct types of forest growth.

The Pacific Slope.—The Pacific slope is characterized by numerous systems of mountains running approximately parallel and extending from the southeast to the northwest. The Rocky mountains vary in elevation from 5,000 to 10,000 feet above sea level, with individual peaks extending well above 10,000 feet. Between this system and the Pacific are the Selkirk and Caribou mountains, the Interior plateau and the Coast mountains and lesser ranges, terminating with the sunken range whose upper elevations form Vancouver island, the Queen Charlotte group and other coast islands. The chief rivers follow the valleys between these ranges, breaking through in some cases along the shorter cross valleys from east to west.

The Rocky mountains are formed chiefly of Palæozoic rocks, as are also the islands on the coast. The Coast range is almost entirely granitic and the Selkirks pre-Cambrian or Cambrian. The intervening ranges are of mixed formations, varying from rocks of sedimentary origin to granites. The best soil in British Columbia is concentrated in valley bottoms or alluvial deltas, and the purely agricultural area has been estimated at 20,700 square miles or about 6 p.c. of the land area.

The climate along the coast is mild and humid, with a mean annual temperature varying from 44° to 49° F. The precipitation is the heaviest in Canada, varying from 40 to 120 inches. The greater part of this precipitation falls during autumn and winter, however, only 30 p.c. falling during the growing season, to which fact is sometimes ascribed the scarcity of deciduous-leaved forest growth, which requires more moisture during the growing season. In any case, coniferous tree growth in this region is the most luxuriant in Canada, and the forests have the most rapid rate of growth, the largest individual trees and the heaviest stands of timber in Canada, extending from sea level up to elevations of 3,500 or 4,000 feet. The Interior Dry belt of British Columbia has a low annual precipitation, varying from 10 to 20 inches. Extremes of temperature from 100° F. to - 45° F. make this a region unfavourable to tree growth. The winds from the Pacific which precipitate most of their moisture on the Coast range cross this interior plateau and give up a large part of what remains when they reach the Selkirk and Rocky ranges, forming what may be termed the Interior Wet belt, centred in the Columbia valley. Here the precipitation varies from 30 to 60 inches, taking the form of snow in higher altitudes. Temperatures vary from 100° F. to - 17° F. In the Rocky Mountain range itself the climate is more extreme and variable than to the westward.

The Great Plains.—East of the Rockies lies the Great Plains region, composed of a variety of topographical types. From the foothills of the Rockies, the country slopes gradually eastward and northward. The prairie country extends from the international boundary to the 55th parallel along the foothills, gradually tapering down toward the east to a point near the lake of the Woods. This area is

now most entirely treeless, with rich fertile soil, and is at present a purely agricultural or pastoral country. Whether its present treeless condition is due to climatic or other causes is problematical, but the presence of isolated patches of tree growth in situations well protected from fires would seem to indicate that repeated burning accounts, at least in part, for its present treeless state. The underlying rocks are of the Tertiary and Mesozoic ages. The climate of Alberta is extremely variable in winter, due to a warm, dry wind known as the "Chinook", which blows from the south and southwest and extends its influence from the international boundary to the Peace river and eastward to Regina in Saskatchewan. In summer the isotherms run almost due north and south in Alberta. Rainfall varies from 15 to 20 inches. The temperature in Manitoba has an absolute recorded range of 150° F., with a mean range of 71°. Saskatchewan and Alberta are more temperate, especially where they are affected by the "Chinook". North of the treeless prairies is a region, largely unexplored, covered at first by a comparatively light forest growth which toward the north and east gives way to the sub-Arctic "tundra"—a region of muskeg and bare, glacier-worn rocks of the Laurentian and pre-Cambrian types.

These Laurentian rocks in Canada form the Archæan or Canadian Shield, with a distinct type of topography. This rock formation covers a huge irregular triangle with its apex near the Thousand islands in the St. Lawrence, from which point one arm extends northwesterly to the mouth of the Mackenzie river and the other northeasterly down the St. Lawrence valley to include the Labrador peninsula. This entire region has been reduced to a peneplain condition by repeated glacial action which has worn down the high elevations and scoured out most of the soil except in isolated depressions. It is covered with innumerable lakes, muskegs or bogs and rivers. The climate in the northern portion is as a rule too severe for continuous successful agriculture, but this region is covered by a comparatively light forest growth gradually thinning out toward the north and toward Hudson bay and James bay to the "tundra" type referred to. The southern portion of the shield is to a great extent agricultural land, actual or potential, much of it being still heavily forested.

The St. Lawrence and Atlantic Slope.—The basin of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes contains a variety of topographical and geological types. The north shores of lake Superior and Georgian bay, the upper Ottawa River valley and the southern part of Labrador, are part of the Laurentian Shield already described. Here the climate is tempered in part by the presence of the lakes and the gulf of St. Lawrence, but is, nevertheless, severe and variable. To the south, soil and climate improve, and the southwestern peninsula of Ontario, the north shore of lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence valley are all essentially agricultural land. The rock is of sedimentary origin of the Palæozoic age.

The Maritime Provinces, with a general slope toward the Atlantic, are varied in topography and geology. The climate resembles that of southern Ontario, being modified by the presence of the ocean. Precipitation is above 35 inches annually. This region supports a type of forest similar to that of the southern portion of the Archæan Shield.

2.—Main Types of Forest Growth.

Physiographic, climatic and soil conditions in Canada generally seem to favour the coniferous type of forest. While the more fertile portions of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces supported a heavy virgin growth of hardwoods, the

greater part of Canada's forest area is covered with spruce, pine, balsam, Douglas fir and other coniferous softwoods. Three main groups of forest growth in Canada follow the main physiographic divisions already mentioned. These groups are the Cordilleran, the Great Plains and the Eastern forests.

The Cordilleran Forest.—The Cordilleran forest, which covers the greater part of the Pacific slope, may be sub-divided into the Coast belt, the Interior Dry belt, the Interior Wet belt and the Rocky Mountain belt. The Coast belt includes several distinct forest types, their character being determined by variations in climatic and topographic conditions, among which altitude and precipitation have had the greatest effect on forest growth. Douglas fir and red cedar are the principal species in the southern portion of the belt at altitudes up to 2,000 or 2,500 feet. With these are associated hemlock, white pine, amabilis and lowland fir. Toward the north and at higher altitudes, Douglas fir disappears and red cedar and hemlock are the important trees, with amabilis fir and yellow cypress as subsidiaries. In the Queen Charlotte islands and along the coast, Sitka spruce and western hemlock form a lowland type.

Western yellow or "bull" pine predominates at low altitudes, bordering on the grass lands in the Interior Dry belt. Douglas fir gradually increases in importance until it predominates at elevations up to 3,500 and 4,500 feet. Western larch covers a limited area between the true yellow pine and Douglas fir types. At the northern latitudinal and upper altitudinal limits of the Douglas fir type, an Engelmann spruce type develops, which merges into a spruce-alpine fir type at still higher altitudes. Lodgepole pine has taken the place of Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, and, in some cases, yellow pine on burned-over areas, and has become to a considerable extent established as a distinct type.

Forest types similar to those of the coast have developed in the Interior Wet belt. In the southern portion of this belt, red cedar predominates in the wetter situations, mixed with Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, white pine, hemlock, western larch, alpine fir, lowland fir and cottonwood. On the benches and lower valley slopes, hemlock and cedar are the important species. Engelmann spruce replaces hemlock at higher elevations, cedar gradually disappears and the spruce-alpine fir type stretches up to timber line. To the north, Engelmann spruce and alpine fir are more prominent and the other species are gradually eliminated.

The Rocky Mountain belt includes portions of the Dry belt types to the south and those of the Interior Wet belt further north. Otherwise the typical forest of the Rocky mountains is made up of Engelmann spruce and some white spruce, with an increasing proportion of alpine fir as the altitude increases. This type has suffered so severely from fire, especially on the dry eastern slopes, that lodgepole pine has established itself permanently in some cases and temporarily in others on burned-over areas.

Most of the commercially important species of the Cordilleran region are confined to British Columbia. The spruce-fir-lodgepole pine type of the northern interior extends across the Rockies into the foot-hills of Alberta. Certain species, such as Douglas fir, Engelmann spruce, lowland and alpine fir and lodgepole pine, are also found in western Alberta, but in few cases do they extend any great distance eastward.

The Forests of the Great Plains.—The Great Plains region may be divided into the Prairie, Northern Forest and sub-Arctic belts. There are no great variations in altitude in the region, and soil conditions and latitude determine the distribution

of forest types. The Prairie belt in southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba extends north from the international boundary for 200 to 400 miles. Patches of tree growth in protected situations are made up chiefly of aspen poplar, with some white spruce and jack pine. North of this purely agricultural and pastoral area is the great Northern Forest belt, from 300 to 400 miles wide, which extends from Alaska to Labrador, covering the northern part of the Laurentian Shield as far as the limits of commercial tree growth. Originally, white spruce predominated over this entire belt and it still forms the most important type commercially, although it has suffered severely through forest fires. In the east, balsam fir is an important associate and the spruce-balsam fir type makes up most of the pulpwood resources of eastern Canada. The black spruce-eastern larch (tamarack) type occupies poorly-drained areas within this belt. Enormous areas have been burned over by forest fires. Aspen poplar has replaced the spruce and balsam on the best soil in these areas, and is now the most prevalent species, although this condition may not be permanent. Jack pine has taken possession of the dryer, lighter soils, in some cases permanently. Paper birch comes in with aspen poplar toward the east, and balsam poplar occurs in the moister situations. Jack pine, aspen and balsam poplar reach a higher development along the Peace river in northern Alberta than they do elsewhere in America. Along its northern margin this belt merges into the sub-Arctic "tundra", with tree growth confined to narrow strips along waterways. To the northward, balsam fir disappears early from the forest growth, followed by balsam poplar, jack pine, aspen and paper birch, leaving white spruce, black spruce, tamarack or larch, and willow to define the northern limit of tree growth. This may be roughly indicated by a line drawn from the mouth of the Mackenzie river on the Arctic ocean to the mouth of the Churchill river on Hudson bay and across the Labrador peninsula at about 58° N. latitude.

The Eastern Forests.—In southeastern Canada a number of belts of forest growth with distinctive characteristics are recognized. The hardwood belts include the Carolinian zone, confined to the north shore of lake Erie and the western part of lake Ontario. This is important only as forming the northern fringe of a type which covers a large area in the central Eastern United States, and includes a number of species not found elsewhere in Canada. North of this zone, still in the purely agricultural and pastoral area, the original forests were of the commercially important hardwoods, such as maple, elm, basswood, oak, yellow birch, hickory and beech, with patches of pine, hemlock and other conifers on the lighter soils. This area has been largely cleared and devoted to agriculture and the original forest type is to be seen only on farmers' wood lots.

Since the beginning of the lumbering industry in Canada, the region north of this belt, extending, roughly speaking, to the height of land between the St. Lawrence and Hudson bay waters, has been the centre of the most extensive exploitation, and still occupies that position as far as eastern Canada is concerned. The forest types which still exist in this region vary considerably owing to soil and other conditions, but generally speaking white pine occupies the better situations on the lighter soils, and reaches its highest development in this belt. With it is frequently associated the red or Norway pine. On heavier soils, spruce, hemlock, and the commercial hardwoods occupy a minor position. Cedar, tamarack and black spruce form typical stands in poorly-drained situations. Hardwood ridges, carrying chiefly maple and yellow birch, occur in the southern part of this belt. These, with hemlock, extend north to a line running approximately from the north-

east corner of lake Superior to the mouth of the Saguenay river. The extensive lumbering operations of the past century, together with repeated forest fires, have greatly modified these original types. The exclusive cutting of white and red pine, practised until recently, has resulted in the displacement of these species by spruce, balsam fir, jack pine and the hardwoods, the spruce-balsam fir pulpwood areas being the most valuable type remaining. Jack pine has come in extensively on burned-over areas on lighter soils, and aspen and paper birch are being rapidly established as a temporary type. Along its northern border, this mixed hardwood and softwood type merges into the Northern Forest belt already described, with the disappearance of the hemlock, white and red pines and the commercial hardwoods.

The Acadian belt covers the Maritime provinces and the south shore of the St. Lawrence in Quebec. The forest is similar to that of the New England states, being characterized by red spruce. With this are found varying proportions of white spruce and balsam fir. In the mixed softwood and hardwood type, which also occurs in this belt, white pine and hemlock occur, with yellow birch, maple and beech representing the commercial hardwoods. Cedar is fairly abundant in the western portion of this region. Burned-over areas in the Acadian belt are chiefly occupied by aspen and white birch as temporary species.

3.—Important Tree Species.

In Canada there are approximately 160 different species and varieties of plants reaching tree size. Only thirty-one of these are coniferous, but the wood of these forms 80 p.c. of our standing timber and 95 p.c. of our sawn lumber. While the actual number of species of deciduous-leaved trees seems large in comparison to their commercial importance, out of a total of some ninety species and varieties, only four or five are worthy of comparison with the conifers. A detailed description of the more important species of Canadian forest trees was given on pp. 282-285 of the 1924 Year Book.

4.—Forest Resources.

The total land area of Canada is approximately 3,650,000 square miles. Land suitable for agriculture, including pastoral land, has been estimated at 559,628 square miles, of which about 90,000 square miles are at present devoted to field crops. The area covered by existing forests covers approximately 1,227,000 square miles, some of which is agricultural land. Less than 40 p.c. of this carries merchantable timber (6 inches in diameter), and only about 20 p.c. carries saw timber (10 inches in diameter). The balance of the forested area carries young stands which have come up after fire or cutting. On a considerable proportion of this area the succeeding stands are inferior to the original forests. Under present conditions about a quarter of the timber of commercial size is commercially inaccessible, so that the forests on about two-thirds of our forest area are either too small or too expensive to be operated profitably. This is not a permanent condition, since accessibility depends primarily on market standards, current prices and transportation facilities, and all these factors are tending to increase the extent to which standing timber can be utilized. Young stands, as they reach maturity, also increase the area of accessible timber, and areas of farm land unsuitable for agriculture are eventually abandoned and revert to forest.

On the other hand, forest fires, windfall, insect and fungous damage and commercial operations tend to reduce the area. Certain forest areas are cleared and devoted to agriculture. Only when systematic land classification has been completed can the total area of absolute forest land be determined, *i.e.*, land capable of forest production but not suitable for agriculture.

About 249,000 square miles of forest land in Canada have been set aside in forest reserves or parks or otherwise permanently dedicated to forest production. Dominion reserves and parks cover about 45,000 square miles in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the area under Dominion control in British Columbia. The other provincial areas in square miles are as follows:—Quebec, 174,000; Ontario, 23,000; British Columbia, 7,000.

For a large proportion of the present forest area of Canada, there is little reliable information. Comprehensive forest surveys have been made only for the provinces of Nova Scotia and British Columbia. Reports of these surveys were published by the Commission of Conservation. A survey of conditions in Ontario, commenced by that Commission, is now being completed by the Dominion Forestry Branch in co-operation with the Provincial Forest Service. Extensive areas in the three Prairie Provinces have been examined by the Dominion Service, but the extent of their total resources is still undetermined. The New Brunswick Provincial Service has examined 60 p.c. of that province's Crown timber lands and the Forest Service of Quebec is also collecting data as to the forests under its control.

The estimates given here for both area and quantity are based on data insufficient for accuracy; they must be accepted as being subject to revision as more complete information becomes available.

Table 1 gives a rough distribution of these quantities and indicates that the greater part of the saw material in the Dominion is to be found in British Columbia, but that over 44 p.c. of the total resources, including all classes of forest products, is to be found in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.

1.—Estimated Stand of Timber of Merchantable Size in Canada, by Regions, 1924.

Regions.	Saw-material.		Pulpwood, Cordwood, Posts, etc.		Total.
	1,000 ft. b.m.	1,000 cu. ft.	1,000 cords.	1,000 cu. ft.	1,000 cu. ft.
SOFTWOOD.					
Eastern Provinces.....	76,101,000	16,666,115	552,210	64,700,590	81,366,705
Prairie Provinces.....	17,985,000	3,938,713	272,010	31,823,170	35,763,885
British Columbia.....	345,762,000	75,721,878	47,500	5,557,500	81,279,378
Total Softwood.....	439,848,000	96,326,708	871,720	102,083,260	198,409,968
HARDWOOD.					
Eastern Provinces.....	32,134,500	7,037,430	209,815	20,342,417	27,379,847
Prairie Provinces.....	9,305,000	2,037,735	196,010	18,620,950	20,658,745
British Columbia.....	788,000	172,572	2,160	205,200	377,772
Total Hardwood.....	42,227,500	9,247,797	407,985	39,168,567	48,116,361
Grand Total.....	482,075,500	105,574,505	1,279,705	141,251,827	246,826,332

5.—Forest Administration.

1.—Administration of Dominion and Provincial Timber Lands.

The Dominion Government administers Crown lands, including timber lands, in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the Railway belt and Peace River block of British Columbia.

In all other cases timber lands are administered by the provinces in which they occur. On the area under Dominion control and in most of the provinces, only the right to cut timber is disposed of, the title to the land remaining in the Crown, so that there are few privately owned timber lands, other than farmers' wood lots. As new regions are explored, their lands are examined and the agricultural land disposed of. Absolute forest land is usually set aside for timber production, and the policy of disposing of the title to lands fit only for the production of timber has been virtually abandoned in every province in Canada. The ownership of forests by towns and communities, so common in Europe, is almost unknown in Canada, although efforts are being made to encourage the establishment and maintenance of forests of this nature.

Dominion Timber Lands.—Dominion timber lands are administered by three different branches of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa. The Forestry Branch is chiefly concerned with forest reserves and fire protection, the Timber and Grazing Branch deals with timber berths, and the Dominion Parks Branch administers the Dominion parks, which are primarily national playgrounds and game preserves where the timber is reserved. The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada has charge of fire protection along railway lines in Canada.

Forest reserves are primarily intended to supply the surrounding settlements with timber for local use, and to protect the watersheds. The method of disposal of this timber and the conditions under which it can be removed are such that regeneration of the natural forest is as well provided for as possible without actual replanting of cut-over areas. On all other Dominion timber lands, licenses to cut timber, renewable annually, are granted for stated areas. Regulations provide for cutting to a diameter limit and disposal of logging *débris*. The export of raw or unmanufactured timber cut from Dominion Crown lands and provincial Crown lands is prohibited in every province but Nova Scotia.

Approximately 27,335 square miles of forest lands in the Prairie Provinces are privately owned.

British Columbia.—In the province of British Columbia, the Forest Branch of the Department of Crown Lands has administered timber lands since 1912. All unalienated lands in the province which are examined and found to be better suited to forest than to agricultural production are dedicated to forest production, and all timber lands carrying over a specified quantity of timber are withdrawn from disposal until examined by the Forest Branch. The present practice is to sell cutting rights for a stated period by public competition. The royalties are adjusted every five years on the basis of prevailing industrial conditions. About 3,000 square miles of timber land are privately owned.

Ontario.—In the province of Ontario, timber lands are administered by the Department of Lands and Forests. The sale of saw timber is by tender after examination. Conditions cover the removal within a specified period, disposal of *débris*, etc. Pulpwood areas are usually disposed of by individual agreements for 21 years. Manufacture in Canada was made a condition in the disposal of all softwood saw timber in 1897, of all pulpwood in 1900 and all hardwood in 1924. In some of the individual pulpwood agreements the licensee must undertake not only to erect a pulp-mill but also a paper mill within the province, the type of mill being stipulated in the agreement. In this province about 7,972 square miles of forest land have been disposed of outright.

Quebec.—The Forest Service of the Department of Lands and Forests administers the timber lands in Quebec; its powers include the classification of land, disposal of timber and regulation of cutting operations. Licenses are granted after public competition and are renewable from year to year, subject to changes in royalty by the government at any time. Grants of land in fee simple, made in some cases under the French *régime* in Quebec, are responsible for the private ownership of about 34,173 square miles of forest land.

New Brunswick.—The Forest Service, under the Department of Lands and Mines, and a special Forestry Advisory Board, form the forest authority in New Brunswick. At present timber lands are disposed of as in the other provinces, but in the past several grants of forest land were made to railway companies, private concerns and individuals, who now own in fee simple about 10,675 square miles of forest land.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia the greater part of the forest land, amounting to 12,300 square miles, has passed into private ownership. What remains vested in the Crown is administered by the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Forest protection is conducted under the Commissioner of Forests and Game.

2.—Forest Fire Protection.

The protection of forests from fire is undoubtedly the most urgent and most important part of the work of the different agencies administering forest lands in Canada. In the case of the Dominion Government, this duty falls chiefly on the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department for all Dominion Crown timber lands, whether within forest reserves or not. Certain officers of the various forest authorities are appointed *ex officio* officers of the Board of Railway Commissioners and are responsible for fire protection along railway lines. These guards co-operate with the railway fire rangers employed by the various railway companies, the compulsory patrol of all lines throughout the country being a Dominion law. Other Dominion legislation regulates the use of fire for clearing and other legitimate purposes and provides for closed seasons during dangerous periods.

Each of the Provincial Governments maintains a fire protection organization which co-operates with owners and licensees for the protection of all timbered areas, the cost being distributed or covered by special taxes on timber lands. An interesting development in this connection in the province of Quebec is the organization of a number of co-operative protective associations among lessees of timber limits. These associations have their own staffs, which co-operate with those of the Board of Railway Commissioners and the Provincial Government. This latter contributes in the way of money grants and also pays for the protection of vacant Crown lands lying within the areas of the association's activities.

The simplest form of patrol is carried on by men, generally travelling in pairs, on foot, on horseback or in canoes. The fire protective systems in use throughout Canada have been improved by the following measures:—the extension of roads, trails and portages, the building of telephone lines throughout the forest, the establishment of lookout towers and stations, the use of air craft for detecting and reporting incipient fires and carrying men and supplies to fires already started, patrol by automobiles, boats and railway speeders, maintenance at strategic points of cabins for accommodation of patrolmen and supplies for fire-fighting, the use of portable forest fire pumps and the establishment of fire lanes and cleared fire

guards through the forest and around fire hazards. In addition to these, certain legislative enactments have tended to reduce the fire menace. The establishment of closed seasons for brush-burning by settlers during the dangerous dry periods has proved efficient, and the recently enacted laws for Quebec and New Brunswick, whereby all travelling in the woods during the fire season is regulated and restricted, have been of enormous value as preventive measures.

3.—Scientific Forestry.

The practice of forestry in Canada has consisted chiefly in the administration of existing forest areas. What little reforestation or afforestation has been done has been largely of an experimental nature. During recent years investigatory or forest research work has assumed considerable importance. The object of this work is to secure an inventory of Canada's timber resources, to ascertain the best methods of securing continuous production of desirable species by natural means and the economic possibilities of establishing forests by artificial means. In addition to silvicultural research, investigations are being carried on for the purpose of determining the best methods of forest utilization or the converting of standing timber into saleable commodities.

Technical foresters are employed by the Dominion and Provincial Forest Services and by many pulp and lumber companies. In addition to administrative work, these men carry on forest reconnaissance and intensive forest surveys for the purpose of estimating and mapping standing timber and determining conditions affecting growth and reproduction of existing forests. They also direct experimental planting and experimental regulation of commercial logging operations. The Dominion Forest Service employs a special staff for forest investigatory work and has established an experimental forest station at Petawawa, Ontario, and at other points throughout the Dominion. The work is done in co-operation with the provincial services and with pulp and lumber companies, and is also carried on on Dominion forest reserves. The Forest Products Laboratories, established by the Dominion Forestry Branch in connection with McGill University, at Montreal, and the University of British Columbia, at Vancouver, carry on investigatory work in forest products, covering the strength, durability and other mechanical, physical and chemical qualities of Canadian woods, methods of seasoning, preservation from decay and chemical utilization in the pulp and paper and wood-distillation industries. The province of Quebec is organizing a Bureau of Forest Research under the Provincial Forester, supported by a generous annual appropriation. Much credit is due to the forestry departments of some of the pulp companies in Canada for pioneering work in forest research.

Education in forestry and allied subjects and opportunities for research are offered by four Canadian universities and by other agencies. The University of Toronto, the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, and the University of British Columbia at Vancouver, provide four-year courses leading to a professional degree. The School of Forestry and Surveying, in connection with Laval University at Quebec, provides a combined course in the French language of four years duration, leading to diplomas in both sciences. The Government of Quebec has established a school in paper-making at Three Rivers in the heart of the paper industry; several agricultural colleges provide short courses in farm forestry, and a school for forest rangers has been established in Quebec.

The practice of forestry by individuals and private concerns is encouraged by the furnishing of expert advice by Dominion and Provincial services and by the distribution of tree-planting material. The Dominion Forest Service maintains two nurseries in Saskatchewan, one at Indian Head and the other at Sutherland, near Saskatoon. From five to six million trees are distributed annually to farmers and ranchers in the Prairie Provinces for planting woodlots and windbreaks. If certain conditions are fulfilled, the material and instructions are provided free except for transportation charges.

The province of Ontario provides material under similar conditions, and distributes about 3,000,000 trees annually from its six nurseries. To encourage the establishment of communal forests by towns and other municipalities, the provincial Government undertakes to plant free of charge any area purchased by the municipality for this purpose.

In Quebec, a forest nursery at Berthierville serves as a demonstration station for the School of Forestry and as a forest ranger school. It provides about half a million trees for sale and distribution in the province annually, comprising seedlings and transplants for forest planting, and larger trees for ornamental purposes. The capacity of the nursery is being raised to five million trees. Provision is made by legislation for the creation of communal forests.

6.—Forest Utilization.

The clearing of forest land was the primary step toward the settlement of eastern Canada by the early pioneers. The material so removed was at first more than sufficient for building purposes, fencing and fuel. In many cases logs and clearing *débris* were burned in order to get them out of the way. Later on, inroads were made into the forest surrounding the farms and settlements to supply these needs, and lumbering as a business developed gradually as the settlements extended, the demand increased and the supply receded. The industry, which started in the lower St. Lawrence valley and Maritime Provinces, spread northward and westward during the period of rapid advance in settlement.

The Ottawa valley became the first important centre of commercial activity in the industry, with the rafting of square timber to Quebec for export. The Georgian Bay and Rainy River districts were later opened up, and although the industry is now established over the entire Dominion these districts are still the chief lumbering regions in eastern Canada. Lumbering to the north of the Prairie Provinces has progressed with the colonization of this region, but the production does not usually exceed the local demand. Exploitation of the extensive forests of British Columbia proceeded simultaneously with similar development in the Pacific States across the border, and is steadily increasing in relative importance. In 1908, this province contributed less than a fifth of Canada's total lumber production, while in 1923 this proportion was over a third, indicating that the centre of production is rapidly moving westward.

1.—Woods Operations.

Differences throughout Canada in soil, climate, topography, average size of trees, density of stands and numerous other local conditions, give rise to differences in logging methods not only between provinces but between adjacent logging units in the same district. Generally speaking, throughout eastern Canada the climate is

such that the cutting and hauling of logs can be carried on most economically during the fall and winter months. The trees are felled and the logs hauled mostly on sleighs by horses to the nearest stream or lake, where they are piled on the ice or sloping banks. Logging railways are sometimes used, in some cases hauling the logs directly to the mills. Tractors are being substituted for horses in many operations. The nature of the topography, the presence of connected systems of lakes and streams, makes it possible in most cases to float the logs from the forest to the mill at a minimum cost during the annual spring freshets. The logging industry east of the Rocky mountains is therefore almost entirely seasonal. In many cases lumbermen co-operate in river-driving operations, and improvement companies, financed by the logging operators, build dams, sluices and other river improvements to facilitate the passage of the floating logs, and tow the material across lakes and still stretches of river in booms or rafts. The logs, which carry the distinguishing stamp or brand of each operator, are finally sorted and delivered to their respective owners. In British Columbia the scarcity of drivable streams and the greater average size of the logs give rise to entirely different logging methods. Slides are built on suitable slopes to bring down timber from upper hillsides and benches, and logs are hauled and assembled by donkey engines and different cable systems. Logging railways are used extensively to carry logs to the mills or to lakes, large rivers or tidewater, where they can be assembled in booms or rafts and towed to the mills. These operations are more or less independent of frost, snow or freshet, and are carried on in most cases throughout the entire year.

In eastern Canada logging operations are usually carried on by the mill owners or licensees of timber lands, often through the medium of contractors, sub-contractors and jobbers. In the better settled parts of the country a considerable quantity of lumber is sawn by custom saw-mills or small mills purchasing logs from the farmers. Unmanufactured pulpwood, poles, ties and other forest products have a market value, but saw-logs, being as a rule the property of the mill-owner, are not generally marketed as such in eastern Canada. In British Columbia logging is carried on more frequently as a separate enterprise by limit holders, who cut and sell logs on the market. In many cases mill operators are not limit holders, but buy their entire supply of raw material from logging concerns.

In connection with woods operations, it should be borne in mind that the forests not only provide the raw material for saw-mills and pulp-mills, but in addition provide annually about 16,000,000 railway ties, 1,000,000 poles for telegraph, telephone and power lines, 14,000,000 fence posts, over 8,000,000 cords of firewood, together with piling, round mining timbers, square timber for export, wood for distillation, charcoal and excelsior manufacture, bark and wood for tanning extracts, maple syrup and sugar and a number of minor products.

2.—The Lumber Industry.

The manufacture of lumber, lath, shingles and other products of the saw-mill forms the second most important industry in Canada depending on the forest for its raw materials. Annual statistics covering this and other forest industries were collected and published by the Forestry Branch of the Interior Department from 1908 to 1916. Since that date the work has been carried on by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Forestry Branch.

► Table 2 gives the production of lumber, lath and shingles from 1908 to 1923 inclusive.

The production of sawn lumber in Canada in 1920 reached a total of over four billion feet, board measure, the highest cut recorded since 1912. This was followed, in 1921 however, by a period of depression which was general throughout all fields of industrial activity. The production of lumber in 1921 decreased by over a third and the average value by over \$10 a thousand feet. The cut during 1922 showed an increase of 9.4 p.c. in quantity, accompanied by an increase of over \$2,000,000 in total value, while the production in 1923 again increased to 3,728,445,000 feet, board measure and the value to \$108,290,542.

2.—Lumber, Lath and Shingle Production in Canada, for the calendar years 1908-1923.

Years.	Lumber cut.		Shingles cut.		Lath cut.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
1908.....	3,347,126	54,338,036	1,499,396	3,101,996	671,562	1,487,125
1909.....	3,814,942	62,819,477	1,988,753	3,701,182	829,124	1,979,034
1910.....	4,451,652	70,609,233	1,976,640	3,557,211	851,953	1,943,544
1911.....	4,919,202	75,830,954	1,838,474	3,512,078	965,335	2,212,226
1912.....	4,389,723	69,475,784	1,578,343	3,175,319	899,016	2,064,622
1913.....	3,816,642	65,796,438	1,485,279	3,064,641	739,678	1,783,283
1914.....	3,946,254	60,363,369	1,843,554	3,688,746	625,010	1,585,484
1915.....	3,842,676	61,919,806	3,089,470	5,734,852	793,226	2,040,819
1916.....	3,490,550	58,365,349	2,897,562	5,962,933	665,588	1,743,940
1917.....	4,151,703	83,655,097	3,020,956	8,431,215	616,949	1,828,018
1918.....	3,886,631	103,700,620	2,662,521	8,184,448	438,100	1,369,616
1919.....	3,819,750	122,030,653	2,915,309	13,525,625	520,203	2,157,758
1920.....	4,298,804	168,171,987	2,855,706	14,695,159	762,031	5,248,879
1921.....	2,869,307	82,448,585	2,986,580	10,727,096	804,449	4,188,121
1922.....	3,138,598	84,554,172	2,506,956	10,397,080	1,031,420	5,690,328
1923.....	3,728,445	108,290,542	2,718,650	9,617,114	1,153,735	6,324,747

During 1923 a cut of 3,728,445,000 feet, board measure, of lumber, valued at \$108,290,542 was reported (Table 3). The number of mills in operation in 1923 was 2,883 as compared with 2,922 in 1922, but the average production per mill increased from 1,074,000 to 1,295,000 feet. The average number of days each mill was in operation in 1922 was only 90.2, while in 1923 the average number of days in operation increased to 94.5.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages was 32,868 as compared with 31,891 in 1922, an increase of 3 p.c. The total payroll was \$33,490,504, as compared with \$27,621,691 in 1922, an increase of 2.1 p.c. The average earnings per employee for all classes shows an increase over 1922 from \$866 to \$1,019. Other agencies of production, such as fuel and miscellaneous expenses showed increases in 1923, but the total amount of power utilized decreased.

Lath production increased in quantity and value from 1,031,420,000, valued at \$5,690,328, in 1922 to 1,153,735,000, valued at \$6,324,747, in 1923.

Shingle production showed an increase in quantity only from 2,506,956,000, valued at \$10,397,080, in 1922, to 2,718,650,000, valued at \$9,617,114, in 1923.

Other products and by-products of the saw-milling industry showed a general increase in total value from \$5,409,314 to \$5,931,413. These products include veneer, box shooks, spoolwood, cooperage stock, sawn ties, etc. Pulpwood to the amount of 755,933 cords, valued at \$9,730,861, was cut up, barked or rossed in 1923, an increase in quantity and value from the figures for 1922.

The total value of all products of the saw-mills and allied mills during 1923 was \$139,894,677, as compared with \$114,324,580 for 1922, an increase of 22.4 p.c.

The total capital invested in these mills in 1923, was \$155,638,059, representing a decrease of 4 p.c. from the investment in 1922.

Table 3 shows the production during 1923 by kinds of wood and Table 4 gives the same information by provinces.

3.—Total production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Kinds of Wood, for the calendar year 1923.

Kinds of Wood.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M. ft. B.M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Softwoods—						
Spruce.....	1,164,832	31,648,441	681,510	3,626,735	21,134	67,068
Douglas fir.....	1,040,307	27,025,661	85,002	412,131	—	—
White pine.....	627,724	23,418,201	208,259	1,323,438	4,712	14,181
Hemlock.....	264,128	6,711,639	41,827	223,894	7,780	24,430
Cedar.....	127,283	4,297,469	19,485	103,760	2,672,863	9,472,921
Balsam fir.....	75,464	1,878,667	30,436	169,287	9,709	30,224
Red pine.....	95,980	3,268,614	29,705	164,050	—	—
Jack pine.....	70,208	1,673,305	35,407	194,590	860	3,232
Yellow pine.....	35,948	842,943	4,029	21,447	—	—
Tamarack.....	40,701	927,601	2,937	8,889	—	—
Yellow cypress.....	20	600	—	—	—	—
Total Softwoods.....	3,542,595	101,693,141	1,138,597	6,248,221	2,717,008	9,612,056
Hardwoods—						
Yellow birch.....	55,034	1,863,124	330	1,693	—	—
Maple.....	37,676	1,486,622	36	127	—	—
Basswood.....	21,561	743,517	705	3,580	—	—
Film.....	22,409	789,863	30	300	—	—
White birch.....	21,306	841,693	8,851	46,037	—	—
Ash.....	6,234	205,718	4,406	20,131	—	—
Beech.....	6,436	193,554	10	40	—	—
Poplar.....	8,462	195,488	600	4,108	507	1,338
Oak.....	3,112	155,022	—	—	—	—
Chestnut.....	961	46,196	—	—	—	—
Butternut.....	248	9,988	—	—	—	—
Cherry.....	124	5,355	—	—	—	—
Hickory.....	312	15,159	—	—	—	—
Walnut.....	153	4,864	—	—	—	—
Tulip.....	3	140	—	—	—	—
Total Hardwoods.....	184,031	6,556,303	14,968	76,016	507	1,338
Unspecified.....	1,819	41,098	170	510	1,135	3,720
Grand Total.....	3,728,445	108,290,542	1,153,735	6,324,747	2,718,650	9,617,114

4.—Production of Lumber, Lath and Shingles in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1923.

Provinces.	Lumber.		Lath.		Shingles.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	M ft. B. M.	\$	M.	\$	M.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,800	67,264	502	2,315	4,407	11,651
Nova Scotia.....	96,694	2,281,949	43,106	220,404	14,931	44,949
New Brunswick.....	419,885	11,695,847	397,773	2,181,969	239,460	848,708
Quebec.....	622,897	17,842,189	272,733	1,387,039	538,401	1,143,092
Ontario.....	890,190	31,745,610	266,995	1,681,034	26,802	105,029
Manitoba.....	73,382	1,909,806	33,894	201,894	—	—
Saskatchewan.....	11,674	266,253	8,000	24,000	—	—
Alberta.....	32,724	808,721	6,673	31,630	330	1,233
British Columbia.....	1,578,199	41,672,903	124,059	594,462	1,894,319	7,462,452
Total.....	3,728,445	108,290,542	1,153,735	6,324,747	2,718,650	9,617,114

Tables 5 and 6 show the imports and exports of forest products by chief classes for the calendar years 1921 to 1923, statistics which may be compared with those of production given in the tables above.

5.—Imports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1921-1923.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.
				\$	\$	\$
Lumber, rough sawn.... M ft. b.m.	116,598	142,499	163,631	5,629,172	7,020,949	9,089,457
" matched..... "	7,181	5,242	4,991	266,717	276,309	274,072
Total, sawn lumber.....	123,879	147,741	168,622	5,896,069	7,197,258	9,363,529
Railway ties..... No.	1,441,601	540,424	671,975	2,335,897	679,020	865,964
Veneer..... "	-	-	-	343,365	297,550	443,146
Logs..... "	-	-	-	465,622	258,136	324,567
Cork, canes, reed, etc....	-	-	-	255,373	286,356	268,854
Squared timber..... "	-	-	-	35,832	37,377	60,431
Fuel wood..... cords	8,895	9,002	-	35,101	36,571	51,567
Poles..... No.	30,544	1,892	6,356	73,805	7,011	23,915
Posts..... "	-	-	-	11,389	13,453	22,240
Shingles..... M	4,433	10,065	5,105	20,415	36,309	17,701
Lath..... "	7,167	962	-	51,274	6,421	6,379
Miscellaneous..... "	-	-	-	354,912	290,796	402,425
Total Imports.. \$	-	-	-	9,878,854	9,146,258	11,850,718

6.—Exports of Forest Products by Chief Classes, calendar years 1921-1923.

Products.	Quantity.			Value.		
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1921.	1922.	1923.
				\$	\$	\$
Sawn lumber..... M ft. b.m.	1,024,227	1,993,551	2,372,286	37,159,008	58,063,896	75,979,040
" cords.....	1,002,554	1,011,332	1,384,230	14,617,610	10,359,762	13,525,004
Shingles..... M	2,192,979	2,358,992	2,622,004	7,507,526	9,210,961	9,902,170
Lath..... "	808,132	1,295,910	1,556,384	5,301,286	7,643,710	9,380,183
Timber..... M ft. b.m.	119,240	183,481	260,421	2,117,097	3,270,575	5,095,168
" "..... "	55,103	55,140	143,105	1,699,530	1,492,344	4,037,030
" No.	154,712	506,421	515,343	658,334	1,211,592	2,275,201
Railway ties.....	1,853,296	965,288	1,115,897	2,248,185	684,247	888,596
Veneer..... "	-	-	-	-	-	470,284
Piling..... lin. ft.	1,399,486	1,365,538	1,800,398	163,907	119,290	196,192
Fuel wood..... cords	1,824	11,570	21,878	81,686	70,168	136,066
Fence posts..... "	-	-	-	36,933	64,020	86,325
Miscellaneous..... "	-	-	-	2,550,470	2,278,674	1,723,683
Total Exports \$	-	-	-	74,136,572	94,469,237	123,694,942

The first timber shipped from Canada to Europe was during the French *régime* in 1667, and consisted mostly of square timber and masts and spars for the French navy. The export to England began to develop in the early part of the 19th century. Quebec was the centre of the square and waney timber trade, which reached its maximum in 1864, when as many as 1,350 sailing vessels entered that port and carried away over 20,000,000 cubic feet of timber, most of which was white or "Quebec" pine. The increase in the production of sawn lumber, the "deal trade", and the increasing scarcity of suitable material resulted in a steady decline in the exports of square and waney timber, and Montreal became the centre of activity in exportation.

With the growing production of deals and other sawn lumber, the trade with the United States increased until in 1924 Canada exported almost 2,000,000,000 feet of sawn lumber to that country. The total value of exported sawn lumber and other unmanufactured or partially manufactured forest products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, was over \$109,000,000, of which about \$90,000,000 worth went to the United States and \$11,000,000 worth to the United Kingdom. The remaining export trade was widely distributed throughout both trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific channels.

3.—The Pulp and Paper Industry.

The manufacture of pulp and paper is a comparatively recent development in Canadian industry. Paper was first manufactured in Canada about a hundred years ago, but prior to 1860 no wood-pulp was used or produced. Rags, straw, esparto grass, cotton waste and other substances were the raw materials used. The first paper-mill was established at St. Andrews in Quebec (then Lower Canada) in 1803 by a party of Americans who obtained concessions from the seigneurs. In 1825, at Crook's Hollow, was erected the first paper-mill in what was then Upper Canada. Mr. Crooks, the founder, earned a bounty from the Government of £100 for the first sheet of paper made in the province.

What is claimed to be the first wood-pulp mill in Canada was erected by Angus Logan and Company at Windsor Mills, Quebec, about 1870. The Riordons were among the first to manufacture groundwood pulp, and in 1887 Charles Riordon brought the sulphite process from Austria, and installed at Merritton a sulphite mill which is still in existence. In the census of 1871 no pulp-mills are mentioned, but in 1881 five mills were in operation, with a total capital of \$92,000, 68 employees and an output valued at \$63,000. In 1891 there were 24, and in 1901, 25 mills. Since that date the advance in this industry has been still more rapid. At the present time there are in existence in Canada about 46 pulp-mills, 34 combined pulp and paper mills and 35 mills making paper only, although not all of these are operating at present. This development is due chiefly to the existence in Canada of abundant water powers adjacent to extensive forest resources of pulpwood species. The importance of this combination is evident from the fact that energy to the extent of practically 100 h.p. is necessary for the production of one ton of paper.

The industry in Canada includes three forms of industrial activity, the operations in the woods, with pulpwood as a product, the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper. These three stages cannot be treated as entirely distinct nor can they be separated from the different stages of the lumber industry. Some of the important pulp companies operate saw-mills to utilize the larger timber on their limits to the best advantage, and many lumber manufacturers divert a proportion of their spruce and balsam logs to pulp-mills. As far as operations in the woods are concerned, it is often impossible to state whether the timber being cut will eventually be made into lumber or pulpwood.

On account of legislation already referred to, pulpwood cut on Crown lands in every province but Nova Scotia must be manufactured into pulp in Canadian pulp-mills. Pulpwood cut on lands held in fee simple may be exported, and a large proportion of it is sent to the United States. Raw or unmanufactured pulpwood has therefore a definite market value. Table 7 and the diagram show the annual production of this commodity from 1908 to 1924, together with the quantities used by Canadian pulp-mills and the quantities exported.

7.—Production, Consumption and Export of Pulpwood, calendar years 1908-1924.

Years.	Total Production of Pulpwood.			Used in Canadian Pulp-mills.		Exported Unmanufactured.	
	Quantity.	Total value.	Average value per cord.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.	Quantity.	Per cent of total production.
	cords.	\$	\$	cords.	p.c.	cords.	p.c.
1908.....	1,325,085	7,732,055	5.84	482,777	36.4	842,308	63.6
1909.....	1,557,753	9,316,610	5.98	622,129	39.9	935,624	60.1
1910.....	1,541,628	9,795,196	6.35	598,487	38.8	943,141	61.2
1911.....	1,520,227	9,678,616	6.37	622,288	44.2	847,939	55.8
1912.....	1,846,910	11,911,415	6.46	866,042	46.8	980,868	53.2
1913.....	2,144,064	14,313,939	6.67	1,109,034	51.7	1,035,030	48.3
1914.....	2,196,884	14,770,358	6.72	1,224,376	55.7	972,508	44.3
1915.....	2,355,550	15,590,330	6.61	1,405,836	59.7	949,714	40.3
1916.....	2,833,119	19,971,127	7.05	1,764,912	62.3	1,068,207	37.7
1917.....	3,122,179	26,739,905	8.56	2,104,334	67.4	1,017,845	32.6
1918.....	3,560,280	37,886,259	10.64	2,210,744	62.1	1,349,536	37.9
1919.....	3,498,981	41,941,267	11.99	2,428,706	69.4	1,070,275	30.6
1920.....	4,024,826	61,183,060	15.22	2,777,422	69.0	1,247,404	31.0
1921.....	3,273,131	52,900,872	16.16	2,180,578	66.6	1,092,553	33.4
1922.....	3,923,940	50,735,361	12.93	2,912,608	74.2	1,011,332	25.8
1923.....	4,654,663	57,119,596	12.27	3,270,433	70.3	1,384,230	29.7
1924.....	4,647,201	57,777,640	12.43	3,316,951	71.4	1,330,250	28.6

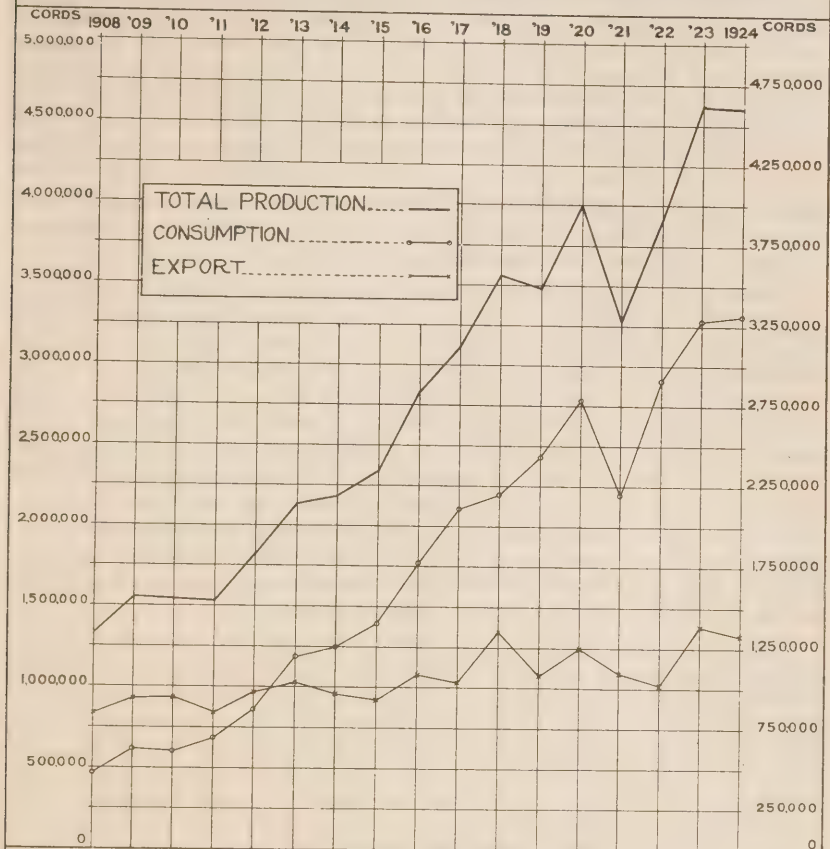
Since 1902 the exports of raw pulpwood have gone exclusively to the United States and have amounted annually to about 1,000,000 cords. The exportation of raw pulpwood, as shown in the accompanying diagram, has remained practically constant since 1912, while the quantity consumed in Canadian pulp-mills has increased almost fourfold during the same period. In 1908, almost two-thirds of the pulpwood cut in Canada was exported in the raw or unmanufactured form. In 1924, with an increase of almost 300 p.c. in total production, the proportion exported has fallen to less than one-third.

The manufacture of pulp forms the second stage in this industry. This is carried on by mills producing pulp alone and also by paper manufacturers operating pulp-mills in conjunction with paper-mills for the purpose of providing their own raw material. Such mills usually manufacture a surplus of pulp for sale in Canada or for export.

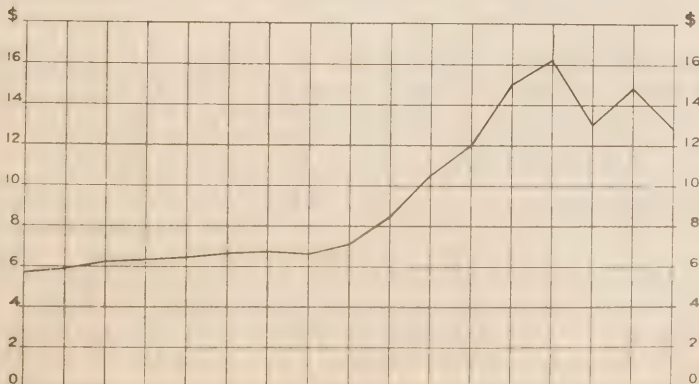
The supply of rags for paper-making is distinctly limited and the material too expensive for the manufacture of cheap paper. Early paper makers experimented with fibres from the stems, leaves and other parts of numerous annual plants, but the small proportion of paper-making material recoverable from such sources led to experiments in the use of wood. Different species were tried, and finally spruce and balsam fir were found to be the most suitable for the production of all but the best classes of paper.

The wood is delivered to the pulp-mill in different ways. Logs eight feet and upwards are either floated in booms or rafts or delivered in railway cars. Wood cut in two foot or four foot lengths is seldom driven but is delivered by railway car or vessel. This material may be either peeled or barked or delivered with the bark on. Generally speaking, wood sold by farmers is cut to short lengths and peeled by hand in the woods. Material cut in log lengths must pass first through a "cut-up" mill where it is cut into two or four foot lengths. The next stage in

PULPWOOD PRODUCTION, MANUFACTURE AND EXPORT 1908-1924



AVERAGE VALUE PER CORD



its preparation is the removal of the bark in a "rossing" mill. This is accomplished by the rubbing together of the logs in a revolving drum or by the removal of the bark by revolving knives. This last method produces the cleanest pulpwood but results in the loss of a considerable proportion of the wood itself. This preliminary preparation of pulpwood is frequently carried on at the pulp-mill, but there are in Canada a number of "cutting-up" and "rossing" mills operating on an independent basis, chiefly for the purpose of saving freight on material cut at a distance from the mill or on material intended for exportation. Logs are measured in board feet but the shorter material is measured by the cord (4' by 4' by 8' of piled material), which is approximately equivalent to 500 feet board measure or to 90 cubic feet of solid wood. Generally speaking, it takes about one cord of wood to make a ton of groundwood and two cords to make a ton of chemical pulp.

There are in Canada four methods of preparing wood pulp, one of which is mechanical and three chemical. In the mechanical method, green coniferous woods are preferred; spruce forms over 80 p.c. of the total, with balsam fir, hemlock and jack pine. Soft "hardwoods", such as paper birch, white birch and poplar, are occasionally used. The barked and cleaned wood is held by hydraulic pressure against the surface of a revolving grindstone, the sticks lying with their length parallel to the width of the stone. The stone is constantly washed by water, which carries away the pulp in suspension. Mechanically prepared pulp or "groundwood" is used only for the cheaper grades of paper and board which are required only for a comparatively short time. It contains all the wood substance, a large proportion of which is not durable. Mixed with chemical pulp, it is used for news, wall, cheap book, manila, tissue, wrapping, bag and building papers, and for box boards, container boards and wall boards.

There are three methods of producing chemical fibre in use in Canada—the sulphite, sulphate (or kraft) and the soda process, so-called because of the chemicals used in each case to dissolve out the non-fibrous or non-cellulose components of wood substance. Cellulose, which forms about 50 p.c. of wood substance, is the ideal paper-making material. It is a singularly inert substance, largely unaffected by ordinary chemical agents, atmospheric conditions, bacteria and fungi. High grade paper, being almost pure cellulose, will remain in perfect condition for centuries. Not only do the chemicals used separate out the cellulose, but they remove the fats and resins so troublesome in paper-making, and break down the substance which holds the cellulose fibres together, so that they can be later felted together into a strong sheet of paper.

The sulphite process, which is the most important in use in Canada, depends on the action of a bisulphite liquor (a comparatively weak acid solution of calcium and magnesium bisulphite) on the non-cellulose wood component. This liquor is prepared by burning sulphur or pyrites and absorbing the resulting sulphur dioxide gas in a milk-of-lime solution or in water, in the presence of limestone.

The woods used in this process in Canada are all coniferous. Spruce forms 65 p.c., balsam 24 p.c., hemlock 10 p.c., together with small quantities of other conifers. The previously barked and cleaned pulpwood is chipped in a machine which reduces the wood to particles about an inch long and a quarter of an inch thick, or smaller. These chips are screened, crushed and fed into digesters—large steel tanks lined with acid-resisting brick—where they are cooked by steam in the presence of the bisulphite liquor referred to. The cooked chips are then "blown"

into pits below the digesters and washed in preparation for screening. Sulphur and lime are the most important chemicals used in this process, and their recovery, or the economic utilization of waste sulphite liquor, is still largely an unsolved problem.

Sulphite fibre is used in the manufacture of newsprint paper, in which it forms about 20 p.c. of the pulp used, adding strength to the remaining 80 p.c. of ground-wood pulp. It is used for the better classes of white paper and boards, either pure or in mixture with the other fibres.

The soda process is the oldest chemical process, and depends on the action of an alkaline solvent, caustic soda, on the non-fibrous components. This caustic soda is prepared from soda ash dissolved in water and boiled with lime or is produced electrolytically from brine. Most of the chemicals used in this process are recoverable. The wood of the softer so-called "hardwoods" or broad-leaved trees, such as poplar, basswood, willow, etc., is used almost exclusively in this process. The wood is prepared as in the other chemical processes and the chips are cooked in unlined metal digesters. The resultant fibre is used in the manufacture of the best class of book, magazine and writing papers, as a filler mixed with stronger pulp. The result is a paper which lacks strength but can be readily finished to a good surface.

The manufacture of sulphate or kraft pulp is a comparatively recent modification of the soda process. It was first used in America by the Brompton Pulp and Paper Co. at East Angus, Quebec, in 1907, and was treated as soda pulp in statistical reports up to 1912. The process was first introduced with the intention of reducing the manufacturing cost of soda pulp by substituting salt cake (sodium sulphate) for the more expensive soda ash (sodium carbonate). Subsequent developments showed that, by an adaptation of this process, the superior strength of coniferous wood fibre could be taken advantage of, and at the present time the woods used are almost exclusively coniferous. Spruce heads the list with about 65 p.c. of the total, followed by jack pine with about 20 p.c., hemlock with about 10 p.c., and other conifers in smaller proportions. The chipped wood is treated with the caustic solution in unlined steel digesters. The cooking process is carried on just long enough to obtain fibres that can be easily separated. The fibres so obtained are long, flexible and very strong, and are used in the manufacture of so-called kraft papers used for wrapping, bags, etc.

The pulp or fibre from all four processes leaves the grinders or digester pits in a fluid state, consisting of water with a small proportion of fibre held in suspension. It is first screened and thickened, and may then be piped direct to the paper mill. For shipping or storing, it is usually dried out sufficiently to allow it to be formed into sheets and folded into bundles or "laps". For export, these "laps" are baled by hydraulic presses. In some cases the pulp is dried for export by converting it into what is practically a coarse form of paper. Groundwood pulp is sold in laps, either wet or pressed. Sulphite pulp is marketed in laps, sheets or rolls, and soda pulp is usually shipped in rolls.

Table 8 shows the total production of pulp in Canada from 1908 to 1924 inclusive, together with the production of groundwood pulp and the production of fibre by the three chemical processes described. Statistics of values are not available from 1908 to 1916.

8.—Pulp Production, Mechanical and Chemical, calendar years 1908-1924.

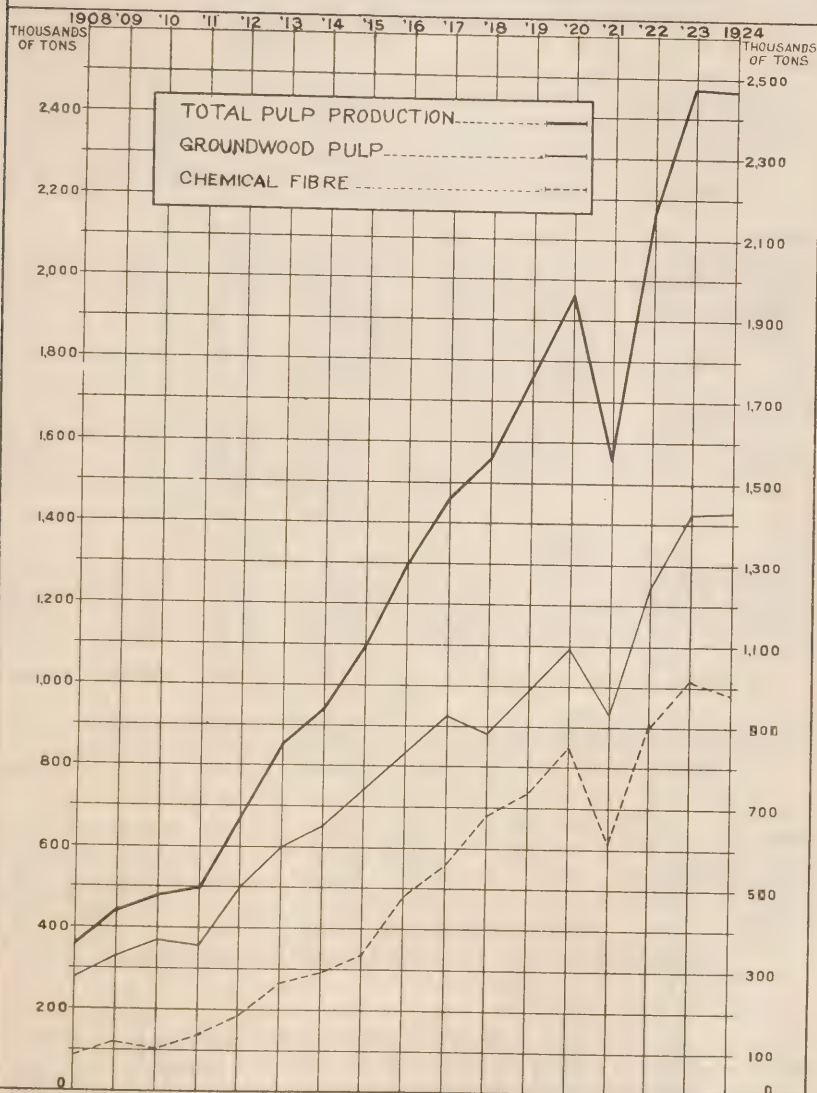
Years.	Total Production. ¹		Mechanical Pulp.		Chemical Fibre.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1908.....	363,079	-	278,570	-	84,509	-
1909.....	445,408	-	325,609	-	119,799	-
1910.....	474,604	-	370,195	-	104,409	-
1911.....	496,833	-	362,321	-	134,512	-
1912.....	682,632	-	499,226	-	183,406	-
1913.....	854,624	-	600,216	-	254,408	-
1914.....	934,700	-	644,924	-	289,776	-
1915.....	1,074,805	-	743,776	-	331,029	-
1916.....	1,296,084	-	827,258	-	468,826	-
1917.....	1,464,308	65,515,335	923,731	25,918,811	540,423	38,374,191
1918.....	1,557,193	64,356,173	879,510	19,112,727	677,683	45,243,446
1919.....	1,716,089	73,320,278	990,902	23,316,828	725,187	50,003,450
1920.....	1,960,102	141,552,862	1,090,114	49,890,337	848,528	90,053,999
1921.....	1,549,082	78,338,278	931,560	32,313,848	612,467	45,929,513
1922.....	2,150,251	84,947,598	1,241,185	31,079,429	897,533	53,615,692
1923.....	2,475,904	99,073,203	1,419,547	37,587,379	1,012,092	60,674,518
1924.....	2,465,011	90,323,972	1,427,782	36,165,901	1,037,229	54,158,071

¹These totals include some unspecified pulp and screenings.

The steady growth of this industry up to 1920, when 1,960,102 tons of pulp were produced, will be seen from the above figures. There was a drop in production in 1921, but the production of 1922 reached the highest point in the history of the industry and was followed by a further increase in 1923 and a slight decrease of 11,000 tons in 1924.

Table 9 gives the production of pulp in Canada in 1923 and 1924, by processes and by provinces. During 1924 there were 46 mills manufacturing pulp only and 34 combined pulp and paper mills. These 80 establishments turned out 2,465,011 tons of pulp, valued at \$90,323,972, as compared with 2,475,904 tons, valued at \$99,073,203, in 1923, a decrease of 10,893 tons and \$8,749,231. Of the 1924 total for pulp, 1,497,564 tons, valued at \$44,460,141, were made in the combined pulp and paper mills for their own use in manufacturing paper. The surplus, together with the product of the pulp-mills, amounting to 967,447 tons, valued at \$45,863,831, was sold in Canada or exported. As in the case of pulpwood, a part of the product of this stage of the industry provides raw material for the later stages, while the remainder has a definite market value as such.

VARIATIONS IN WOOD PULP PRODUCTION 1908-1924



9.—Pulp Production by Classes and Provinces, calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Kinds of Pulp by Provinces.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Quebec—				
Groundwood.....	729,627	688,972	20,381,123	18,443,244
Soda ¹	1,453	—	103,927	—
Sulphite, bleached.....	45,895	51,983	4,095,156	4,061,305
Sulphite, unbleached.....	268,365	231,940	14,648,567	11,466,000
Sulphate.....	180,587	176,690	10,886,008	9,740,932
Screenings.....	16,239	20,729	327,679	378,732
Total.....	1,242,166	1,170,314	50,442,460	44,090,213
Ontario—				
Groundwood.....	544,047	577,693	14,382,433	14,436,929
Sulphite, bleached.....	71,131	71,817	5,823,776	5,231,836
Sulphite, unbleached.....	221,010	243,417	11,811,427	11,134,181
Sulphate.....	16,465	7,824	1,044,014	453,692
Screenings.....	24,969	26,572	405,584	357,948
Other fibre.....	299	210	13,800	8,000
Total.....	877,921	927,533	33,481,035	31,622,586
British Columbia—				
Groundwood.....	107,267	112,001	1,697,293	1,899,422
Sulphite, bleached.....	23,338	17,723	1,500,623	1,285,103
Sulphite, unbleached.....	75,212	65,765	3,498,262	2,995,606
Sulphate.....	9,932	14,403	573,325	662,301
Screenings.....	1,963	2,426	55,629	70,489
Total.....	217,712	212,318	7,325,142	6,912,921
New Brunswick—				
Groundwood.....	11,627	19,722	288,171	555,673
Sulphite, bleached.....	49,571	59,241	3,887,504	4,075,343
Sulphite, unbleached.....	31,304	26,149	1,746,077	1,234,140
Sulphate.....	17,829	19,290	1,055,842	993,384
Screenings.....	795	1,050	8,614	9,079
Total.....	111,126	125,452	6,986,208	6,867,619
Nova Scotia—				
Groundwood.....	26,979	29,394	838,358	830,633
Total.....	26,979	29,394	838,358	830,633
SUMMARY.				
Groundwood.....	1,419,547	1,427,782	37,587,379	36,165,901
Soda ¹	1,453	—	103,927	—
Sulphite, bleached.....	189,935	200,764	15,307,069	14,633,587
Sulphite, unbleached.....	595,891	567,271	31,704,333	26,829,927
Sulphate.....	224,813	218,207	13,559,189	11,850,309
Screenings.....	43,966	50,777	797,506	816,248
Other fibre.....	299	210	13,800	8,000
Total for Canada.....	2,475,904	2,465,011	99,073,203	90,323,972

¹Included with sulphate in 1924.

The paper-making stage of the industry involves the consumption of wood pulp and other paper stock in the manufacture of paper and other pulp products. Accurate annual statistics for this part of the industry are only available for the years 1917 to 1924 inclusive. These are given in Table 10. The main classes are further subdivided into about thirty sub-classes, details of which are given in Table 11 for the years 1923 and 1924.

During 1924 there were 34 combined pulp and paper mills and 35 mills making paper only. These 69 establishments produced 1,718,741 tons of paper, together with certain miscellaneous pulp products, with a total value of \$133,395,673, an increase of 8.1 p.c. in quantity and 4.1 p.c. in value over 1923. Newsprint paper forms annually about 80 p.c. of the paper production in Canada. In 1924 this class of paper amounted to 1,388,081 tons, valued at \$100,276,903, an increase of 136,540 tons and \$7,063,563 over 1923.

10.—Summary of Paper Production in Canada, calendar years 1917-1924.

Years.	Newsprint Paper.		Book and Writing Paper.		Wrapping Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	689,847	38,868,084	48,141	9,310,138	50,360	646,750
1918.....	734,783	46,230,814	48,150	10,732,807	61,180	7,341,372
1919.....	794,567	54,427,879	58,228	12,571,000	59,697	7,979,418
1920.....	875,696	80,865,271	73,196	21,868,807	77,292	12,161,303
1921.....	805,114	78,784,598	53,530	12,550,520	52,898	6,634,211
1922.....	1,081,364	75,971,327	64,808	12,560,504	81,793	8,219,841
1923.....	1,251,541	93,213,340	76,789	13,582,135	84,912	7,666,174
1924.....	1,388,081	100,276,903	67,934	12,605,623	89,441	8,027,913

Years.	Boards.		Other Specified Paper Products.		Total Paper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1917.....	54,080	3,543,164	11,261	1,382,205	853,689	58,750,341
1918.....	87,749	5,551,409	35,862	3,267,142	967,724	73,123,544
1919.....	137,678	8,892,046	40,065	3,882,500	1,090,235	87,752,843
1920.....	158,041	12,904,662	30,726	4,222,724	1,214,951	132,022,767
1921.....	89,120	6,225,948	18,285	2,358,658	1,018,947	106,553,935
1922.....	113,200	7,000,081	25,650	2,508,325	1,366,815	106,260,078
1923.....	130,582	8,480,233	45,479	5,042,488	1,589,303	127,984,370
1924.....	135,252	8,228,760	38,033	4,256,469	1,718,741	133,395,673

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Newsprint Paper—				
In rolls.....	1,230,298	1,367,893	91,490,113	98,649,784
In sheets.....	14,061	11,950	1,134,776	946,865
Hanging or wall paper.....	6,940	7,994	548,977	640,050
Poster paper.....	242	244	39,474	40,204
Total Newsprint.....	1,251,541	1,388,081	93,213,340	100,276,903
Book and Writing Paper—				
Book, wood fibre chief ingredient.....	29,682	27,367	4,291,478	3,909,382
Book, rags chief ingredient.....	1,250	250	240,000	50,000
Cover.....	409	245	103,588	57,173
Plate, map, lithograph, etc.....	270	503	43,200	84,165
Cardboard, bristol board, etc.....	6,311	3,008	853,744	340,964
Coated paper.....	10,922	10,230	2,115,079	2,070,657
Writing paper.....	15,287	22,472	3,876,571	5,471,309
All other fine paper.....	12,655	3,859	2,058,475	621,973
Total Book.....	76,789	67,934	13,582,135	12,605,623

11.—Paper Production in Canada, by Classes, calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

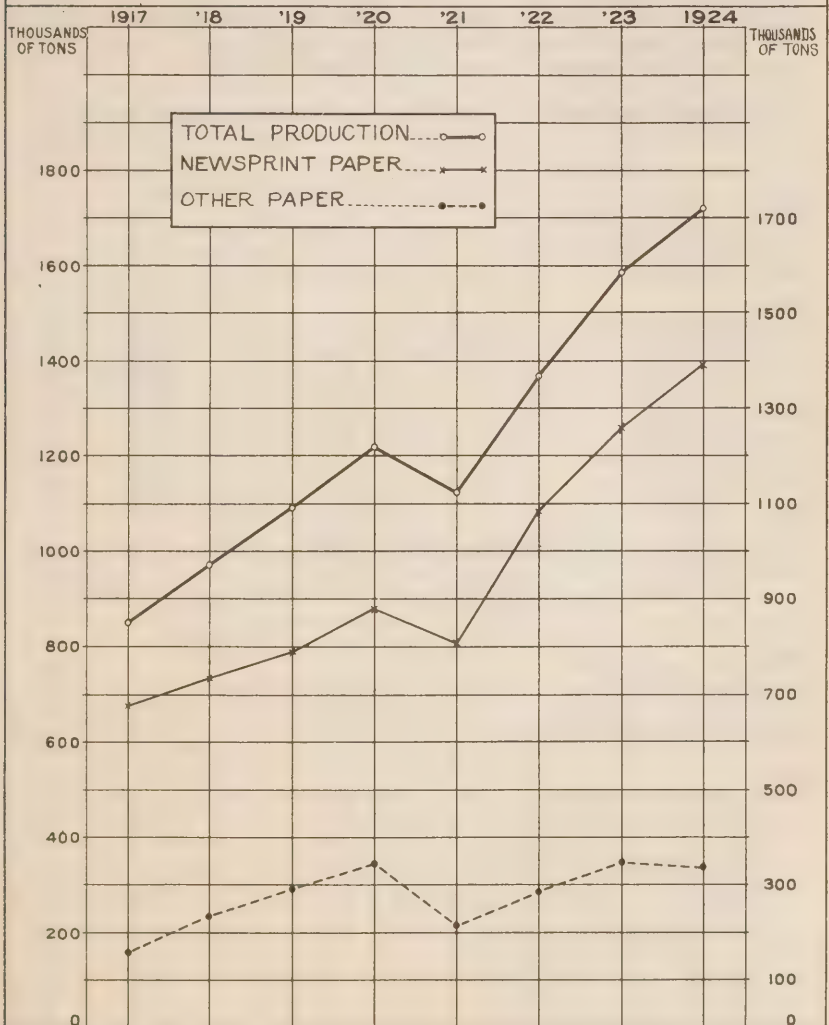
Classes.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Tons of 2,000 lb.	Tons of 2,000 lb.	\$	\$
Wrapping Paper—				
Manila (rope, jute, tag, etc.).....	2,604	2,972	286,393	434,376
Heavy wrapping (mill wrappers).....	20,002	22,864	829,490	1,188,310
Straw wrapping.....	1,950	—	39,000	—
Bogus or wood manila.....	8,510	9,131	885,254	898,063
Kraft.....	42,851	43,295	4,464,198	4,292,131
All other wrapping.....	8,995	11,179	1,001,839	1,215,038
Total Wrapping.....	84,912	89,441	7,666,174	8,027,918
Boards—				
Woodpulp board.....	76,575	66,230	4,798,666	3,936,777
Strawboard.....	5,894	3,659	408,782	191,114
Chipboard.....	22,896	29,888	1,511,793	1,613,004
Newsboard.....	553	3,748	40,057	280,150
Test board.....	5,825	8,652	564,074	537,698
Trunk, leather, binder's and pressboard.....	429	559	76,420	125,345
Wallboard.....	3,677	7,339	114,228	390,234
All other boards.....	14,733	15,177	966,213	1,154,438
Total Boards.....	130,582	135,252	8,480,233	8,228,760
Other Paper—				
Tissue.....	2,184	2,534	1,245,085	460,729
Toilet.....	2,796	3,182	546,795	564,238
Blotting.....	193	478	46,320	114,721
Building, roofing, and sheathing.....	32,797	25,178	2,315,688	2,102,292
Asbestos paper.....	—	—	—	—
Pure vegetable parchment.....	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous paper.....	7,509	6,661	888,600	938,313
Total Other Paper.....	45,479	38,033	5,042,488	4,180,293
Total Specified Paper.....	1,589,303	1,718,741	127,984,370	133,319,497
Unspecified Products.....	—	—	105,239	76,176
Total All Products.....	—	—	128,089,609	133,395,673

Statistics of the combined Pulp and Paper Industries.—While the manufacture of pulp and the manufacture of paper are properly two distinct industries, the existence of combined pulp and paper mills makes it impossible to separate many of their statistics. There were altogether 115 mills of all classes in operation in 1924, as compared with 110 in 1923. If the net value of production for the entire industry be considered as the sum of the value of pulpwood exported, pulp made for export and paper manufactured, the total for 1924 will be \$187,174,703, as compared with \$188,642,109 for 1923, \$158,483,377 for 1922 and \$154,641,077 for 1921.

The total number of employees on salaries and wages in 1924 was 27,627 and their total payroll \$37,649,488. The capital invested in the industry increased from \$417,611,678 in 1923 to \$459,457,696 in 1924. The total cut of pulpwood in Canada in 1924 was 4,647,201 cords, valued at \$57,777,640, and of this total 3,316,951 cords were used in Canadian pulp-mills, the remaining 1,330,250 cords, valued at \$13,536,058, being exported unmanufactured to the United States. In 1923 the total cut was 4,654,663 cords, of which 70 p.c. was consumed in Canada and 30 p.c. exported. No pulpwood is imported into Canada.

The exports of pulp during the calendar year 1924 were 781,983 tons, valued at \$40,242,972, as compared with 875,358 tons, valued at \$47,027,496, for 1923. Imports of pulp were 24,497 tons, valued at \$1,375,991, for 1924, and 17,229 tons,

VARIATIONS IN PAPER PRODUCTION, 1917-1924.



valued at \$947,225, for 1923. Exports of newsprint paper were 1,219,385 tons, at \$90,990,711, for 1924, and 1,137,962 tons, at \$85,611,258, for 1923. Details of the external trade in these commodities are given in Tables 12 and 13 for the calendar year 1924.

The United States market absorbs annually about four-fifths of Canada's pulp and paper shipments, and the remaining portion goes to the United Kingdom and widely distributed overseas markets. Two-thirds of the newsprint paper consumed in the United States is either of Canadian manufacture or is made from wood or wood-pulp imported from Canada. (See Tables 12 and 13.)

12.—Imports and Exports of Wood Pulp by Countries, calendar year 1924.

Countries and Kinds of Pulp.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
Imports—		
From the United States.....	21,493	1,264,522
From other countries.....	3,004	111,469
Total wood pulp imported.....	24,497	1,375,991
Exports—		
To the United Kingdom.....	50,094	1,586,992
Mechanical pulp.....	45,168	1,310,236
Chemical fibre.....	4,926	276,756
To the United States.....	691,443	36,347,522
Mechanical pulp.....	205,271	6,503,529
Chemical fibre.....	486,172	29,843,993
To other countries.....	40,446	2,308,458
Mechanical pulp.....	3,261	102,264
Chemical fibre.....	37,185	2,206,194
Total wood pulp exported.....	781,983	40,242,972
Mechanical pulp.....	253,700	7,916,029
Chemical fibre.....	528,283	32,326,943

13.—Imports and Exports of Paper by Principal Countries, calendar year 1924.

Countries and Kinds of Paper.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	\$
Imports—		
From the United Kingdom.....	—	1,068,745
From the United States.....	—	7,462,799
From other countries.....	—	796,398
Total paper and paper goods imported.....	—	9,327,942
Exports—		
To the United Kingdom.....	—	2,616,209
Newsprint.....	5,794	323,281
Wrapping.....	8,203	1,313,584
Boards.....	—	777,491
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	201,853
To the United States.....	—	91,706,863
Newsprint.....	1,192,649	88,994,332
Wrapping.....	377	21,839
Boards.....	—	2,262,736
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	427,956
To other countries.....	—	4,925,425
Newsprint.....	20,941	1,673,098
Wrapping.....	13,445	1,924,568
Boards.....	—	346,698
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	981,061
Total paper and paper goods exported.....	—	99,248,497
Newsprint.....	1,219,385	90,990,711
Wrapping.....	22,024	3,259,991
Boards.....	—	3,386,925
All other paper and paper goods.....	—	1,610,870

4.—Other Wood-Using Industries.

Saw-mills and pulp-mills are the two most important agents of secondary production among forest industries. They draw their supplies of raw material direct from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, saw-mill by-products, pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made entirely of wood or wood pulp, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first group includes the manufacture of paper products, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products, boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers, canoes, boats and small vessels, kitchen, baker's and dairy woodenware, wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos, spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second group includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc.

The third group, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, musical instruments, sporting goods, brooms and brushes, etc.

The fourth group could be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

The first two groups, wherein wood, wood pulp or paper is the chief or only component, were represented in Canada in 1923 by 3,882 establishments in which \$227,835,665 was invested. These industries employed 64,100 workers whose salaries and wages amounted to \$75,442,024. They used raw materials valued at \$92,160,402 in the manufacture of commodities valued at \$231,715,683.

5.—Total Annual Forest Utilization.

Table 14 gives the total value of primary and secondary forest production for 1921, 1922 and 1923. The first total includes primary production only, while the net figures include the value added by manufacturing logs and pulpwood into sawn lumber, pulp and other saw-mill and pulp-mill products.

It has been estimated that the total quantity of primary forest products in 1923 is equivalent to about 2,671,054,862 cubic feet of standing timber.

14.—Total Values of Primary and Secondary Forest Production, 1921-1923.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$
Firewood.....	37,468,330	38,228,702	38,723,272
Ties.....	13,302,956	13,215,986	13,228,547
Poles.....	1,710,000	1,707,378	2,998,852
Posts.....	1,514,473	1,354,268	1,423,478
Rails.....	468,417	450,133	444,189
Mining timber.....	1,709,667	1,721,025	1,615,667
Wood for distillation.....	563,774	479,294	540,541
Logs sawn.....	51,035,456	55,066,273	69,352,821
Pulpwood used.....	38,283,262	40,375,599	43,594,592
Miscellaneous products.....	1,012,982	850,078	1,156,487

14.—Total Values of Primary and Secondary Forest Production, 1921-1923—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$
Square timber exported.....	1,699,530	1,492,344	4,037,030
Logs exported.....	2,117,097	3,270,575	5,095,168
Pulpwood exported.....	14,617,610	10,359,762	13,525,004
Miscellaneous exports.....	2,550,470	2,278,674	1,723,683
Total Primary Products.....	168,054,024	170,850,096	197,459,331
Net saw-mill products ¹	59,648,505	53,612,563	60,810,995
Net pulp-mill products ¹	40,055,016	44,571,999	55,478,611
Net Total.....	267,757,545	269,034,658	313,748,937

¹The gross totals, including value of raw materials, were:—

Saw-mills, 1921—\$106,162,128; 1922—\$106,050,894; 1923—\$130,163,816.

Pulp-mills, 1921—\$78,338,278; 1922—\$84,947,598; 1923—\$99,073,203.

The primary forest production during 1923 is shown by products in Table 15. The quantity reported in column 2, multiplied by the converting factor, gives the equivalent amount in standing timber as in column 4. Values are then given in column 5.

15.—Primary Forest Production, by Products, 1923.

Products.	Unit Used.	Quantity reported or estimated.	Converting factor.	Equivalent volume in standing timber.	Total value.
				cu. ft.	\$
Firewood.....	cords	8,975,480	95	852,670,600	38,723,272
Ties.....	number	14,764,830	12	177,177,960	13,228,547
Poles.....	"	740,119	13	9,621,547	2,998,852
Posts.....	"	13,623,392	2	27,246,784	1,423,478
Rails.....	"	5,195,801	2	10,391,602	444,189
Mining timber.....	M lin. ft.	65,218	328	21,391,504	1,615,667
Wood for distillation.....	cords	56,310	123	6,926,130	510,541
Logs sawn.....	M ft. b.m.	4,097,720	219	897,400,680	69,352,821
Pulpwood used.....	cords	3,270,433	117	382,640,661	43,594,592
Miscellaneous products.....	"	124,944	117	14,618,448	1,156,487
Square timber exported.....	M ft. b.m.	143,105	219	31,339,995	4,037,030
Logs exported.....	"	260,421	219	57,032,199	5,095,168
Pulpwood exported.....	cords	1,384,230	117	161,954,910	13,525,004
Miscellaneous exports.....	"	176,426	117	20,641,842	1,723,683
Total.....	—	—	—	2,671,054,862	197,459,331

7.—Forest Depletion and Increment.

Fire Losses.—No accurate summing-up of damage due to forest fires has ever been made for Canada, but it is estimated that 60 p.c. of the original forest has been burned, 13 p.c. has been cut for use and that 27 p.c. remains; moreover, that one-third as much mature timber has been burned in the last six years as has fallen to the axe.

The historic Miramichi fire, in 1825, burned along the valley of the Miramichi river in New Brunswick, and on a belt 80 miles long and 25 miles wide almost every living thing was killed. One hundred and sixty people perished, 1,000 head of stock were killed and a number of towns, including Newcastle, Chatham and Douglastown, were destroyed. The damage to the forest was not even estimated. Damage to other property was placed at \$300,000.

About 1845 vast areas were burned over west of lake Superior, many of them still remaining bare of tree growth. Some years later a very extensive fire burned along the height-of-land from lake Timiskaming to Michipicoten, and in 1871 another large fire swept over an area of more than 2,000 square miles along the north shore of lake Superior from lake Nipissing to Port Arthur, completing a chain of desolation across the northern part of the province. About the same time the greater part of the Saguenay and Lake St. John district, in Quebec, was swept by one of the most destructive fires on record. Two other fires in 1891 and 1896 devastated over 2,000 square miles of country in the southern Algoma district. In Quebec again, the country along the line of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway also suffered by a number of disastrous forest fires, while millions of dollars worth of timber in the Ottawa country also fell a prey to the devouring element.

During more recent times, a series of disastrous fires swept over Northern Ontario. A number of isolated fires around the mining camp of Porcupine culminated on July 11, 1911, in a conflagration which resulted in the loss of 72 lives and property damage estimated at \$3,000,000. In 1916, fires in the same general region were responsible for the deaths of at least 224 people, the exact number never having been determined. During 1922, a third fire, covering in part the areas burned over by the previous fires, destroyed the town of Haileybury and other centres and caused 40 deaths. In 1908, a fire originating in the forest around Fernie, British Columbia, destroyed that city, caused 25 deaths, rendered 6,000 people homeless and damaged property to the estimated extent of \$5,000,000. These are a few of the outstanding historical disasters. Every year thousands of acres are covered by fires of less individual importance, but which in the aggregate are rapidly depleting our forest resources. During the last five years 723,250 acres of merchantable timber have been burned over annually. At the low estimate of 5,000 feet board measure per acre, the amount of timber destroyed annually would be 3,616,250,000 feet board measure. In addition there were over 800,000 acres of young growth and 500,000 acres of cut-over land burned over, on which the increment of perhaps 30 years, on the average, was destroyed.

Speaking generally, there are two annual periods in Canada when the forest fire hazard is highest—in the spring, after the disappearance of the snow, when the forest floor is dry and the green underbrush has not yet developed, and again in the fall when the green growth is dead and the ground is covered with dry leaves. Statistics collected by the different government administrations and the Quebec protective associations show that over 95 p.c. of the fires of known origin are due to human carelessness and therefore preventable. Campers, settlers and railways are responsible for most of the fires whose origin is determined. Other causes, including lumbering operations and incendiarism, account for small proportions, and only a few are attributed to lightning.

Losses through Insects and Fungi.—From 1912 to 1923 the spruce budworm caused tremendous damage to the spruce and balsam fir forests in eastern Canada. In Quebec, it was estimated that 100 million cords of pulpwood were destroyed by this insect, and in New Brunswick the loss was placed at 15 million cords. The active stage of the infestation is now practically over. Other insects, though not as destructive as this one, entail a heavy drain on the forest. While the attacks of fungi are more insidious, the loss caused by the various forms of rot and other fungous diseases is probably not less than that caused by insects

under normal conditions. The butt rot in balsam fir is especially prevalent, and the value of the hardwoods is also greatly decreased on account of rot. Poplar and white birch seldom reach over 10 inches in diameter without considerable decay, and, since these species form such a large proportion of the young growth, the loss, though it has never been computed, must be very great.

Summary of Losses and Increment.—The annual consumption of standing timber for use amounts to about 2,700,000,000 cubic feet. At a very low estimate, fires destroy annually about 800,000,000 cubic feet of merchantable timber and the young growth on 1,600,000 acres of various ages, representing the annual growth on 25 to 30 million acres. The destruction occasioned by the spruce bud-worm averages 1,345,000,000 cubic feet per annum, besides the injury from bark-beetles and other insects. The loss due to fungi and windfall is not known, but is undoubtedly large. It may be safely estimated that the forests of Canada are being depleted at the rate of upwards of 5,000,000,000 cubic feet per annum. With about 531,000,000 acres of young, growing forest, an average annual increment of 10 cubic feet per acre would cover this depletion, but in view of the destruction of young growth which occurs and the deterioration of the forests and of the soil, caused by repeated fires, there is little hope that this increment is being produced at the present time throughout Canada, although particular areas are producing greatly in excess of this quantity.

8.—A Sketch of the History of the Canadian Lumber Trade.¹

It would be difficult to overestimate the influence of the forest upon the settlement and development of the North American continent. It long was—and in certain regions, still is—the central fact in the existence of the pioneer, furnishing him with his house and his fire, opposing his plough. What would have been the course of events if the first colonists, instead of finding a continuous belt of trees from Ungava southward, had come upon a prairie region bordering the sea, would form an interesting speculation. Certainly the history of North America would have been very different.

Utilization of the forest for human need, in other words, the lumber industry, naturally began with the building of the first log cabin, but it was not until the resources of the immediate neighbourhood became scanty that trade in forest products arose. In Canada, the growth of the settlement at Quebec soon brought about this stage; consequently, shortly after 1650, we find indications of a local trade in lumber.

Well before the close of the seventeenth century, saw-mills had been established on the St. Lawrence, and it may be supposed that building timber and sawn lumber could be bought in the colony in much the same way as they may be now. The export to France of oak planks, masts and other material for ship-building had also begun, but merely on Government account; there is no evidence to show that any private export trade in wood across the Atlantic developed during the French *régime*. Small private shipments of lumber and staves were, however, quite often made to the French West Indies.

Ship-building was early undertaken in the colony. The brigantine *Galiote* was launched at Quebec in 1663, and it is probable that from that time on there were

¹Contributed by A. R. M. Lower, M.A., Department of Public Archives.

few years in which one or more small vessels were not built. Under Intendant Hocquart (1729-1748), the colony prospered, and in some years as many as ten vessels were privately constructed. These were either for sale in France or for use by their builders in the Isle Royale or West Indian trades. During the decade 1740-1750, the building of ships of war was also undertaken—entailing, according to contemporary accounts, suspension of the private industry.

After the English conquest, the horizon of Canadian trade was much widened and the new colony was admitted to all the privileges of the British market, which then included substantial bounties and tariff privileges for colonial wood. The purpose of these was political, the aim being to diminish in some measure Great Britain's dependence on the Baltic countries and Norway for her supplies of wood, especially for her supplies of masts and naval timber, the raw material on which she depended for the construction and maintenance of her navy and therefore for her national existence. Under this stimulus, a small trade had long been carried on from the American colonies, a trade in which, after 1763, the colony of Quebec began to share. Gradually, during the years previous to 1800, "Quebec yellow pine" became a commodity familiar to London timber merchants. But the bounties given were never large enough to offset the geographical advantages of the Baltic, and the shipments from Canada were inconsiderable during the remainder of the eighteenth century.

The settlement of Ontario after 1783, with the consequent opening-up of new timber areas, should have resulted in progress in the lumber industry and doubtless would have so resulted had there been a market, but there was none. The Canadian situation may be contrasted with that in the United States, where although there was also no foreign market, development in the east always afforded a local outlet for the supplies of the new regions of the west. In Canada, the east continued to remain a source of supply, and it was in the new regions themselves that, in the course of time, the heaviest consumption took place.

But the precarious dependence upon an overseas market difficult of access was to be dramatically changed by events then shaping themselves in Europe. War was always a threat to Britain's supply of wood, and the Napoleonic wars, involving every part of Europe, soon became an especially dangerous threat. Supplies came through freely until Russia accepted the Berlin decree and Sweden was forced to adhere to the Continental System. By these triumphs, Napoleon, in 1808, succeeded—temporarily, at any rate—in practically cutting off wood exports from the Baltic. Imports of squared timber into Great Britain, for instance, fell from about 215,000 loads (129,000 M feet) in 1806 to about 25,000 loads (15,000 M feet) in 1808. This was quite as effective and as dangerous a blockade as was the submarine destruction of shipping during the last war. Without wood, ships could not be maintained in condition to keep the sea. Without ships, Britain was helpless. The Government was thus forced to look elsewhere for the all-important raw material and naturally turned to the next most accessible region—the North American colonies. Encouragement was given to private firms to embark in the Quebec or New Brunswick timber business. Local regulations as to cutting went by the board. A highly protective duty was imposed. Results were obtained at once, and within a year or two the export of timber from British North America to Great Britain had assumed large proportions. Napoleon's challenge had been successfully met. Although supplies from the Baltic had been cut off only during the one year, 1808, yet the apprehension lingered for years and

was the chief inspiration for the battle cry of "No dependence upon foreigners", used so effectively later on to maintain the colonial protection granted at this time.

By the end of the war, imports into Great Britain of British North American squared timber surpassed imports from the Baltic. Imports of colonial "deals" were also reaching a very respectable total. The "differential duties", as they were then termed, had, by this time, become enormous, and constituted as strong an inducement to the expansion of the local industry (almost entirely financed by British capital, and managed by branches of British houses established at Quebec or St. John) as could well be imagined. Several successive increases had, by 1815, brought the preference on Canadian deals in the English market up to the equivalent of forty-seven dollars per thousand. Despite very high prices,¹ this almost amounted to a monopoly. There is no clearer case of an industry having been called into existence overnight by artificial stimulants.

Keeping pace with increased demand, the regions of production within the country had expanded. In the Canadas, before 1800, the valley of the Richelieu and that of the St. Lawrence from just above Montreal had provided adequate supplies. By 1815, timber was coming from Upper Canada, from lake Champlain, from the valleys of the lesser tributaries and, above all, from the Ottawa, the exploitation of the resources of this river marking a new era in the industry. The chief product was square timber, in the making of which almost any one of energy and resource could engage, there being little elaborate equipment and comparatively small outlays of capital required. Timber-making thus tended to be more or less of an amateur occupation. Inevitably, most of those engaging in it did so to their financial ruin. But under the stimulus of the differential duties, organization came rapidly, and it was not long before ambitious saw-mills were built to cut for the export trade. The small mill, cutting for local uses only, was of rather a different species, and as a rule appears to have followed fairly closely in the wake of the settler.

Due to the same set of circumstances, an important ship-building industry was also developing, especially in New Brunswick. This province was favourably situated, its supplies of timber coming down its rivers to the open sea. The ships were of a very cheap and short-lived type and were mostly sold in England and added to the British mercantile marine. The ship-building industry reflected the fortunes of the timber trade and exhibited the same ability to thrive despite the loss of the British preference (see below). In fact, by mid-century, by which time the preference had almost vanished, there was a distinct improvement in the class of vessel built. The decay of ship-building was due to other causes, chiefly to inability to compete with the new iron and steel steamships.

Of local regulation, save for the general reservation to the Crown, in all deeds of land, of timber "fit for naval purposes", there was little or none until the late twenties. Licenses to cut, based on Admiralty contracts, were supposed to be obtained, but much of the timber was cut by trespassers on the Crown lands. For this practice the uncertain origin of the timber cut on the Ottawa, the boundary of the two provinces, was very convenient. From about the year 1826 on, regulation was attempted, and by mid-century a fairly definite forest policy had been sketched out.

Although our export trade to Great Britain continued to expand very rapidly, its growth was at the expense of the trade of the Baltic countries, for industrial

¹See illustrative price table at end of article.

depression had followed in the wake of the war and the total consuming capacity of the British market was not growing. By 1820, depression becoming severe, agitation against the weight of taxation had begun. The huge colonial timber preferences came under fire, and for the next generation a battle, second only to that about the contemporaneous Corn Laws, was waged around them. In 1821, they were slightly reduced, but notwithstanding frequent vigorous attempts at revision on the part of free-traders and those interested in the Baltic timber business, they defied all attacks until 1842, when Sir Robert Peel, yielding to the current of economic reform, cut them almost in half. Further reductions were made in succeeding years, notably 1846, and by 1850 there remained only a nominal preference. This was abolished entirely in 1860. Since the middle of the century, the Canadian lumber trade has thus stood on its own feet, quite unsupported by tariff favours. The effect of the abolition of the "differential duties" forms an interesting study for those who are interested in tariffs. Each successive reduction seems to have told on Canadian exports in about the same way. The season immediately succeeding the reduction would witness a great falling-off in trade, a depression in prices in Canada and much genuine hardship among lumbermen. After one or two years, however, trade would brighten up and new totals for exports would be reached. The Baltic producer would be in a position to exact a little more for his product, but, owing to the reduction in duty, the British consumer would get his wood for a lower price. For example, the reduction of 1842 brought down the duty on Baltic timber from 55 shillings a load to 30 shillings (approximately from \$26 per thousand feet to \$14). In 1840, Canadian exports of squared timber to Great Britain were some 375,000,000 feet. In 1842, they were about 225,000,000, but by 1845 they had mounted to nearly 500,000,000 feet. During these years the price of red pine timber at Quebec had varied from about \$15 in 1840 to \$14 in 1843 and 1844 and \$16 in 1845. The price in England had fallen from about \$40 in 1841 to about \$30 in 1843, and had risen to about \$37 in 1845. Baltic prices showed a steady upward trend in Baltic ports and a decided reduction in Great Britain. It is evident that the natural expansion of trade and population in Great Britain, together with improvements in methods of production and transportation in British North America, offset the loss of the preference.

During the decade from 1820 to 1830, the supply of wood in the eastern part of the United States became more or less exhausted. Previous to 1825, timber had come from Vermont down the Richelieu to Quebec; after that date, timber began to go from Canada to the United States. This was the beginning of the second great aspect of our wood trade—the export trade to the United States. This trade gradually increased, and as settlement proceeded farther and farther west, so did lumber tend to flow over the Canadian border in its wake. Thus by the thirties, lumber was going from lake Ontario to Oswego and a little later from Niagara and lake Erie to American ports. Much of this trade was due to the development of the eastern market, especially New York, and to the increased facility with which it could call on western, including Canadian, supplies, owing to the construction, in the twenties, of the Erie and Champlain canals and, later on, of railroads.

Lumber shared in the vicissitudes which the country in general experienced after Great Britain adopted free trade in 1846, and there was a severe depression in 1847 and 1848, due, however, as much to other factors as to the tariff change.

By the reciprocity treaty of 1854 (by which time the trade was in any case again expanding), it obtained free entry into the United States and exports consequently increased. The Crimean war breaking out in the same year provided additional impetus. In 1857, there was the usual post-war depression which did not altogether disappear until the commencement of the American Civil War, when demand once more became keen and exports grew. It was during this period that the value of the exports of forest products to the United States for the first time surpassed that of exports to Great Britain. It was not until many years later that this became invariable.

Confederation affected the lumber industry but little, since each province had charge of its own forests. The history of the industry, indeed, from 1867 has been largely the history of the various provincial forestal policies. Thus Nova Scotia has followed the American practice of disposing of its public lands in fee simple, and at the present moment has little control over its forests. Ontario, on the other hand, has consistently attempted to avoid alienating its timber lands and has worked them very successfully as a public estate. Some of the various devices for raising revenue from the forests, such as the leasing of timber limits, stumpage, ground rents, bonuses, sales by auction, etc., appeared under the old province of Canada and, in a limited way, even before the Act of Union in 1840; they have all been elaborated and improved upon since Confederation. The timber policy of the other provinces has tended to resemble that of Ontario, differing mainly in detail. In all, the revenue derived from the forest has been of first importance.

After the termination of the Reciprocity treaty of 1854, tariff relations with the United States became of importance. The general policy of the American government was to encourage the free entry of the raw material—the saw-log—but to tax the manufactured product. This country had very little effective reply to this, but an attempt to equalize matters was made by imposing export duties on saw-logs. These duties continued until 1890, when they were removed on the understanding that the United States would reduce its duty on sawn lumber from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per thousand. The American government re-imposed this duty in 1897. The Dominion had only the weapon of export duties to use and feared retaliation. However, the province of Ontario, from whose Georgian Bay territory most of the export was going on, stepped into the breach and prohibited the export of saw-logs cut on Crown lands. This move settled the question and the export of saw-logs all but ceased. Later, the prohibition became of marked effect in the matter of pulpwood.

In the course of a century, decided changes have taken place in the industry. Quebec, for instance, long had a monopoly, first of all the trade and then of all the English trade. This she has lost. Of the soft woods, pine alone used to be cut, and of this red pine was much preferred to white, bringing about 50 p.c. more in the British market. Much native oak was exported. The making of squared timber dominated the situation. It was not until after Confederation that the export of sawn deals by sea exceeded that of timber. The timber trade reached its zenith in the sixties, gradually declined and has now nearly disappeared. The reasons were many—"lumbering" grew into a vocation rather than a speculation or an occupation for a farmer's otherwise idle winter; much capital was invested; large mills were built near the source of supply and economies of transport effected. Chiefly, however, the waste of good wood involved in squaring timber became,

with the recession of the primitive pine forest, more and more of a consideration. Square timber became a luxury. Our trade with the United States had from the first been in sawn lumber—boards and planks. A hundred years, too, have seen great changes in the location of the industry. The lumberman has moved westward and northward, so that whereas at one time the major part of the cut came from New Brunswick, the lower reaches of the Ottawa and the lower tributaries of the St. Lawrence, it has progressed successively through "old" Ontario, along the upper Ottawa, around the Georgian bay, onward to lake Superior and the Hudson Bay slope. New tree species and our largest stand of timber have been added to the Dominion by British Columbia.

The outstanding development of the twentieth century has been the growth of the pulp and paper industry, an industry whose output has resulted in the value of the products of our forests having been approximately doubled. Secondary, but important, phases of growth are the extension of markets overseas to other countries than Great Britain, notably the Orient, initiation of a West to East trade by means of the Panama canal, and the tendency of lumber operators to consolidate into larger and larger companies. At the close of the first quarter of the twentieth century, as at the beginning of the nineteenth, it remains substantially true that the forest is among the most important of our natural assets and exerts a profound influence upon our economic life.

ILLUSTRATIVE PRICES, 1770-1850.

Quebec White Pine Squared Timber.

Years.	Price, f.o.b. Quebec.	Price, landed in Great Britain, duty paid.
	\$ per M bd. ft.	\$ per M bd. ft.
1770.....	-	16 50
1790.....	-	15 37
1800.....	-	36 56
1803.....	2 62	-
1808.....	14 62	96 37
1815.....	-	56 25
1816.....	-	33 75
1820.....	9 37	27 00
1830.....	6 37	26 00
1840.....	7 40	32 25
1850.....	7 00	20 62

IV.—THE FUR TRADE.

Historical Sketch.—The place which the fur trade held during the French *régime* in Canada, when for a century and a half it was at once the mainspring of discovery and development and the curse of settled industry, is familiar history.

Later, the Hudson's Bay Company may be said with truth to have held the West until the Dominion had grown to absorb it, bequeathing to the civilization which came after, a native race accustomed to the white man and an example of organization and discipline that was of lasting value. The salient facts in the story are as follows:—

From the earliest times the Basque and Breton fishermen upon the "banks" had traded for furs. As the French court demanded more and more furs, adventurers came for the latter trade exclusively. Pont-Gravé and Chauvin built Tadousac in 1599 as a centre for this trade with the Indians of the Saguenay, and when trade routes were discovered further inland, the founding of Quebec and Montreal followed. The French Government from the first granted monopolies of the fur trade, always on the condition that the company should bring to Canada a stated number of settlers. But settlement and the fur trade could never go together—settlement by driving fur-bearing animals farther afield made trade increasingly expensive—and the great profits of the fur trade, together with its freedom and romance, took all the adventurous from the rational pursuits of a settler. Trade spread west and south by the river routes, convoys bringing the furs yearly to Montreal and Quebec. The de Caen Company, in the seventeenth century, sent yearly to France from 15,000 to 20,000 pelts. "Beaver" was made the Canadian currency.

In the meantime, English navigators had been seeking a Northwest Passage to the Orient. By 1632 their efforts came to an end with little practical result. Hudson bay, however, had been accurately charted, so that when the first English fur-trading ships came some thirty years later, they sailed by charted routes to a safe harbour. The first expedition came at the instigation of Radisson and Groseilliers, two French *coureurs de bois* who had travelled in the rich fur country north of lake Superior. They had sought aid in France, but being repulsed turned to England. The charter of the "Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay" was obtained in 1670 by Prince Rupert, who became first governor of the company (whence the name Rupert's Land). In 1676, merchandise costing £650 was sent to the bay, and the furs got by barter sold in England for £19,500. The dividend on the stock of £10,500 was sometimes as high as 100 p.c. During the struggle with the French, beginning about 1685, no return was made, but with the English victory the company resumed payments, usually amounting to 20 p.c. per annum. Forts were built on Hudson bay and James bay at the mouths of rivers; the company, as monopolist, waited for the furs to be brought to its posts.

With the Seven Years' War, the fur trade from the south passed out of the hands of the French, and until 1771 the English were busy rediscovering the old French routes to the West. A period of open competition followed. The discoverer of a new fur district was soon followed by competitors who undersold him and were undersold by him until some or all were ruined and left for new fields. The Northwest Company, founded in 1783-4, was a result of such competition. No capital was deposited, but each party supplied a proportion of the articles needed for trade. The Northwest Company pursued a vigorous policy, founding posts to control all the best fur districts. The Hudsons' Bay Company felt the keenness of the competition, and was forced to abandon its ancient policy of waiting for furs to be brought to the bay. By 1816, the rivals had absorbed or ruined eleven other partnerships, and were themselves on the verge of ruin. Finally, in 1821, the two were joined under the name of the older company. The Northwest Com-

pany brought with it the control of the Pacific and Arctic watersheds, to be added to the lands draining into Hudson bay, and over the whole region the Hudson's Bay Company secured legal recognition of its monopoly of the fur trade. There followed forty years of great prosperity. The company's rights of exclusive trading in Indian territory expired in 1859, and ten years later it surrendered its other privileges. In return, Canada granted £300,000 to the company, as well as lands about its trading posts, and one-twentieth of the land in the fertile belt between the North Saskatchewan river and the United States boundary. The Hudson's Bay Company thereupon became a trading company, with no extraordinary privileges.

The Modern Industry.—Great changes have come over the trade in recent years. The railway has revolutionized conditions wherever its influence reaches. Steamboats now ply upon the larger lakes and rivers. Rising values have led to new processes of treatment and to the utilization of products once rejected. Competition has been encouraged, and new territory is eagerly sought as in the days prior to 1821. The modern opposition, though it ranges throughout Canada, has centred at Edmonton, on the edge of the great preserve. Winnipeg is now the chief collecting and distributing point of the Hudson's Bay Company, though Moose Factory is visited once a year, as formerly, by a vessel from London. Montreal collects the furs of the Ottawa valley and the Quebec hinterland, and receives the bulk of the supplies.

During the Great War, the important market changed from London to the United States, as is shown in the figures for the war years. Of the \$5,100,000 worth of undressed furs exported to England and the United States in 1914, England received \$3,000,000; in 1919, out of \$13,300,000 worth, only \$3,700,000 went to England. At the close of the war, Montreal took a position as an international fur market, holding the first Canadian fur auction sales in 1920, when 949,565 pelts, valued at \$5,057,114, were disposed of. Auction sales have also been held at Winnipeg and Edmonton. The Canadian fur market is now firmly established and sales are held three or four times a year.

Improved methods of capture, together with the advance of lumbering, mining and agricultural settlement, have driven fur-bearing animals farther and farther afield. Close seasons have been declared for Russian sable, Bolivian chinchilla and Canadian beaver, but even this has been insufficient, as is shown by a continued decrease of the numbers of the animals. The fur trade has taken other methods to supply the demand by re-naming common and despised furs and by encouraging the use of the furs of domestic animals. About forty years ago, Persian lamb, astrachan and broadtail, the product of the Karakul sheep, came into general use. Several Karakul sheep farms are now established in Canada, the largest of which is situated in Alberta. Of fur-bearing wild animals in Canada, the fox has proved the most suited for domestication. The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came in the period of rising prices after 1890, with the introduction of woven wire fencing. Other animals have been domesticated, though less successfully than the fox—raccoon, mink, marten and skunk. For a review of the fur farming industry of Canada see pages 243 to 245.

Conservation.—The conservation of the wild life of Canada has been made a special object of government policy through the organization, in 1916, of the Advisory Board on Wild Life Protection, to co-ordinate the efforts of various Departments and Branches of the Dominion Government in matters relating to the

conservation of the wild life resources of Canada. The Northwest Game Act and the Migratory Birds Convention Act are the most important subjects to which the attention of the Board is specially directed and upon which it makes recommendations. In addition, the Board investigates and studies all problems relating to the protection and better utilization of all fur-bearing animals, "big game" mammals and to bird life, whether game birds, insectivorous birds or other. The Board serves entirely without remuneration and in the seven years of its existence it has incurred no expenditure.

In all provinces and territories of the Dominion, regulations governing the taking of fur-bearing animals are in force, and most kinds are protected during certain seasons of the year. In cases where special protection is necessary to avoid extermination of the species, the killing of the animals is prohibited for a period of years. Licenses are required to trade or traffic in furs and periodical returns are made by the traders to the provincial authorities. Some of the provinces also impose a royalty on furs and require that all pelts must be stamped by a game guardian or other provincial officer.

Commencing with 1881, records of the value of production of raw furs in Canada were obtained in the decennial censuses. In 1880, the value of pelts is shown to have been \$987,555, and in 1910, to have been \$1,927,550. In 1920, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics commenced the annual collection of returns from fur traders, and for the season 1919-20, the value of pelts purchased from trappers and fur farmers is shown to have been \$21,387,005. This figure should not be taken as representative of the value of an average year's production, as abnormally high prices were paid for pelts during the early part of the season.

Present Production.—For 1920-21, the total fur production of Canada was valued at \$10,151,594, for 1921-22, at \$17,438,867, for 1922-23, at \$16,761,567 and for 1923-24, at \$15,643,817. For the calendar years 1923 and 1924 the value of the pelts sold from fur farms was \$859,872, and \$664,620; in both years the large item in the production was silver fox, which, being more valuable as well as more tractable, is more successfully bred. Statistics of the number and value of pelts produced are given by provinces in Table 1 for the years 1922-23 and 1923-24, while the number and value of pelts in 1922-23 and 1923-24 and the average value per pelt in the same years are given by kinds in Table 2.

1.—Numbers and Values of Pelts purchased by Traders from Trappers and Fur Farmers, years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924.

Provinces.	Number of Pelts.		Value of Pelts.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
			\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	4,881	6,193	383,252	471,772
Nova Scotia.....	48,103	55,582	197,928	266,935
New Brunswick.....	39,861	52,330	157,636	248,547
Quebec.....	398,825	351,881	3,049,656	2,075,801
Ontario.....	838,249	969,137	3,616,692	3,781,989
Manitoba.....	701,091	711,778	1,673,667	1,908,354
Saskatchewan.....	1,462,288	1,161,805	2,242,937	1,927,914
Alberta.....	873,079	503,070	1,822,634	1,970,013
British Columbia.....	263,723	180,844	1,246,219	1,116,037
Yukon.....	46,198	50,070	199,522	347,079
Northwest Territories.....	287,698	164,903	2,171,424	1,529,376
Total for Canada.....	4,963,996	4,207,593	16,761,567	15,643,817

2.—Kind, Number, Total Value and Average Value of Pelts of Fur-bearing Animals taken in Canada, years ended June 30, 1923 and 1924.

Kinds.	Number of pelts.		Total value of pelts.		Average value per pelt.	
	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1922-23.	1923-24.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Badger.....	2,900	5,185	3,553	9,113	1.23	1.76
Bear, black.....	6,423	6,653	63,820	62,802	9.94	9.44
Bear, brown.....	702	—	5,768	—	—	—
Bear, grey.....	18	16	129	244	7.17	15.25
Bear, grizzly.....	93	21	1,712	363	18.41	17.29
Bear, white.....	313	412	6,856	13,567	21.90	32.93
Bear, unspecified.....	225	330	3,375	3,185	—	—
Beaver.....	175,275	169,172	2,461,667	2,542,992	14.04	15.03
Coyote.....	32,998	62,140	353,807	625,145	10.72	10.06
Ermine (weasel).....	362,236	359,334	219,306	290,812	0.61	0.81
Fisher or pekan.....	3,976	4,158	277,667	291,355	69.84	70.07
Fox, cross.....	9,121	16,049	397,829	642,991	43.62	40.06
Fox, red.....	42,739	65,986	564,998	915,984	13.22	13.88
Fox, silver.....	6,865	9,090	774,348	962,282	112.80	105.86
Fox, blue.....	513	268	31,534	15,617	61.47	58.27
Fox, white.....	77,135	34,717	3,015,348	1,293,605	39.09	37.26
Fox, other.....	569	716	2,306	2,368	—	3.31
Lynx.....	17,317	26,437	332,061	515,849	19.18	19.51
Marten or sable.....	45,579	46,407	1,045,810	1,076,550	22.95	23.20
Mink.....	159,626	219,641	1,371,411	2,113,569	8.59	9.62
Muskrat.....	3,846,161	2,985,395	5,077,886	3,440,363	1.32	1.15
Otter.....	10,676	12,962	259,568	397,930	24.32	30.70
Rabbit.....	1,013	496	177	100	0.17	0.20
Raccoon.....	24,520	35,456	95,136	140,118	3.88	3.95
Skunk.....	117,840	126,932	236,081	184,970	2.00	1.46
Wild cat.....	1,129	3,279	3,781	13,646	3.35	4.16
Wolf.....	7,839	3,798	124,344	56,066	15.86	14.76
Wolverine or carcajou.....	1,027	908	16,057	14,522	15.63	15.99
Caribou.....	8	5	42	10	5.25	2.00
Deer.....	7,268	10,271	9,331	14,003	1.28	1.36
Elk.....	8	—	16	—	—	—
Moose.....	1,576	1,100	5,678	3,569	3.60	3.24
Panther.....	12	4	80	61	6.67	15.25
Civet cat.....	61	109	12	26	0.20	0.24
Domestic cat.....	235	146	73	40	0.31	0.27
Total for Canada....	4,963,996	4,207,593	16,761,567	15,643,817	—	—

V.—FISHERIES.

1.—The Early Fisheries.

Fishing is one of the earliest and most historic industries of Canada. From a date which precedes authentic record, the Normans, the Bretons and the Basques were on the cod-banks of Newfoundland. Cabot, in 1498, when he first sighted the mainland of North America, gave it the name of "Bacalaos," the Basque word for codfish, which he found already in use among those hardy seamen. Cape Breton, one of the oldest place-names in America, is another memorial of the early French fishermen—and the Spaniards and the Portuguese were but little behind. Fernandez de Navarrete mentions all three as frequenters of the Grand Bank before 1502. The fishing was by hand lines over barrels made fast to the bulwarks to prevent fouling, the vessels remaining during fine weather, then returning to France with from 30,000 to 50,000 cod. Voyages along the coast soon showed the cod as plentiful inshore as on the outer banks, and it became common for a crew to anchor in a bay, erect a hut on shore, and make daily excursions to the fishing grounds—the product being salted and dried on land and at the end of the season shipped to France. Jacques Cartier, when he went up the St. Lawrence in 1534, found traces everywhere of these early "Captains Courageous" and of their rivalries in arms, no less than in the capture of the teeming product which had tempted them so far from home. An establishment of the kind just mentioned was founded at Tadoussac by Chauvin in 1599. Soon the fishermen began to stay all winter and thus to erect permanent fishing settlements. Fishing, therefore, may well be regarded as the first industry to be systematically prosecuted by Europeans in what is today the Canadian domain. It has never since ceased to yield a perennial harvest both to Europe and America.

By the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713, Britain became the owner of Newfoundland and excluded France from fishing and drying fish on certain sections of the coast, but France retained the fisheries of Cape Breton and the gulf. The Seven Years' war (1756-1763) put a stop to continuous fishing. At its close, the Robin family of Jersey came to Canada, and gradually acquired the former French fishing stations. Until the arrival of the Loyalists, all other fishing but cod was neglected. Inshore fisheries alone (including those of the Labrador coast) were developed during this phase; no deep-sea fishing vessel put out from Lunenburg, now the chief centre of the deep-sea fishery, until 1873.

2.—The Canadian Fishing Grounds.

The fishing grounds of the Dominion of Canada are perhaps the most extensive in the world. On the Atlantic, from Grand Manan to Labrador, the coast line, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles. The bay of Fundy, 8,000 square miles in extent, the gulf of St. Lawrence, fully ten times that size, and other ocean waters, comprise not less than 200,000 square miles, or over four-fifths of the area of the fishing grounds of the North Atlantic. In addition there are on the Atlantic sea-board 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. Hudson bay, with a shore 6,000 miles in length, is greater in area than the Mediterranean sea; the Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered; whilst throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half

of the fresh water on the planet, Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounting to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters in which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peers of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the tremendous Hudson bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska and is known to contain a number of valuable food fisheries in addition to its whaling grounds, the Canadian fisheries may be divided into Atlantic, inland and Pacific fisheries.

Atlantic Fisheries.—These were the first Canadian fisheries in point of time, and until 1918 they remained the most important in aggregate value of product. Cod, halibut, haddock, hake, herring, mackerel, lobster, oyster, hair seal and white whale fisheries are included. The estuarian and inland waters of the Maritime Provinces and of Quebec are sometimes considered as distinct; if they are added, the list of products would embrace the salmon, the shad, the gaspereau (alewife), the smelt, the striped bass, the tom cod, the trout and the maskinonge. Conditions are fairly uniform throughout these fisheries, which are commonly divided into the inshore and deep-sea fisheries. The inshore or coastal fishery is carried on in small boats, usually motor-driven, with crews of two or three men, and in small vessels with crews of from four to seven men. The means of capture employed by boat fishermen are gill nets and hooks and lines, both hand lines and trawls; whilst trap nets, haul seines and weirs are operated from the shore. Haddock as well as cod is a staple product; during the spring and summer it is split and salted, but the important season is the autumn, when the fish are shipped fresh or else smoked and sold as finnan haddie. The deep-sea fisheries are worked by vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying from twelve to twenty men, operating with trawl lines from dories. The fleets operate on the various banks, such as Grand Bank, Middle Ground and Banquereau. The vessels, built by native hands, remain at sea sometimes for months at a time, and in the hands of sailors who have no superior, seldom come to grief. When they return, the fish, which have been split and salted on board, are taken ashore, washed and dried. The West Indies are the chief market for this product. No cod fish in the world stands the tropical climate like that cured by Nova Scotia fishermen. Steam trawling, as it is carried on in the North Sea, was introduced on the Atlantic coast of Canada several years ago. There are now several steam trawlers operating from Nova Scotia ports. They operate practically the whole year and their catches are utilized entirely for the fresh fish trade.

Lobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; today the canneries number over 500 and give work to nearly 7,000 people; 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty of enforcing regulations as to the capture of undersized and spawning lobsters offers a constant problem in connection with the output, but a decline is now thought to have been arrested. Oysters, once plentiful everywhere, are now

found in somewhat diminished quantities. The canning of sardines, which are young herrings and not a distinct type of fish, in New Brunswick has been second only to lobstering and during 1924 exceeded the lobster catch in value.

The fishing population of the Maritime Provinces is a specialized and stable industrial class. The coast fisheries are operated from April to November, or to January in sheltered districts; and though the larger vessels work all winter, several thousand men are available for a time each year for other employment. This they find about the small plots of land which most of them own or occupy, in the lumber camps of New Brunswick or in the collieries of Nova Scotia. A few from Lunenburg and other centres engage in the West Indian trade. Apart from restrictions of weather and close seasons, the prevailing method of paying the men on shares has a further tendency in years of low catches or prices to drive them into subsidiary occupations.

In view of the various disabilities attaching to the industry, an Act of the Provincial Legislature of Nova Scotia was passed in 1905, which provided for the organization of fishermen's unions or "stations" throughout the province, in affiliation with a central body, to meet annually for the discussion of common problems such as transportation facilities, the cordage supply, prices, methods of catching and curing fish, etc. Several successful conventions were held. In New Brunswick similar legislation was enacted. After a few years' existence, however, the unions ceased to operate, and fishing activities are again prosecuted independently by the various individuals and firms interested.

Inland Fisheries.—The Great Lakes and tributary waters of the St. Lawrence are a second great division of the Canadian fisheries. Whitefish, trout, pickerel and lake herring are the most important commercial fishes of Ontario, though pike, sturgeon and coarse fish yield a fair return. The Quebec inland fisheries are comparatively unimportant. The story of the Great Lakes fisheries is one of reckless early depletion and subsequent slow recovery from restocking. Single hauls of 90,000 whitefish were once common; in the Detroit river the fish used to be driven into pens where they were captured or dried by the hundreds of thousands, and were used later as fertilizer. All this reaped its due reward in barren waters and a demoralized market. The season on the Great Lakes lasts from six to eight months, and though fishing through the ice is followed by many, a large number depend on miscellaneous employment between the seasons. Moving westward, lake Winnipeg, lake Winnipegosis, lake Manitoba and the smaller lakes to the north and east furnish most of the fish products of Manitoba. Whitefish and pickerel are the chief products, but pike, tullibee, goldeye and many other varieties abound. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, commercial fishing is confined to the regions north of the Saskatchewan river, where whitefish in large quantities are taken. The problem of transportation is keenly felt; some of the greatest lakes of the continent—Reindeer, Athabaska, Great Slave, Great Bear—and hundreds of smaller bodies of water are still beyond reach from a marketing point of view. The lakes of the west, however, repeating the part which the St. Lawrence played in the days of the French *régime*, and the cod banks in the history of New England, have assisted greatly in the settlement of the country by providing a much needed food supply for the pioneers.

Pacific Fisheries.—In British Columbia there is an interior fishing region which corresponds in the main to the prairie section; in the early history of the province it is doubtful if the fur trade (which opened the door by way of the Rocky mountains to later enterprise) could have established its footing but for these

fisheries. The great wealth of British Columbia, however, in this respect—the source from which she produces approximately two-fifths of the fish products of Canada, and has built up a trade which reaches to the ends of the earth—is the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, the Skeena, the Nass and other rivers of the Pacific slope. Every species of this kind of food fishes (which, however, is not the true salmon) known to the waters of the Pacific is to be found in the British Columbia coast waters—the sockeye, the spring, the coho, the pink and the chum salmon. Of these the sockeye is by far the most important, owing to its abundance and to its prevailing deep red colour and excellent texture, which have created so keen a demand for it in the British market. On the Fraser river, which used to be the chief source of supply, but has now yielded place to the Skeena and other northern waters, the yield varies to a considerable extent from year to year. The run begins late in July and is at its height in the opening weeks of August, though the northern rivers have a somewhat earlier season. The spring or quinnat salmon is a much larger fish; it was the species first used in the United States for canning. The run begins early in the spring and continues until July. The cohoes are smaller, running like the sockeye in compact schools during September and October on the Fraser and earlier on the northern streams. The chum salmon is salted for export to the Orient. The pink salmon, again, follows the sockeye. Many of the employees in this fishery are Chinese, Japanese and Indians, the Chinese preponderating in the canneries and the Indians and Japanese in fishing operations.

Until recent years the other coastal fisheries of British Columbia were only slightly developed. Halibut abounds off Vancouver island and between the Queen Charlotte islands and the mainland, and though the first endeavour to establish an industry was unsuccessful, by 1903 British Columbia supplied 10,000,000 pounds of the 25,000,000 taken on the whole Pacific coast north of California. The former figure has since trebled. Similarly, the herring industry remained undeveloped until recently. There is also the whale fishery which has been organized in recent years with four stations, two on Vancouver island and two on the Queen Charlotte islands. In 1924 only one on Vancouver island and two on the Queen Charlotte islands were operated. The yearly catch of about 500 (455 in 1923) includes whales of many kinds—sulphur bottom, finback and humpback, with an occasional sperm whale. Whale hunting is carried on in fast boats with Svend Foyn harpoon guns—a method which was introduced from Norway. Every scrap of the whale is used—oil, whalebone and guano are its more important products. Black cod, oulachon, smelts, pilchards, sturgeon, shad and bass are also abundant in British Columbia waters.

A word might be added with regard to the fur-seal fisheries of the Pacific, whose historic headquarters were the city of Victoria. The industry has disappeared, in part through the scarcity of the animals and in part through the workings of the pelagic sealing treaty of 1911. The hair-seal fleets of the north Atlantic make St. John's, Newfoundland, their headquarters; a few Canadian vessels, however, clearing from Halifax, N.S., take fur-seals off the Falkland islands.

Game Fish.—The above is a purely industrial and commercial survey. Fishing for sport, however, has its economic side in a country of such famous game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands and the trout of the Nipigon. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes. Several hundred guides find employment here during the summer months.

3.—The Government and the Fisheries.

Upon the organization of the Government at Confederation, the administration of the Canadian fisheries and marine was placed in the charge of a Department of the Dominion Government which then exercised complete jurisdiction over the fisheries, under the supervision of a Cabinet Minister, with a large staff of inspectors, overseers and guardians to enforce the fishery laws. The annual expenditure of the Dominion on the fisheries is now about \$1,400,000 and its revenue about \$150,000. In 1882, 1898, 1913 and 1920, decisions in the courts considerably altered the status of jurisdiction as between the Dominion and the provinces. Today the Dominion controls the tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and the fisheries of the three Prairie Provinces. The non-tidal fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario and both the tidal and non-tidal fisheries of Quebec are controlled by the respective provinces, but the right of fisheries legislation for all provinces rests with the Dominion Government.

Conservation.—River and lake fisheries certainly, and sea fisheries probably, if left to themselves, conform to the economic law of diminishing returns. The Canadian Government, accordingly, has had for a main object the prevention of depletion, the enforcement of close seasons, the forbidding of obstructions and pollutions and the regulation of nets, gear and of fishing operations generally. In addition, an extensive system of fish culture has been organized, the Dominion at present operating 32 hatcheries and 7 subsidiary hatcheries at a yearly cost of about \$350,000, and producing about 900,000,000 eggs, fry or older fish per annum, mostly B.C. salmon and whitefish. The young fish are distributed gratis if the waters applied for are suitable.

Scientific Research.—Stations under the direction of the Biological Board of Canada for the conduct of biological research into the numerous complex problems furnished by the fisheries are established at St. Andrews, N.B., and Nanaimo, B.C.; Toronto, McGill, Queen's, Manitoba, British Columbia and the chief Maritime Province universities send workers to both stations, chiefly professors and trained specialists. The life-histories of edible fishes, the bacteriology of fresh and cured fish, improved methods of handling and preparing fish, and numerous other practical problems have been taken up and scientific memoirs and reports issued.

Direct Assistance.—For the rest, the action of the Government has been in the way of rendering direct assistance in specific cases of difficulty. Experimental reduction plants were operated for some years to encourage the capture of dog-fish. For some time also, an expert was engaged to conduct a series of demonstrations of the Scottish method of curing herring, with a view to improving the Canadian cured product. Under authority of the Fish Inspection Act, systems of instruction in improved methods of fish-curing and barrel-making and of inspection of the cured product have been conducted by specially appointed officials for some years. A quarterly bulletin on the sea fisheries is issued for the benefit of the trade. Finally, a fleet of armed cruisers patrols the coastal and inland waters for the prevention of poaching and the enforcement of regulations.

During the war it became desirable to increase as far as possible the consumption of fish, reserving the less perishable animal foods for export to our allies. The government, therefore, undertook to provide for the rapid transit of sea fish on its railway lines to the markets of the inland provinces, and by a publicity campaign to stimulate the consumption of fish. Though much was accomplished in this

direction, the annual per capita consumption of fish in Canada has been estimated at not more than 20 pounds, a low figure considering Canada's position as a fish-producing country.

International Problems.—The chief international fisheries problem is the question of the rights of the United States, whose fishermen were granted, by the Treaty of Versailles, certain privileges in the Canadian inshore fisheries. Losing these by the war of 1812, the United States after 1818 surrendered all but their liberty to call at Canadian ports for shelter, wood, water, or to make repairs, and to fish around the Magdalen islands and on the north shore of the gulf of St. Lawrence from Point Joli eastward, and to dry and cure their fish in any of the unsettled bays on this portion of the north shore. In the years 1854-1866, the Reciprocity Treaty set at rest questions of interpretations to be placed on certain parts of the Treaty of 1818. The former treaty provided for the free admission into either country of the fish products of the other, and the fishermen of each country were allowed to fish in Atlantic territorial waters of the other, with the exception of specified rivers and other grounds.

In 1871, the Treaty of Washington revived the fishery provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, and provided for a commission to determine the compensation to be paid by the United States to Great Britain as the difference in the value of the concessions mutually granted. This commission sat at Halifax in 1877, handing down the "Halifax Award," the amount of which was \$5,500,000. In 1885, however, the United States terminated the fisheries articles of this treaty, and a period of disagreement followed. A settlement was negotiated in 1888, when the plenipotentiaries of the two nations agreed to the "Unratified Treaty of 1888," under which United States fishing vessels were granted, without fee, annual licenses authorizing them to purchase provisions and outfits in Canadian ports, to transship catches and to ship crews. Out of this treaty grew the so-called *modus vivendi* licenses. Since it was recognized that the treaty could not receive official sanction before the commencement of the fishing season, it was agreed that United States fishing vessels, on paying \$1.50 per registered ton, should receive annual licenses conveying the above privileges. The treaty was rejected by the United States Senate, but Canada continued to issue *modus vivendi* licenses up to 1918, when arrangements were made for reciprocal privileges in the ports of either country. The arrangement was discontinued in the United States on July 1, 1921. The following year the *modus vivendi* licenses were revived in Canada, but the system was terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, and United States fishing vessels are now limited to the provisions of the Treaty of 1818.

On the Great Lakes, also, the more important fishery problems, such as restocking and marketing, are necessarily international in character, and are complicated by the number of state governments interested. Much the same situation has developed in British Columbia, where the sockeye of the Fraser are taken by the canners of Puget sound in quantities that largely exceed the catch of the Canadian canners, and by trap nets and other methods forbidden in Canadian waters. In 1906 an International Commission first discussed the question, while in 1922, prohibition of sockeye fishing in the Fraser for 5 years, with a view to conservation, was recommended by a Parliamentary Commission.

Fishing Bounties.—An important though indirect aftermath of the Washington Treaty remains. By an Act of 1882 (45 Vict., c. 18) for the development of the sea fisheries and the encouragement of boat-building, provision was made for the distribution annually among fishermen and the owners of fishing boats of \$150,000

in bounties, representing the interest on the amount of the Halifax award. An Act of 1891 (54-55 Vict., c. 42) increased the amount to \$160,000, the details of the expenditure being settled each year by Order in Council. For the year 1924, payment was made on the following basis:—to owners of vessels entitled to receive bounty, \$1 per registered ton, payment to the owner of any one vessel not to exceed \$80; to vessel fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$8.30 each; to owners of boats measuring not less than 13 feet keel, \$1 per boat; to boat fishermen entitled to receive bounty, \$6.65 each. The claims paid numbered 10,104, compared with 8,915 paid in the previous year. The total amount paid in 1924 was \$159,826. Details of the distribution of bounties for the years 1921 to 1924 are as follows:—

1.—Government Bounties paid to Fishermen in the fiscal years 1921-1924.

Provinces.	Number of men who received bounties.				Amount of bounties paid.			
	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,562	1,278	1,262	1,546	9,413	7,704	10,154	11,410
Nova Scotia.....	12,507	12,823	9,577	10,205	91,410	93,254	91,262	86,300
New Brunswick.....	1,948	2,095	1,556	1,633	14,640	16,311	16,123	15,634
Quebec.....	7,384	6,781	5,345	6,430	43,986	39,903	42,378	46,482
Total.....	23,401	22,977	17,740	19,814	159,449	157,172	159,917	159,826

4.—The Modern Fishing Industry.

The existing fishing industry of Canada is in the main the growth of the past half century. In 1844, the estimated value of the catch was only \$125,000. It doubled in the following decade, and by 1860 had well passed the \$1,000,000 mark. Ten years later it was \$6,000,000, and this was again more than doubled by 1878. In the 90's it passed \$20,000,000, and in 1911, \$34,000,000. The highest record was reached in 1918, with over \$60,000,000. (It will be understood that these figures represent the total values of fish marketed, whether in a fresh, dried, canned or otherwise prepared state.) Meanwhile the number of employees had mounted to over 70,000, and the total capital invested to over \$50,000,000 in certain years, though the industry as a whole did not progress proportionately with the marked industrial expansion which set in after 1896.

Among individual fish products, the cod and the salmon long disputed the primacy; if the record back to the beginning is taken, the cod is the most valuable fishery; in the past twenty years, however, the salmon has definitely taken the lead, and the heavy pack and high price of lobsters have more than once sent cod down to third place. Halibut, which for a number of years occupied fourth place among the chief commercial fishes, has during the past two years taken second place in order of value, followed in 1923 by lobsters and in 1924 by cod. This has, of course, affected the relative standing of the provinces, British Columbia now occupying the leadership that in earlier times belonged to Nova Scotia, and producing in the most recent years nearly half the total value. The yearly record of production since 1870, the total production by provinces for the past five years, and the record by principal fish products for the past five years, in descending order of importance, are shown in Tables 2, 3 and 4.

2.—Total Value of the Fisheries of Canada in the fiscal years ended 1870-1924.

NOTE.—From 1870 to 1906 fiscal years ended June 30; since 1907 fiscal years ended Mar. 31.
No statistics are available for 9 month period ended Mar., 1907.

Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.	Years.	Value.
	\$		\$		\$		\$
1870.....	6,577,391	1884.....	17,766,404	1898.....	19,667,121	1913.....	33,389,464
1871.....	7,573,199	1885.....	17,722,973	1899.....	21,891,706	1914.....	33,207,748
1872.....	9,570,116	1886.....	18,679,288	1900.....	21,557,639	1915.....	31,264,631
1873.....	10,754,997	1887.....	18,386,103	1901.....	25,737,153	1916.....	35,860,708
1874.....	11,681,886	1888.....	17,418,510	1902.....	21,950,433	1917.....	39,208,378
1875.....	10,350,385	1889.....	17,665,256	1903.....	23,101,878	1917 ¹	52,312,044
1876.....	11,117,000	1890.....	17,714,902	1904.....	23,516,439	1918.....	60,250,544
1877.....	12,005,934	1891.....	18,977,878	1905.....	29,479,562	1919.....	56,508,479
1878.....	13,215,678	1892.....	18,941,171	1906.....	26,279,485	1920.....	49,241,339
1879.....	13,529,254	1893.....	20,686,661	1908.....	25,499,349	1921.....	34,931,935
1880.....	14,499,979	1894.....	20,719,573	1909.....	25,451,085	1922.....	41,800,210
1881.....	15,817,162	1895.....	20,199,338	1910.....	29,629,167	1923.....	42,565,545
1882.....	16,824,092	1896.....	20,407,425	1911.....	29,965,433	1924 ¹	44,534,235
1883.....	16,958,192	1897.....	22,783,546	1912.....	34,667,872		

¹ Calendar year.

3.—Total Value of Fisheries, by Provinces, in the calendar years 1920-1924.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,708,723	924,529	1,612,599	1,754,980	1,201,772
Nova Scotia.....	12,742,659	9,778,623	10,209,258	8,448,385	8,777,251
New Brunswick.....	4,423,745	3,690,726	4,685,660	4,548,535	5,383,809
Quebec.....	2,592,382	1,815,284	2,089,414	2,100,412	2,283,314
Ontario.....	3,336,412	3,065,042	2,858,122	3,159,427	3,557,587
Manitoba.....	1,249,607	1,023,187	908,816	1,020,595	1,232,563
Saskatchewan.....	296,472	243,018	245,337	286,643	482,492
Alberta.....	529,078	408,868	331,239	438,737	339,107
British Columbia.....	22,329,161	13,953,670	18,849,658	20,795,914	21,257,567
Yukon.....	33,100	28,988	10,107	11,917	18,773
Total for Canada.....	49,241,339	34,931,935	41,800,210	42,565,545	44,534,235

4.—Quantity¹ and Value² of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1920-1924.

Kinds of Fish.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Increase or decrease, 1924 compared with 1923, inc.+, dec.-.
Salmon..... cwt.	1,284,729	878,124	1,547,099	1,561,738	2,024,675	+ 462,937
	\$ 15,595,970	9,305,763	13,593,414	12,534,515	13,784,920	+ 1,250,405
Halibut..... cwt.	262,726	357,450	323,902	354,325	359,647	+ 5,322
	\$ 4,535,188	4,112,942	4,342,526	6,596,452	5,878,870	- 717,582
Lobsters..... cwt.	399,985	393,625	363,925	381,628	272,213	- 109,415
	\$ 7,152,455	5,143,403	5,956,450	6,365,362	4,169,171	- 2,196,191
Cod..... cwt.	1,982,706	2,033,699	2,348,398	1,801,757	1,888,316	+ 86,559
	\$ 6,270,171	4,594,970	5,377,020	4,079,397	5,443,814	+ 1,364,417
Herring..... cwt.	2,072,723	1,662,135	1,854,050	1,841,062	2,127,432	+ 286,370
	\$ 3,428,298	2,227,801	2,084,197	2,659,804	3,147,123	+ 487,319
Whitefish..... cwt.	181,764	184,072	158,781	157,788	167,706	+ 9,918
	\$ 2,015,299	1,916,698	1,485,567	1,629,143	1,747,528	+ 118,385
Haddock..... cwt.	441,745	269,222	307,733	304,565	337,860	+ 33,295
	\$ 1,522,680	899,629	952,533	1,046,808	1,013,253	- 33,555
Sardines..... brl.	196,649	152,471	244,703	134,561	270,076	+ 135,515
	\$ 860,268	646,463	708,381	1,016,810	1,244,605	+ 227,795
Pickercel..... cwt.	61,883	64,854	83,149	103,869	101,610	- 2,259
	\$ 631,483	619,570	741,000	909,471	1,010,015	+ 100,544
Smelts..... cwt.	58,118	84,597	83,268	65,254	90,428	+ 25,174
	\$ 789,361	835,393	934,608	868,629	1,154,641	+ 286,012
Trout..... cwt.	55,763	61,348	70,806	68,232	76,858	+ 8,626
	\$ 708,633	745,014	775,976	823,767	990,321	+ 166,554

Caught and landed. * Marketed.

4.—Quantity¹ and Value² of Chief Commercial Fishes, 1920-1924—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Increase or decrease, 1924 compared with 1923, inc. +, dec. -.
Mackerel..... cwt.	142,347	145,544	251,478	141,749	215,590	+ 73,841
\$	1,126,703	1,124,679	1,500,357	617,978	1,021,242	+ 403,264
Clams and quahaugs.. bri.	26,143	31,587	40,435	44,040	60,357	+ 16,317
\$	147,409	171,623	190,860	215,826	320,241	+ 104,415
Pike..... cwt.	43,691	40,563	39,325	43,674	53,995	+ 10,321
\$	264,896	175,987	174,233	197,024	230,261	+ 33,237
Perch..... cwt.	20,976	27,481	27,194	31,049	29,387	- 1,662
\$	206,685	169,552	153,926	184,240	185,350	+ 1,110
Pickrel, blue..... cwt.	33,795	64,059	63,585	32,547	30,601	- 1,947
\$	236,565	192,177	260,699	179,011	168,306	- 10,705
Sturgeon..... cwt.	3,373	3,236	3,687	5,431	7,174	+ 1,743
\$	62,983	93,864	97,778	176,619	248,786	+ 72,167
Oysters..... bri.	14,526	18,823	19,427	22,949	28,982	+ 6,033
\$	146,863	126,686	144,082	152,776	212,408	+ 59,632
Hake and cusk..... cwt.	175,719	102,066	262,660	93,520	192,811	+ 99,291
\$	361,446	145,400	376,953	143,578	316,508	+ 172,930
Black cod..... cwt.	25,783	20,317	19,013	16,679	18,183	+ 1,504
\$	181,202	142,558	119,026	136,492	130,334	- 6,158
Tullibee..... cwt.	38,588	62,395	45,423	23,785	42,346	+ 18,561
\$	246,319	212,563	153,414	127,661	176,268	+ 47,607
Eels..... cwt.	10,141	11,811	13,144	14,367	15,635	+ 1,268
\$	106,712	108,775	93,458	99,848	127,255	+ 27,407
Pollock..... cwt.	141,302	134,407	154,693	71,249	54,787	- 16,462
\$	295,102	172,822	199,994	105,616	107,691	+ 2,075

¹ Caught and landed. ² Marketed.

Operations in 1924—Detailed Record of Production.—The total value of the products of the Canadian fishing industry in the calendar year 1924 was \$44,534,235, compared with \$42,565,545 for 1923 and \$41,800,210 for 1922. In Tables 5 and 6 will be found a detailed statement for the whole of Canada of each fish product marketed, with comparative figures for the preceding year—Table 5 dealing with sea-fish and Table 6 with products of the inland fisheries. In Table 7, an analysis is made of the change in the value of each product from the preceding year due to variations in price and quantity respectively. It will be seen that the largest items of decrease in quantity were lobsters, halibut and sardines whilst on the other hand large increases are shown for salmon, cod, mackerel and herring. Lower prices were noted in the majority of cases, the increase in the value of the fisheries in 1924, as compared with the previous year, being only 4.6 p.c., while the quantity increased by 11.9 p.c. In Tables 8 and 9 the number and operations of the fish-canning and curing establishments are shown.

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed during the calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Kinds of Fish.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cod, used fresh..... cwt.	125,190	\$ 554,311	192,904	\$ 768,870
“ green-salted..... “	118,984	487,011	169,750	768,279
“ smoked fillets..... “	20,453	226,501	28,462	330,978
“ smoked..... “	10,829	110,106	501	4,515
“ dried..... “	423,019	2,395,115	403,736	3,349,958
“ boneless..... “	27,491	290,883	19,977	213,414
“ canned..... cases	1,935	15,470	975	7,800
“ liver oil, medicinal..... gal.	2,352	1,464	25	65

5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed during the calendar years 1923 and 1924—continued.

Kinds of Fish.		1923.		1924.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$
Haddock, used fresh.....	cwt.	136,963	491,564	156,812	464,207
" canned.....	cases	5,353	36,008	4,383	33,006
" smoked.....	cwt.	48,306	402,370	40,320	321,358
" smoked fillets.....	"	3,621	40,469	5,066	58,443
" boneless.....	"	603	5,689	77	772
" green-salted.....	"	6,722	20,835	8,470	28,075
" dried.....	"	12,959	49,873	20,315	107,392
Hake and cusk, used fresh.....	"	8,906	9,917	10,967	17,975
" canned.....	cases	367	2,569	—	—
" green-salted.....	cwt.	12,648	31,685	29,808	86,608
" smoked fillets.....	"	3,984	32,875	4,292	33,111
" dried.....	"	14,571	57,715	36,209	173,508
" boneless.....	"	1,074	8,817	802	5,306
Pollock, used fresh.....	"	5,288	14,030	10,568	20,887
" green-salted.....	"	14,978	40,012	4,894	16,680
" smoked fillets.....	"	128	1,408	—	—
" dried.....	"	12,021	50,166	11,766	70,124
Whiting, used fresh.....	"	96	396	87	343
Halibut, used fresh.....	"	354,073	6,593,917	359,470	5,876,856
" smoked.....	"	122	2,196	30	594
" canned.....	cases	33	339	142	1,420
Flounders, brill, plaice, etc., used fresh.....	cwt.	7,430	31,086	7,112	28,140
Skate, used fresh.....	"	1,701	5,803	1,174	4,566
Soles, used fresh.....	"	3,675	28,757	6,835	35,431
Herring, used fresh.....	"	78,781	155,924	129,220	287,122
" boneless.....	"	340	5,100	293	2,600
" canned.....	cases	3,630	18,499	1,317	7,401
" smoked.....	cwt.	51,541	260,561	80,314	373,680
" dry-salted.....	"	744,036	1,087,966	853,543	1,174,190
" pickled.....	brl.	24,457	144,938	35,217	210,827
" used as bait.....	"	191,757	409,477	193,252	394,335
" fertilizer.....	"	78,380	77,835	80,045	70,792
" scales.....	cwt.	70	350	1,670	10,000
Mackerel, used fresh.....	"	75,943	429,295	124,339	628,002
" canned.....	cases	54	270	5	50
" smoked.....	cwt.	19	199	—	—
" salted.....	brl.	21,988	188,214	30,412	393,190
Sardines, canned.....	cases	140,000	700,000	282,306	810,574
" sold fresh and salted.....	brl.	106,561	316,810	213,602	433,940
Pilchards, used fresh.....	cwt.	5	35	3	15
" canned.....	cases	17,195	82,518	14,898	60,180
" dry-salted.....	cwt.	128	154	8,946	20,343
" used as bait.....	brl.	3,625	9,129	923	2,307
" smoked.....	cwt.	20	200	—	—
Alewives, used fresh.....	"	14,663	26,476	10,232	20,640
" salted.....	brl.	10,848	42,441	5,808	25,968
" smoked.....	cwt.	2,101	10,312	2,005	11,855
Bass, used fresh.....	"	634	6,956	939	12,184
Perch, used fresh.....	"	1,745	12,704	1,327	12,863
Salmon, used fresh.....	"	269,917	2,658,097	326,129	2,508,348
" canned.....	cases	1,342,909	9,245,018	1,749,068	10,332,528
" smoked.....	cwt.	470	8,425	750	11,386
" dry-salted.....	"	103,116	284,016	155,191	510,752
" mild cured.....	"	14,624	278,520	15,796	339,088
" pickled.....	"	2,414	17,079	4,634	38,494
" used as bait.....	brl.	2,400	9,695	1,610	5,927
" roe.....	cwt.	1,619	3,817	710	2,735
Shad, used fresh.....	"	2,907	29,865	6,080	61,660
" salted.....	brl.	135	5,740	186	6,683
Smelts, used fresh.....	cwt.	64,327	865,042	90,066	1,146,673
Sturgeon, used fresh.....	"	642	12,132	315	7,020
Trout, used fresh.....	"	1,060	17,759	1,103	17,605
" canned.....	cases	28	175	65	455
" pickled.....	cwt.	—	—	46	239
Black cod, used fresh.....	"	9,477	77,332	6,043	51,781
" green-salted.....	"	7	91	32	416
" smoked.....	"	3,594	59,069	6,027	77,997
" smoked fillets.....	"	—	—	7	140
Red cod, etc., used fresh.....	"	2,811	15,924	3,439	21,886
" smoked.....	"	109	1,635	—	—
Albacore, used fresh.....	"	3,310	9,659	1,694	5,140

**5.—Quantities and Values of Sea Fish Marketed during the calendar years
1923 and 1924—concluded.**

Kinds of Fish.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Caplin, used fresh.....	brl. 7,135	8,621	3,460	5,070
Eels, used fresh.....	cwt. 1,114	8,781	2,343	23,927
Grayfish, caught.....	" 48,640	12,812	74,000	23,150
Octopus, used fresh.....	" 679	4,848	403	3,920
Oulachons, used fresh.....	" 438	2,255	1,271	6,550
Squid, used as bait.....	brl. 8,480	36,458	3,780	10,313
Swordfish, used fresh.....	cwt. 14,343	155,020	5,575	96,157
Tom cod, used fresh.....	" 11,707	33,800	15,034	53,660
Mixed fish, used fresh.....	" 695	635	1,343	1,631
Clams and quahaugs, used fresh.....	brl. 25,680	111,900	28,077	77,143
" canned.....	cases 18,329	103,926	32,447	243,011
" chowder.....	" -	-	25	87
Crabs, used fresh.....	cwt. 6,897	45,217	5,566	35,412
" canned.....	cases 738	16,265	200	4,905
Lobsters, in shell.....	cwt. 79,899	1,792,154	68,249	1,503,307
" meat.....	" -	-	157	15,515
" canned.....	cases 151,039	4,560,685	102,118	2,642,085
" tomalley.....	" 1,227	12,523	753	8,264
Mussels, used fresh.....	cwt. 132	113	75	67
Oysters, used fresh.....	brl. 22,949	152,776	28,982	212,408
Scallops, shelled.....	gal. 27,466	83,705	21,697	67,998
" canned.....	cases 125	1,500	224	2,657
Shrimps, used fresh.....	cwt. 1,422	26,004	867	15,608
Winkles, used fresh.....	" 1,728	5,205	1,302	2,688
Dulse, dried.....	" 1,145	12,800	640	6,272
Tongues and sounds, pickled or dried.....	" 405	2,792	601	9,327
Sealskins, fur.....	No. 4,424	78,475	2,232	24,221
" hair.....	" 2,964	7,669	4,842	10,480
Porpoise skins.....	" 3	30	5	50
Whale meat, canned.....	cases 9,119	36,476	-	-
Whalebone and meal.....	ton 485	12,625	292	7,592
Whale fertilizer.....	" 910	36,400	926	41,715
Cod liver oil, crude.....	gal. 111,643	36,513	181,451	60,229
Seal oil.....	" 7,764	3,313	12,493	4,154
Porpoise oil.....	" 87	27	160	129
Whale oil.....	" 706,614	247,320	645,907	310,507
Fish oil.....	" 211,245	78,583	257,477	95,591
Fish glue.....	" 266	135	-	-
Fish meal.....	ton 523	31,087	1,508	83,892
Fish fertilizer.....	" 590	17,420	227	10,934
Fish skins and bones.....	cwt. 7,746	11,274	6,148	8,069
Fish offal.....	ton 890	1,464	165	976
Total.....	-	37,401,604	-	38,645,213

**6.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed during the calendar years
1923 and 1924.**

Kinds of Fish.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Alewives, fresh.....	cwt. 176	440	332	830
" salted.....	brl. 233	1,748	112	839
Bass.....	cwt. 131	1,583	250	2,973
Carp.....	" 11,333	39,666	14,561	64,830
Caplin.....	" -	-	150	450
Catfish.....	" 4,943	52,344	6,437	69,529
Eels.....	" 13,753	91,067	13,292	103,328
Goldeyes, fresh.....	" 1,404	5,858	4,587	18,173
" smoked.....	" 2,363	38,143	1,005	18,090
Herring fresh.....	" 112,025	498,157	125,346	626,176
" salted.....	brl. 299	1,347	-	-

6.—Quantities and Values of Inland Fish Marketed during the calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$
Maskinonge..... cwt.	52	700	37	745
Mixed fish..... "	52,288	186,603	39,091	175,273
Mullet..... "	8,749	23,932	13,664	32,050
Perch..... "	29,304	171,536	28,060	172,487
Pickereel, doré..... "	103,869	909,471	101,610	1,010,015
Pickereel (blue)..... "	32,547	179,011	30,601	168,306
Pike..... "	43,674	197,024	53,995	230,261
Salmon..... "	1,416	29,848	1,955	35,662
Sardines..... brl.	—	—	12	91
Shad..... cwt.	792	4,752	2,034	14,362
Smelts..... "	927	3,587	362	7,968
Sturgeon..... "	4,789	152,900	6,859	228,330
" caviar..... lb.	6,460	11,587	9,783	13,436
Trout, fresh..... cwt.	66,695	802,179	75,631	972,022
" salted..... "	299	3,654	—	—
Tullibee, fresh..... "	23,779	127,541	42,256	174,728
" smoked..... "	3	120	45	540
Whitefish, fresh..... "	157,697	1,628,342	167,706	1,747,528
" salted..... "	61	801	—	—
Total.....	—	5,163,941	—	5,889,022

7.—Yield of the Fisheries of Canada, compared as to Quantity and Value, for 1923 and 1924. ("000" omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1924.	Value at prices of 1923.	Actual value, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (—).	Due to higher (+) or lower (—) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (—) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Salmon.....	13,785	16,250	12,535	+ 1,250	— 2,465	+ 3,715
Halibut.....	5,879	6,697	6,596	— 717	— 818	+ 101
Lobsters.....	4,169	4,540	6,365	— 2,196	— 371	+ 1,825
Cod.....	5,443	4,275	4,079	+ 1,364	+ 1,168	— 196
Herring.....	3,147	3,073	2,660	+ 487	+ 74	+ 413
Whitefish.....	1,747	1,732	1,629	+ 118	+ 15	+ 103
Haddock.....	1,013	1,161	1,047	— 34	+ 148	+ 114
Sardines.....	1,245	1,999	1,017	— 228	+ 754	+ 982
Pickereel.....	1,010	869	909	+ 101	+ 141	+ 40
Smelts.....	1,155	1,204	869	+ 286	+ 49	+ 335
Trout.....	990	928	824	+ 166	+ 62	+ 104
Mackerel.....	1,021	940	618	+ 403	+ 81	+ 322
Clams and quahaugs.....	320	296	215	+ 104	+ 24	+ 80
Pike.....	230	243	197	+ 33	+ 13	+ 46
Perch.....	185	174	184	— 1	+ 11	+ 10
Pickereel, blue.....	168	168	179	— 11	—	+ 11
Sturgeon.....	249	232	177	+ 72	+ 17	+ 55
Oysters.....	212	193	153	+ 59	+ 19	+ 40
Hake and cusk.....	317	296	144	+ 173	+ 21	+ 152
Black cod.....	130	148	136	— 6	+ 18	+ 12
Tullibee.....	175	227	127	+ 48	+ 52	+ 100
Eels.....	127	108	100	+ 27	+ 19	+ 8
Pollock.....	103	81	106	— 3	+ 22	+ 25
Other articles of the fisheries.....	1,714	1,834	1,699	+ 15	+ 120	+ 135
Total.....	44,534	47,668	42,565	+ 1,969	— 3,134	+ 5,103
Increase or decrease.....	—	—	—	p.c. 4.6	p.c. 7.3	p.c. 11.9

8.—Number of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, by Provinces, 1923 and 1924.

Classification.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Prairie Prov- inces.	B.C.	Total for Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1923.							
Lobster canneries.....	195	163	177	86	—	—	621
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	10	—	60	70
Clam canneries.....	3	3	5	—	—	4	15
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	2	1	—	—	1	4
Fish oil factories.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Fish-curing establishments.....	1	98	39	26	—	56	220
Total.....	199	266	222	122	—	129	938
1924.							
Lobster canneries.....	145	142	142	73	—	—	502
Salmon canneries.....	—	—	—	5	—	60	65
Clam canneries.....	3	5	5	—	—	4	17
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	—	1	3	—	—	—	4
Fish oil factories.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Fish-curing establishments.....	1	98	45	34	—	62	240
Total.....	149	246	195	112	—	134	836

9.—Materials Used and Value of Products of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1921-1924.

Materials and Products.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Materials used—				
Fish.....	8,524,407	11,625,726	11,453,694	11,480,416
Salt.....	292,526	339,828	323,945	401,820
Containers.....	2,874,809	3,534,638	3,458,947	3,801,699
Other.....	16,736	78,441	94,607	405,397
Total.....	11,708,478	15,578,633	15,331,193	16,089,332
Products—				
Fish marketed for consumption, fresh.....	5,376,393	5,546,447	5,846,102	6,637,871
Fish canned, cured or otherwise prepared.....	13,517,739	20,019,042	19,528,661	20,000,091
Total.....	18,894,132	25,565,489	25,374,763	26,637,962

Capital and Employees.—In 1924, the total capital invested in the fisheries was as follows:—(a) in vessels, beats, nets, weirs, traps, wharves, ice-houses, etc., used in the primary operations of capturing the fish, \$23,552,565, of which \$19,224,313 was invested in the sea fisheries and \$4,328,252 in the inland fisheries; (b) in fish-canning and curing establishments (land, buildings, machinery, supplies on hand, cash and operating accounts) \$20,304,785—grand total \$43,857,350. The number of employees engaged in the primary operations of fishing was 53,914 in 1924, and in canning and curing establishments, 15,536, a total of 69,450. The total salaries and wages bill in canneries and fish-curing establishments was \$4,234,761. Tables 10 and 11, herewith, show the items included in the above totals, with comparative figures for 1923, whilst Table 12 analyzes the salaries, wages and earnings of the employees in canneries, etc.

10.—Number and Capital Value of Fishing Vessels, Boats, Nets, Traps, etc., used in the Fisheries of Canada, 1923 and 1924.

Equipment.	1923.		1924.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
Sea Fisheries—		\$		\$
Steam trawlers.....	11	940,000	9	690,000
Steam fishing vessels.....	14	545,000	11	68,500
Sailing and gasoline vessels.....	1,015	3,997,275	1,068	3,959,059
Boats (sail and row).....	13,946	563,173	14,647	532,788
Boats (gasoline).....	13,646	4,097,280	14,313	4,537,997
Carrying smacks and scows.....	426	375,225	416	331,700
Gill nets, seines, trap and smelt nets, etc.....	98,785	3,819,996	102,458	3,558,246
Weirs.....	430	389,030	489	553,670
Trawls.....	21,327	344,729	17,190	304,400
Hand lines.....	53,325	84,609	63,522	99,557
Crab traps.....	5,667	13,260	5,967	27,799
Scallop gear.....	48	4,360	48	4,360
Oyster plant and equipment.....	1	20,690	1	20,000
Lobster traps.....	1,620,248	1,974,610	1,576,928	1,913,063
Fishing piers and wharves.....	2,437	1,038,575	2,542	1,023,690
Freezers and ice-houses.....	630	473,366	637	554,016
Small fish and smoke houses.....	7,586	933,594	7,504	1,045,468
Total value, Sea Fisheries.....	-	19,614,772	-	19,224,313
Inland Fisheries—				
Steam vessels or tugs.....	122	767,696	123	894,889
Boats (sail and row).....	3,144	157,872	3,430	163,648
Boats (gasoline).....	1,196	615,871	1,302	662,480
Scows.....	2	4,000	2	4,000
Gill nets.....	-	1,111,626	-	1,215,799
Seines.....	172	20,816	551	55,288
Pound nets.....	1,297	648,741	1,355	646,255
Hoop nets.....	944	54,973	1,812	54,107
Dip or roll nets.....	36	475	77	861
Lines.....	1,513	9,136	1,915	11,618
Weirs.....	275	82,460	117	29,250
Eel traps.....	4	80	25	100
Fish wheels.....	2	300	3	450
Spears.....	125	868	126	876
Fishing piers and wharves.....	372	137,682	419	148,580
Freezers and ice-houses.....	783	390,158	878	415,116
Small fish and smoke houses.....	156	27,790	132	24,935
Total value, Inland Fisheries.....	-	4,030,544	-	4,328,252
Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments—				
Lobster canneries.....	621	2,081,260	502	1,735,151
Salmon canneries.....	70	12,763,398	65	8,460,712
Clam canneries.....	15	87,910	17	188,749
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	4	846,163	4	1,633,193
Whale oil and fish oil factories.....	8	1,200,017	8	1,712,623
Fish-curing establishments.....	220	7,048,801	240	6,574,357
Total of Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.....	938	24,027,549	836	20,304,785
Grand Total Capital Invested in Fisheries.....	-	47,672,865	-	43,857,350

11.—Number of Persons Employed in the Fisheries of Canada, 1923 and 1924.

Employed in	Sea Fisheries.		Inland Fisheries.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Steam trawlers.....	193	179	—	—
Vessels.....	5,797	5,744	704	740
Boats.....	37,329	37,036	6,404	6,543
Carrying smacks.....	745	743	4	4
Fishing, not in boats.....	—	—	2,341	2,925
Total.....	44,064	43,702	9,453	10,212

Employed in	Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments.					
	1923.			1924.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lobster canneries.....	3,506	4,139	7,645	3,004	3,598	6,602
Salmon canneries.....	2,972	1,819	4,791	3,596	1,843	5,439
Clam canneries.....	56	95	151	90	145	235
Sardine and other fish canneries.....	252	137	389	226	198	424
Whale oil and fish oil factories.....	303	1	304	219	4	223
Fish-curing establishments.....	1,929	238	2,167	2,400	213	2,613
Total.....	9,018	6,429	15,447	9,535	6,001	15,536
Grand Total in all Fisheries.....	62,535	6,429	68,964	63,449	6,001	69,450

12.—Employees and Salaries and Wages in Fish-Canning and Curing Establishments, 1920-1924.

Years.	On Salaries.		On Wages.		Contract and Piece-Workers.		Total.	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1920.....	651	759,176	13,137	3,180,701	4,711	916,413	18,499	4,856,290
1921.....	487	551,330	10,534	2,023,040	3,083	399,016	14,104	2,973,386
1922.....	614	682,535	11,848	2,358,780	4,115	600,415	16,577	3,641,730
1923.....	585	681,101	11,265	2,443,971	3,597	644,842	15,447	3,769,914
1924.....	574	755,631	10,583	2,588,717	4,379	890,413	15,536	4,234,761

Trade. For reasons already noted, the domestic consumption of fish is relatively small in Canada, and the trade depends largely upon foreign markets. Perhaps 60 p.c. of the annual capture is an average export, of which the United States takes from two-fifths to one-half and Great Britain one-sixth to one-fifth. In the fiscal year 1925, total exports amounted to \$33,967,009, of which \$13,912,139 went to the United States and \$6,709,951 to the United Kingdom. The most important single export is canned salmon (to Great Britain and European markets), followed closely by cod, dry salted (to the West Indies, South America, etc.). For fresh fish, especially whitefish and lobsters, the United States is the chief market. In brief, Canada's export trade in fish falls below that of Great Britain and Norway alone;

including Newfoundland it exceeds both. Canadian imports of fish in 1925 amounted to \$2,980,447. A general review of the import and export trade in fish over the past twenty years is given in Table 13, whilst Table 14 gives the comparative record of exports by countries during the past two years. Table 15 shows the leading items of export for 1923 and 1924. For a complete analysis of imports and exports, see annual report on Fisheries Statistics, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

13.—Value of Exports and Imports of Fish and Fish Products, 1902-1924.

Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.		Years.	Exports, fisheries, domestic.	Imports of fish for home consumption.	
		Dutiable.	Free.			Dutiable.	Free.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1902.....	14,143,294	591,064	451,835	1914.....	20,623,560	1,469,305	635,231
1903.....	11,800,184	629,545	633,680	1915.....	19,687,068	1,080,225	568,880
1904.....	10,759,029	704,577	685,936	1916.....	22,377,977	804,398	537,342
1905.....	11,114,318	713,264	630,660	1917.....	24,889,253	1,259,799	818,613
1906.....	16,025,840	756,410	1,152,253	1918.....	32,602,151	966,643	1,397,127
1907.....	10,362,142	699,218	862,880	1919.....	37,137,072	1,054,848	2,079,530
1908.....	13,867,367	795,612	1,026,996	1920.....	42,285,035	2,605,379	1,334,718
1909.....	13,319,664	746,315	814,770	1921.....	33,581,383	2,416,152	1,809,960
1910.....	15,663,162	909,036	715,703	1922.....	29,521,894	2,172,850	970,028
1911.....	15,675,544	1,123,581	669,033	1923.....	27,792,481	2,066,300	855,489
1912.....	16,704,678	1,203,045	984,458	1924.....	30,866,918	1,878,336	615,077
1913.....	16,336,721	1,519,571	910,923				

¹ Nine months.

14.—Exports of the Fisheries, the produce of Canada, by principal Countries, in the fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

Exports to—	1923.	1924.	Exports to—	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
British Empire.			Foreign Countries.		
United Kingdom.....	3,746,871	5,745,677	United States.....	13,218,462	13,549,049
Australia.....	494,473	859,916	Belgium.....	425,519	494,512
British W. Indies.....	1,277,429	1,057,581	Brazil.....	672,559	263,555
British Guiana.....	185,641	187,772	China.....	306,386	641,736
New Zealand.....	301,178	272,764	Costa Rica.....	36,040	44,105
Newfoundland.....	47,821	20,851	Cuba.....	832,767	843,947
Hong Kong.....	261,533	640,062	Denmark.....	146,421	95,426
Bermuda.....	37,241	34,218	France.....	2,523,729	1,945,945
South Africa.....	41,582	158,751	Italy.....	691,345	964,351
Straits Settlements.....	46,810	71,648	Japan.....	868,836	1,134,563
Fiji.....	59,144	66,067	Netherlands.....	47,944	66,816
Total British Empire...	6,548,336¹	9,198,923¹	Dutch East Indies.....	7,442	10,795
			Dutch Guiana.....	78,622	48,931
			Norway.....	66,520	52,896
			Sweden.....	221,491	276,631
			Panama.....	72,098	54,477
			Porto Rico.....	936,271	642,026
			Total Foreign Countries	21,244,145¹	21,667,995¹
			Grand Total of Exports.	27,792,481	30,866,918

¹ Includes other countries.

15.—Exports of the Fisheries, compared as to Quantity and Value, for the fiscal years
1923 and 1924. ("000" omitted).

Kinds of Fish.	Actual value, 1924.	Value at prices of 1923.	Actual value, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alewives.....	39	55	65	- 26	- 16	- 10
Bait fish.....	51	42	41	+ 10	+ 9	+ 1
Codfish, boneless, canned or preserved..	181	175	150	+ 31	+ 6	+ 25
Codfish, dried.....	3,777	4,226	4,677	- 900	- 449	- 451
Codfish, fresh and frozen.....	34	30	34	-	+ 4	- 4
Codfish, green salted (pickled).....	285	255	530	- 245	+ 30	- 275
Clams, fresh and canned.....	124	176	102	+ 22	- 52	+ 74
Eels.....	95	95	66	+ 29	-	+ 29
Haddock, dried.....	175	170	193	- 18	+ 5	- 23
Haddock, fresh or frozen.....	5	3	9	- 4	+ 2	- 6
Haddock, smoked.....	132	127	122	+ 10	+ 5	+ 5
Halibut, fresh and frozen.....	520	447	754	- 234	+ 73	- 307
Herring, lake, fresh and frozen.....	438	474	320	+ 118	- 36	+ 154
Herring, sea, canned.....	160	129	144	+ 16	+ 31	- 15
Herring, sea, dry-salted.....	1,935	1,750	1,032	+ 903	+ 185	+ 718
Herring, sea, fresh and frozen.....	288	133	164	+ 124	+ 155	- 31
Herring, sea, pickled.....	202	211	258	- 56	- 9	- 47
Herring, sea, smoked.....	224	182	253	- 29	+ 42	- 71
Lobsters, canned.....	4,468	4,137	4,808	- 340	+ 331	- 671
Lobsters, fresh.....	1,321	1,246	1,042	+ 279	+ 75	+ 204
Mackerel, fresh and frozen.....	433	497	858	- 425	- 64	- 361
Mackerel, pickled.....	298	413	530	- 232	- 115	- 117
Pilchards, canned.....	87	88	84	+ 3	- 1	+ 4
Pollock, hake and cusk, fresh and frozen.	9	19	14	- 5	- 10	+ 5
Pollock, hake and cusk, dried.....	374	412	412	- 38	- 38	-
Pollock, hake and cusk, green salted....	8	6	45	- 37	+ 2	- 39
Salmon, canned.....	7,721	7,539	4,489	+3,232	+ 182	+ 3,050
Salmon, dry-salted (chum).....	424	373	377	+ 47	+ 51	- 4
Salmon, fresh and frozen.....	1,060	948	934	+ 126	+ 112	+ 14
Salmon, pickled.....	285	343	399	- 114	- 58	- 56
Salmon or lake trout.....	338	336	304	+ 34	+ 2	+ 32
Sea fish, other, fresh.....	58	30	34	+ 24	+ 28	- 4
Smelts.....	1,209	1,197	803	+ 406	+ 12	+ 394
Swordfish.....	150	108	98	+ 52	+ 42	+ 10
Tullibee.....	132	125	119	+ 13	+ 7	+ 6
Whitefish.....	1,147	1,136	1,111	+ 36	+ 11	+ 25
Fish, other, fresh and frozen.....	2,115	1,927	1,979	+ 136	+ 188	- 52
Oil, fish, cod.....	57	49	103	- 46	+ 8	- 54
Oil, fish, other.....	42	42	24	+ 18	-	+ 18
Oil, seal.....	5	3	4	+ 1	+ 2	- 1
Oil, whale.....	215	193	103	+ 112	+ 22	+ 90
Other articles of the fisheries.....	246	239	204	+ 42	+ 7	+ 35
Total.....	30,867	30,086	27,792	+3,075	+ 781	+ 2,294
Increase or decrease.....	-	-	-	p.c. + 11.1	p.c. + 2.8	p.c. + 8.3

VI.—MINES AND MINERALS.¹

The appended description of the mines and minerals industry in Canada is divided into five parts:—(1) a summary of general production, (2) industrial organization of the mining industry, (3) metallic minerals, (4) non-metallic minerals and (5) clay products and structural materials.

1.—General Production.

Notwithstanding the rapid development of mineral production in Canada during recent years—the value of the annual output has increased from \$10,221,000 in 1886 to \$209,583,000 in 1924—the possibilities in the future are of even greater interest². The natural difficulties of travel in the northland have hindered the progress even of reconnaissance work, and a large part of Canada is still unexplored. Nevertheless, sufficient has been done to make known the main geological features, to indicate roughly the territories that will be found to be mineral-bearing, and to predict the character of the mineral resources in the different geological provinces. In fact, Canada today offers to the prospector the largest and most promising extent of mineral-bearing territory that anywhere remains unprospected.

The preliminary estimate of mineral production for 1925 is \$228,440,000, including \$125,410,000 for metals, \$70,030,000 for non-metallic minerals, and \$33,000,000 for structural materials and clay products. This is the largest value of output on record.

The opinion is often advanced that Canada is likely to become one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world, and considerable ground for this assumption is found in the fact that the Dominion contains 16 p.c. of the world's known coal resources, has greater asbestos, nickel and cobalt deposits than any other country, and ranks third in the production of gold, while the diversity of mineral endowment is indicated by the fact that the three main divisions, metallic, non-metallic and structural and clay products, include some 60 principal items, 20 of which had each, in 1924, a production valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

Figures of total production fail to convey a correct impression of the magnitude of the industry, on account of the diversity of the product and of the units involved, while the varying prices attendant upon fluctuating market conditions vitiate comparisons on the value basis. As commodity prices reached a peak in 1920 and have since fallen, production computed in terms of value is not a fair basis for comparison. A weighted index showing the volume of production would undoubtedly mark 1924 as a banner year in Canada's metallic mineral industry, metal-mining having an output not previously equalled except in 1918 and 1920.

1.—General Statistics of Mineral Production.

In Table 1 will be found the total value of the minerals produced in Canada for each year since 1886, while Table 2 gives the details of the mineral production of 1923 and 1924, with the percentages of increase or decrease in the latter year.

¹ See also article "Geological Formation of Canada," pp. 16-30 of this edition of the Year Book. This article is condensed in part from previous articles contributed by Messrs. R. W. Brock, M.A., LL.D., F.G.S., formerly Director of the Geological Survey, and Wyatt Malcolm, M.A., Compiler of Geological Information, Department of Mines.

² Mineral production in the first half of 1925 was \$90,347,698, as compared with \$84,307,385 in the same period of 1924. The increase in the production of metals from \$47,496,946 to \$59,148,465 more than offset the decline in non-metallic production from \$36,810,439 to \$31,199,233. This decline was due to a decrease in the value of coal mined from \$27,135,623 to \$21,445,597, consequent upon the coal strike in Nova Scotia.

An interesting comparison of the mineral production of the two years, as to quantities and values, is furnished in Table 3, which shows that the decline of 2.10 p.c. in the value of product in the latter year, as compared with the former, occurred owing to a decline of 4.33 p.c. in average prices. Had all prices been the same in 1924 as in 1923, the increase in value due to increased quantities would have been 2.23 p.c.

1.—Value of Mineral Production in Canada, calendar years 1886-1925.

Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.	Calendar Years.	Total value.	Value per capita.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1886.....	10,221,255	2.23	1899.....	49,234,005	9.27	1912.....	135,048,296	18.32
1887.....	10,321,331	2.23	1900.....	64,420,877	12.04	1913.....	145,634,812	19.35
1888.....	12,518,894	2.67	1901.....	65,797,911	12.16	1914.....	128,863,075	16.75
1889.....	14,013,113	2.96	1902.....	63,231,836	11.36	1915.....	137,109,171	17.44
1890.....	16,763,353	3.50	1903.....	61,740,513	10.83	1916.....	177,201,534	22.05
1891.....	18,976,616	3.92	1904.....	60,082,771	10.27	1917.....	189,646,821	23.13
1892.....	16,623,415	3.39	1905.....	69,078,999	11.49	1918.....	211,301,897	25.36
1893.....	20,035,082	4.04	1906.....	79,286,697	12.81	1919.....	176,686,390	20.84
1894.....	19,931,158	3.98	1907.....	86,865,202	13.75	1920.....	227,859,665	26.40
1895.....	20,505,917	4.05	1908.....	85,557,101	13.16	1921.....	171,923,342	19.56
1896.....	22,474,256	4.38	1909.....	91,831,441	13.70	1922.....	184,297,242	20.61
1897.....	28,485,023	5.49	1910.....	106,823,623	15.44	1923.....	214,079,331	23.57
1898.....	38,412,431	7.32	1911.....	103,220,994	14.32	1924.....	209,583,406	22.72
						1925.....	228,440,000 ¹	24.40 ¹

¹ Subject to revision.

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Products.	1923.		1924.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC.		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
Arsenic (As ₂ O ₃)..... lb.	6,421,587	626,815	4,621,567	348,293	- 28.1	- 44.5
Bismuth..... "	-	-	12,863	27,913	-	-
Chromite..... tons	3,558	52,650	-	-	-	-
Cobalt..... lb.	888,061	2,530,974	948,704	1,682,395	+ 6.8	- 33.6
Copper..... "	86,881,537	12,529,186	104,457,447	13,604,538	+ 20.2	+ 8.5
Gold..... fine oz.	1,233,341	25,495,421	1,525,382	31,532,443	+ 23.6	+ 23.6
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... tons	20,739	432,298	3,710	92,750	- 78.8	- 78.6
Iron ore sold for export..... "	5,670	20,279	1,408	3,771	- 75.2	- 81.5
Lead..... lb.	111,234,466	7,985,522	175,485,499	14,221,345	+ 57.7	+ 78.0
Manganese ore..... tons	200	1,400	584	4,088	+ 192.0	+ 192.0
Molybdenite..... lb.	-	-	18,739	9,370	-	-
Nickel..... "	62,453,843	18,332,077	69,536,350	19,470,178	+ 11.3	+ 6.2
Palladium..... fine oz.	1,732	138,560	8,923	811,993	+ 415.1	+ 486.0
Platinum..... "	1,217	141,826	9,186	1,091,427	+ 654.8	+ 669.5
Rhodium, iridium, osmium..... "	304	45,000	593	51,120	+ 95.0	+ 13.6
Silver..... "	18,601,744	12,067,509	19,736,323	13,180,113	+ 6.0	+ 9.2
Zinc..... lb.	60,416,240	3,991,701	98,909,077	6,274,791	+ 63.7	+ 57.1
Total.....	-	81,391,218	-	102,406,528	-	+ 21.3
NON-METALLIC.						
Actinolite..... tons	53	583	90	1,225	+ 69.8	+ 110.1
Asbestos..... "	231,482	7,522,506	225,744	6,710,830	- 2.5	- 10.7
Barytes..... "	409	8,548	151	3,208	- 63.0	- 61.3
Bituminous sands..... "	-	-	531	2,127	-	-
Coal..... "	16,990,571	72,058,986	13,638,197	53,593,988	- 21.3	- 25.7
Feldspar..... "	29,225	237,601	44,804	358,540	+ 53.3	+ 50.9
Fluorspar..... "	139	1,732	76	1,343	- 45.3	- 22.5
Garnets..... "	1,250	100,000	360	7,200	- 71.2	- 92.8
Graphite..... "	1,113	67,873	1,334	76,117	+ 19.8	+ 12.1

2.—Mineral Production of Canada, calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Products.	1923.		1924.		Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
NON-METALLIC—concluded.		\$		\$	p.c.	p.c.
Grindstones..... tons	2,014	80,083	2,691	130,824	+ 33.6	+ 63.3
Gypsum..... "	578,301	2,243,100	646,016	2,208,108	+ 11.7	— 1.5
Magnesite..... "	4,801	134,382	3,873	101,356	— 19.3	— 24.5
Magnesium sulphate..... "	121	6,580	—	—	—	—
Mica..... "	3,525	326,974	4,091	357,272	+ 16.1	+ 9.2
Mineral water..... gals.	232,451	16,455	209,353	15,421	— 9.9	— 6.2
Natro-alunite..... tons	15	750	—	—	—	—
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	15,960,583	5,884,618	14,881,336	5,708,636	— 6.7	— 2.9
Iron oxides..... tons	10,424	129,636	7,266	91,160	— 30.2	— 29.6
Petroleum, crude..... brls.	170,169	522,018	180,773	467,400	+ 5.5	+ 10.4
Phosphate..... tons	30	600	—	—	—	—
Pyrites..... "	28,591	113,020	23,552	95,620	— 17.6	— 15.3
Quartz..... "	264,076	599,250	150,896	323,156	— 42.8	— 46.0
Salt..... "	202,397	1,713,516	207,979	1,374,780	+ 2.7	+ 19.7
Sodium carbonate..... "	265	3,975	510	5,173	+ 92.4	+ 30.1
Sodium sulphate..... "	733	10,189	1,083	6,004	+ 47.7	+ 41.0
Talc and soapstone..... "	10,366	150,507	11,332	154,480	+ 9.4	+ 2.6
Tripolite..... "	130	3,250	33	838	— 74.6	— 74.2
Volcanic ash..... "	—	—	245	1,103	—	—
Total.....	—	91,936,732	—	71,796,009	—	— 21.9
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS.						
Cement..... brls.	7,543,589	15,064,661	7,498,624	13,398,411	— 0.5	— 11.0
Clay Products—						
Brick—						
Soft mud process—						
Face..... M			10,831	185,248		
Common... M			50,079	746,044		
Stiff mud process (wire cut)—						
Face..... M			80,565	1,842,224		
Common... M	388,647	6,701,317	124,556	1,880,631	— 18.3	— 14.5
Dry press—						
Face..... M			35,203	761,572		
Common... M			12,794	168,043		
Sewer brick..... M			2,690	40,775		
Fancy or ornamental... M			755	98,460		
Firebrick from domestic clay..... M	6,122	295,037	4,327	209,256	— 29.3	— 29.0
Fire clay..... tons	2,685	24,158	3,645	26,258	+ 35.7	+ 8.6
Fire clay blocks and shapes..... "	—	81,345	—	51,273	—	— 36.9
Kaolin..... "	163	2,369	—	—	—	—
Structural tile—						
Hollow blocks (including fireproofing and load-bearing tile)..... "	—	—	96,818	926,777		
Roofing tile..... No.	—	1,209,605	7,377	917	—	— 20.3
Floor tile (quarries)... sq. ft.	—	—	444,601	35,608	—	—
Drain tile..... M	10,599	323,314	15,137	409,369	+ 42.8	+ 26.6
Sewer pipe (including copings, flue linings, etc.)... tons	70,252	1,616,324	76,355	1,594,280	+ 8.6	— 1.3
Pottery, glazed or unglazed..... "	—	229,547	—	238,342	—	+ 3.8
Lime..... bush.	10,035,319	3,266,608	9,137,009	3,178,541	— 8.9	— 2.6
Sand and gravel..... tons	12,752,515	3,016,518	11,603,500	3,181,083	— 9.0	+ 5.4
Slate..... "	1,836	17,289	—	—	—	—
Stone..... "	4,111,334	5,903,289	4,767,899	6,407,757	+ 15.9	+ 8.5
Total.....	—	37,751,331	—	35,380,569	—	— 6.2
Grand Total.....	—	214,079,331	—	209,583,406	—	— 2.1

3.—Mineral Production of Canada compared as to Quantity and Value, calendar years 1923 and 1924. ("000" omitted).

Products.	Actual value, 1924.	Value at prices of 1923.	Actual value, 1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (-).	Due to higher (+) or lower (-) prices.	Due to larger (+) or smaller (-) quantities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Metallic—						
Arsenic.....	348	451	627	— 279	— 103	— 176
Cobalt.....	1,682	2,704	2,531	— 849	— 1,022	— 173
Copper.....	13,605	15,064	12,529	+ 1,076	+ 1,459	+ 2,535
Gold.....	31,532	31,534	25,495	+ 6,037	— 2	+ 6,039
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore.....	93	77	432	— 339	+ 16	— 355
Iron ore, sold for export.....	4	5	20	— 16	— 1	— 15
Lead.....	14,221	13,598	7,986	+ 6,235	+ 623	+ 5,612
Nickel.....	19,470	20,411	18,332	+ 1,138	— 941	+ 2,079
Palladium.....	812	714	139	+ 673	+ 98	+ 575
Platinum.....	1,091	1,070	142	+ 949	+ 21	+ 928
Rhodium, iridium.....	51	87	45	— 6	— 36	— 42
Silver.....	13,180	12,803	12,068	+ 1,112	+ 377	+ 735
Zinc.....	6,275	6,535	3,992	+ 2,283	+ 260	+ 2,543
Other.....	42	44	53	— 11	— 2	— 9
Total.....	102,406	105,097	84,391	+ 18,015	— 2,691	+ 20,706
Non-Metallic—						
Asbestos.....	6,711	7,337	7,522	— 811	— 626	— 185
Coal.....	53,594	57,826	72,059	— 18,465	— 4,232	— 14,233
Feldspar.....	359	364	238	+ 121	— 5	+ 126
Fluorspar.....	1	1	2	— 1	—	— 1
Graphite.....	76	81	68	+ 8	— 5	+ 13
Grindstones.....	131	107	80	+ 51	+ 24	+ 27
Gypsum.....	2,208	2,500	2,243	— 35	+ 292	+ 257
Magnesite.....	101	108	134	— 33	— 7	— 26
Mica.....	357	379	327	+ 30	— 22	+ 52
Mineral water.....	15	15	16	— 1	—	— 1
Natural gas.....	5,709	5,357	5,885	— 176	+ 352	— 528
Iron oxides.....	91	91	130	— 39	—	— 39
Petroleum.....	467	492	522	— 55	— 25	— 30
Pyrites.....	96	93	113	— 17	+ 3	— 20
Quartz.....	323	341	599	— 276	— 18	— 258
Salt.....	1,375	1,760	1,714	— 339	— 385	+ 46
Talc.....	154	164	150	+ 4	— 10	+ 14
Other.....	28	30	135	— 107	— 2	— 105
Total.....	71,796	77,046	91,937	— 20,141	— 5,250	— 14,891
Structural Materials and Clay Products—						
Cement, Portland.....	13,398	14,997	15,065	— 1,667	— 1,599	— 68
Clay products—						
Brick.....	5,723	5,495	6,701	— 978	+ 228	— 1,206
Fire brick.....	209	209	295	— 86	—	— 86
Fire clay.....	26	33	24	+ 2	— 7	+ 9
Structural tile.....	963	974	1,210	— 247	— 11	— 236
Tile, drain.....	409	462	323	+ 86	— 53	+ 139
Sewer pipe.....	1,594	1,757	1,616	— 22	+ 163	+ 141
Lime.....	3,179	3,015	3,267	— 88	+ 164	— 252
Sand and gravel.....	3,181	2,785	3,017	+ 164	+ 396	— 232
Stone.....	6,408	6,900	5,903	+ 505	— 492	+ 997
Other.....	291	304	330	— 39	— 13	— 26
Total.....	35,381	36,931	37,751	— 2,370	— 1,550	— 820
Grand Total.....	209,583	219,074	214,079	— 4,496	— 9,491	+ 4,995
Increase or decrease, p.c.....	—	—	—	— 2.10	— 4.33	+ 2.23

2.—Provincial Distribution of Mineral Production.

The principal mineral-producing province of Canada in 1924 was Ontario, with an output valued at \$86,398,656. British Columbia came second with a mineral production valued at \$52,298,533. Nova Scotia was third with \$23,820,352, and Alberta ranked fourth with \$22,344,940. Quebec was fifth with \$19,136,504 and New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Yukon Territory followed in the order named, with productions of between \$950,000 and \$2,000,000 each.

4.—Mineral Production of Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1899-1924.

Calendar Years.	Nova Scotia. ¹	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Yukon.	British Columbia.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1899....	6,817,274	420,227	2,585,635	9,819,557		17,108,707			12,482,605
1900....	9,298,479	439,060	3,292,383	11,258,099		23,452,830			16,680,526
1901....	7,770,159	467,985	3,759,984	13,970,010		19,297,940			20,531,833
1902....	10,686,549	607,129	3,743,636	14,619,091		16,127,400			17,448,031
1903....	11,431,914	580,495	3,585,938	14,160,033		14,082,986			17,899,147
1904....	11,212,746	559,913	3,688,482	12,582,843		12,713,613			19,325,174
1905....	11,507,047	559,035	4,405,975	18,833,292		11,387,642			22,386,008
1906....	12,894,303	646,328	5,242,059	25,111,682		10,092,726			25,299,600
1907....	14,532,040	634,467	6,205,553	30,381,638	898,775	533,251	4,657,521	3,335,898	25,656,056
1908....	14,487,108	579,816	6,372,919	30,623,812	584,374	413,212	5,122,505	3,669,290	23,701,035
1909....	12,504,810	657,635	7,086,265	37,374,577	1,193,377	455,246	6,017,447	4,032,678	22,470,006
1910....	11,195,730	581,912	8,270,136	33,538,078	1,500,359	498,122	8,996,210	4,764,471	24,478,572
1911....	15,409,397	612,830	9,301,717	42,796,162	1,791,772	636,706	6,662,673	4,707,432	21,299,305
1912....	18,922,236	771,005	11,658,998	51,985,876	2,463,074	1,165,612	12,073,589	5,933,242	30,076,635
1913....	19,376,183	1,102,613	13,475,531	59,167,749	2,214,496	881,142	15,051,016	6,276,737	28,086,312
1914....	17,584,639	1,014,570	11,836,929	53,034,677	2,413,489	712,313	12,684,234	5,418,185	24,164,039
1915....	18,088,312	903,467	11,619,275	61,071,287	1,318,337	451,933	9,909,347	5,057,708	28,689,425
1916....	20,042,262	1,118,187	14,466,598	50,461,323	1,823,576	590,472	13,297,543	5,491,610	39,969,962
1917....	21,104,542	1,455,021	17,400,077	59,066,600	2,628,261	860,651	16,527,535	4,482,202	36,141,926
1918....	22,317,108	2,144,017	19,605,347	94,694,093	3,120,600	1,019,781	23,109,987	2,355,631	42,935,333
1919....	23,445,215	1,770,915	21,267,947	67,917,998	2,868,378	1,521,964	21,087,582	1,940,931	31,865,427
1920....	34,130,017	2,491,787	28,886,211	81,715,800	4,223,461	1,837,468	33,586,456	1,576,726	39,411,728
1921....	28,912,111	1,901,595	15,157,094	57,356,651	1,934,117	1,111,220	30,562,229	1,754,955	33,230,460
1922....	25,923,499	2,263,602	17,646,529	65,866,029	2,258,942	1,255,470	27,872,136	1,785,573	39,423,062
1923....	29,648,893	2,462,457	20,308,768	80,825,851	1,768,037	1,017,583	31,287,536	2,072,823	43,757,388
1924....	23,820,352	1,969,260	19,136,504	86,398,656	1,534,249	1,128,100	22,344,940	952,812	52,298,533

¹Includes a small production from Prince Edward Island.

1.—NOVA SCOTIA.

Nova Scotia has from early times been an important mining area, as the natural facilities for exportation of mineral products to foreign markets favoured the mining of coal, iron ore and gypsum. The coal fields, though not so extensive as those of some of the western provinces, are more highly developed, the annual production being a little more than one-third of the total Canadian output. The product is an excellent grade of bituminous steam and coking coal. A large industrial development has taken place in the iron and steel industry of Sydney and New Glasgow, based on these locally available fuels and on the fluxes and iron ores from Newfoundland.

While gypsum is second in importance among the non-metallies, the development of valuable beds of rock salt represents a recent addition, and there is also a fairly steady production of grindstone abrasives. Varied resources in structural materials are indicated by the abundant occurrence of marbles, granites and sandstones of excellent quality, as well as limestone for building or lime-making. The value of production in 1924, dominated as usual by the activity in coal-mining with a contribution of 93 p.c., attained a total of \$23,820,352, being less than the aggregates in any of the four preceding years.

5.—Mineral Production of Nova Scotia, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Arsenic..... lb.	—	—	45,000	2,250	381,092	15,244
Gold..... fine oz.	1,128 ¹	21,598	680	13,556	1,047	21,643
Manganese..... tons	73	2,044	200	1,400	—	—
Silver..... fine oz.	—	—	—	—	44	29
NON-METALLIC—						
Barytes..... tons	289	9,537	209	4,368	151	3,308
Coal.....	5,569,072	24,629,921	6,597,838	28,170,458	5,557,441	22,280,551
Grindstones.....	102	3,692	256	7,906	338	12,525
Gypsum.....	332,404	580,148	341,705	747,934	441,752	915,845
Salt.....	5,053	54,666	4,480	39,151	4,551	37,469
Tripolite.....	219	5,781	130	3,250	33	838
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	431,618	—	413,974	—	359,288
Lime..... bush.	—	—	42,370	7,199	78 ³	936
Stone..... tons	87,955	119,492	138,682	177,090	67,535	111,824
Sand and gravel.....	—	65,002 ²	—	60,357 ²	—	60,849 ²
Total.....	—	25,923,499	—	29,648,893	—	23,820,352

¹ Includes 86 ounces silver, value \$58, in 1922.² Includes railway ballast from P.E.I., valued at \$10,028 in 1922, \$4,429 in 1923 and \$11,490 in 1924.³ Tons.

2.—NEW BRUNSWICK.

Coal-mining in the Grand Lake district is the chief mining industry of New Brunswick. The production of gypsum is also of importance, and there is a considerable production of cut and polished granite at St. George, from both imported and local stone. Activities in the petroleum industry are confined to the Stony Creek district, Albert Co., where wells are operated by the New Brunswick Gas and Oilfields, Ltd.

6.—Mineral Production of New Brunswick, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Manganese ore..... tons	—	—	—	—	584	4,088
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	287,513	1,107,643	276,617	1,196,772	217,121	932,185
Grindstones.....	903	40,050	1,758	72,177	2,113	99,299
Gypsum.....	82,462	517,668	104,740	564,680	86,738	476,804
Natural gas..... M. cu. ft.	753,898	148,040	640,300	126,068	599,972	113,577
Petroleum..... brl.	7,778	32,732	8,826	35,642	5,561	21,313
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	75,425	—	62,587	—	74,994
Lime..... bush.	560,834	187,895	329,548	143,814	208,180	108,890
Sand and gravel..... tons	448,322	49,509	608,528	94,634	141,897	23,999
Stone.....	12,027	104,730	22,448	166,083	19,229	114,111
Total.....	—	2,263,692	—	2,462,457	—	1,969,260

3.—QUEBEC.

The geological formation of the province of Quebec indicates great latent wealth in minerals, as 90 p.c. of its immense area of 452,000,000 acres is underlain with rocks of pre-Cambrian age, an insignificant portion of which has as yet been

touched by the prospector. The asbestos deposits of the Eastern Townships, which supply most of the world's requirements of this product, are at present the most important of the mineral resources. The production increased from 1921 to 1923, but showed a decline in 1924.

Lead and zinc concentrates with values of gold and silver are shipped intermittently from Notre-Dame-des-Anges, and copper ores and concentrates have also been exported. Recent discoveries of gold in the northwestern part of the province adjacent to the Kirkland Lake district show that the rich gold deposits of Ontario extend across the interprovincial boundary into Northern Quebec and that the province may yet become an important producer of gold. Substantial quantities of bog iron ore were obtained in the vicinity of St. Maurice and Fermont, near Three Rivers, for the forges of French Canada, the first of which was established in 1670. Small quantities of titaniferous ore are now obtained from Baie St. Paul. Aluminium is manufactured in electric furnaces at Shawinigan Falls from imported bauxite ores.

The limestones and igneous rocks of the province supply cement, building and ornamental stone and other materials of construction. Clays are extensively used for the manufacture of brick and sewerpipe.

7.—Mineral Production of Quebec, 1922-1924.¹

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Chromite..... tons	—	—	3,558	52,650	—	—
Copper..... lb.	—	—	—	—	1,893,008	246,546
Gold..... fine oz.	—	—	667	13,788	883	18,253
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	526	1,410	69	186	1,408	3,771
Lead..... lb.	—	—	520,041	37,334	1,058,983	85,820
Molybdenite..... "	—	—	—	—	18,739	9,370
Silver..... fine oz.	—	—	33,006	21,412	83,814	55,972
Zinc..... lb.	—	—	366,240	24,197	2,909,008	184,547
NON-METALLIC—						
Asbestos..... tons	163,706	5,552,723	231,476	7,519,906	225,572	6,618,930
Chromite..... "	767	11,503	2	2	—	—
Feldspar..... "	12,472	127,826	12,026	102,779	16,147	142,118
Graphite..... "	24	1,500	45	2,316	46	3,275
Magnesite..... "	2,849	76,294	4,801	134,382	3,873	101,356
Mica..... "	1,360	97,748	1,545	216,684	1,677	185,020
Mineral water..... gal.	12,161	3,692	5,421	2,408	7,683	2,288
Iron oxides..... tons	7,282	110,488	9,911	123,186	7,146	88,540
Phosphate..... "	131	1,320	30	600	—	—
Pyrites..... "	—	—	—	—	4,032	10,619
Quartz..... "	10,994	53,023	13,376	68,936	17,893	87,267
Talc and soapstone.. "	150	4,950	590	19,993	449	20,273
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	2,660,935	5,907,300	3,173,993	6,347,986	2,758,316	4,796,959
Clay products..... "	—	2,476,370	—	2,437,229	—	2,435,695
Kaolin..... tons	1,197	17,866	163	2,369	—	—
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	2,108,513	634,157	2,198,071	576,731	2,219,359	640,990
Hydrated lime..... tons	5,278	55,642	5,595	57,482	5,848	58,947
Sand and gravel..... "	905,101	156,940	1,055,817	206,175	2,197,145	414,428
Slate..... "	1,899	14,871	1,836	17,289	—	—
Stone..... "	987,355	2,342,316	1,094,816	2,322,745	1,592,089	2,925,520
Total.....	—	17,647,939	—	20,308,763	—	19,136,504

¹ There is also in this province an important production of aluminium from imported ores.
² Included in metallics, 1923.

4.—ONTARIO.

The mineral industry of Ontario is characterized by rapid growth, great variety of products and domination of the world's nickel and cobalt markets. In fact,

Ontario now has the largest output as well as the greatest variety of mineral products of any of the provinces.

As the building of the Canadian Pacific led to the discovery of the vast nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury area in 1883, so did the construction of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway lead to the discovery of the world-famous silver deposits of Cobalt in 1903 and indirectly to the great gold deposits of Porcupine in 1909 and Kirkland lake in 1911. The finding of these gold-bearing areas has made Ontario one of the great centres of the gold production of the world.

The first discovery of silver in the Cobalt district was made in 1903, and the output of silver, commencing in 1904, increased rapidly until 1911, when 31,507,791 oz. were obtained. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins, and especially by improvements in metallurgy, notably the "flotation" process, which turned waste dumps into valuable ore, and enabled low-grade wall rock to be profitably mined. Recently, because of the discovery in South Lorrain, a camp which had been practically abandoned, of high-grade ore quite equal in quality to the best ever mined in Cobalt proper, silver production is again rising. Another outlying camp established at a short distance from Cobalt is Gowganda.

The nickel deposits of the Sudbury district are the most important known source of nickel and supply a very large portion of the world's requirements of that metal. The deposits are so large that, in so far at least as this generation and the succeeding generation are concerned, they may be said to be inexhaustible. Ontario has produced more than 5,000,000 tons of iron ore and concentrates since 1869, the largest production being recorded in 1915, when 394,054 short tons were produced. The annual consumption of iron ore in the province averages normally about 1,000,000 short tons, but the bulk of this comes from the United States. Lead of a high grade is produced at the Kingdon mine, near Galetta.

Practically all the commercial non-metallic minerals, with the exception of coal, are produced in the province. Among them such minerals as corundum, graphite, mica and talc, and the feldspar deposits are of exceptionally high grade.

The production of building materials is influenced by the extent of construction operations, but resources in this division are ample to meet the demand for products such as ornamental marble, limestone, granite, sand and gravel, lime, cement, brick and tile.

8.—Mineral Production of Ontario, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Arsenic, white..... lb.	—	—	5,158,617	582,785	3,745,225	313,281
Bismuth..... "	—	—	—	—	12,863	27,913
Cobalt..... "	569,960	1,852,370	888,061	2,530,274	948,704	1,682,395
Copper..... "	10,943,636	1,464,477	31,656,800	4,565,227	37,113,193	4,833,622
Gold..... fine oz.	1,000,340	20,678,862	971,704	20,086,904	1,241,728	25,668,795
Iron ore, sold for export..... tons	—	—	5,353	18,878	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore!..... "	8,095	178,980	20,739	432,298	3,696	92,400
Lead..... lb.	2,890,397	180,216	4,401,494	315,983	5,055,368	409,687
Nickel..... "	17,597,123	6,158,993	62,453,843	18,332,077	69,536,350	19,470,178
Platinum..... fine oz.	458	44,709	1,210	141,010	9,181	1,090,858
Palladium..... "	724	47,060	1,732	138,560	8,923	811,993
Rhodium, ruthenium, osmium, iridium.. "	391	31,280	304 ²	45,000	593	51,120
Silver..... "	10,811,903	7,300,305	10,540,943	6,838,226	11,272,567	7,527,933

¹The total production of blast-furnace pig-iron in Ontario in 1922 was 293,662 tons, valued at \$6,493,513; in 1923 it was 674,428 tons, valued at \$15,995,496; and in 1924 it was 415,971 tons, valued at \$9,484,139.

² Rhodium and iridium.

8.—Mineral Production of Ontario, 1922-1924—concluded.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
NON-METALLIC—						
Actinolite..... tons	50	\$ 575	53	\$ 583	90	\$ 1,225
Arsenious oxide..... "	2,058	299,940	1	1	1	1
Asbestos..... "	—	—	6	2,600	172	91,900
Barytes..... "	—	—	200	4,180	—	—
Feldspar..... "	15,255	120,576	17,199	134,822	28,657	216,422
Fluorspar..... "	284	3,905	64	597	76	1,343
Garnets..... "	—	—	1,250	100,000	360	7,200
Graphite..... "	573	29,853	1,068	65,557	1,288	72,842
Gypsum..... "	110,227	621,668	99,958	542,317	88,121	467,097
Mica..... "	1,989	54,515	1,980	110,290	2,414	172,252
Mineral water..... gal.	209,072	10,528	227,030	14,047	201,670	13,133
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	8,060,714	4,076,296	8,128,413	4,066,244	7,150,078	3,798,381
Peat..... tons	3,000	14,500	—	—	—	—
Petroleum..... brl.	164,732	526,316	159,400	478,149	154,368	441,952
Phosphate..... tons	59	476	—	—	—	—
Pyrites..... "	11,233	39,763	25,134	99,716	11,429	44,542
Quartz..... "	81,528	118,054	225,110	483,285	111,645	192,855
Salt..... "	176,741	1,573,657	197,917	1,674,365	203,428	1,337,311
Talc and soapstone.. "	12,854	178,728	9,531	125,124	10,718	130,577
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Cement..... brl.	3,104,386	6,393,566	3,296,428	5,855,589	3,564,499	5,668,671
Clay products..... "	—	6,944,218	—	6,270,615	—	5,089,299
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush.	3,939,954	1,311,563	4,810,421	1,373,823	4,391,050	1,401,545
Hydrated..... tons	36,408	455,980	41,727	519,840	35,989	438,607
Sand and gravel.... "	6,285,123	2,184,174	8,146,433	2,006,958	6,174,284	2,041,959
Stone..... "	2,317,265	2,969,926	2,638,984	2,869,228	2,840,173	2,789,368
Total.....	—	65,866,029	—	80,825,851	—	86,398,656

† Included in metallics in 1923 and 1924.

5.—MANITOBA.

About three-fifths of the total area of the province is underlain with pre-Cambrian rocks. Copper has been mined in the Pas mineral belt, but low prices and lack of adequate smelting and transportation facilities have militated against operation in the last five years. Some gold has also been found in contiguous districts.

The south and southwestern sections of the province constitute the main source of the non-metallic mineral production. A mottled limestone of a handsome variety, quarried at Tyndall, is in wide demand as a building stone; gypsum is mined at Gypsumville, and Portland cement is manufactured at Winnipeg and Babcock.

9.—Mineral Production of Manitoba, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—						
Gold.....fine oz.	156	3,225	31	641	1,180	24,393
Silver..... "	20	14	5	3	140	93
NON-METALLIC—						
Gypsum..... tons	34,072	440,914	31,575	386,554	29,375	248,212
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	200	60	200	60	200	60
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products..... "	—	210,740	—	160,134	—	117,450
Lime..... bush.	525,184	163,799	524,128	161,226	394,229	121,518
Stone..... tons	34,359	106,638	51,304	118,277	54,065	93,876
Cement..... }	—	1,333,552	—	941,142	—	746,750
Sand and gravel..... }	—	—	—	—	—	81,897
Total.....	—	2,258,942	—	1,768,037	—	1,534,249

6.—SASKATCHEWAN.

The province of Saskatchewan is mostly agricultural in character, but the conditions in the southern part are favourable to the production of non-metallic minerals in considerable volume. Lignites are mined in the southern part of the province; brick clays are widely utilized, and to the south of Moose Jaw there are extensive beds of refractory clays that are used in the manufacture of fire brick, stoneware, pottery and sewer pipe. Large areas of unprospected territory in the north are underlain by the same pre-Cambrian rocks that have proved mineral-bearing in other parts of Canada. In this territory lode-gold has been reported near Beaver lake, and iron and other metallic minerals near lake Athabaska.

10.—Mineral Production of Saskatchewan, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	382,437	802,053	438,100	858,448	479,118	886,668
Sodium sulphate.... "	504	11,980	733	10,189	1,083	6,004
Volcanic ash..... "	—	—	—	—	245	1,103
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	134,704	—	119,405	—	137,280
Sand and gravel..... tons	924,944	306,733	438,319	59,541	702,713	97,045
Total.....	—	1,255,470	—	1,047,583	—	1,128,100

7.—ALBERTA.

The coal deposits are of paramount importance among the mineral resources of this province. The coal fields are the most extensive and valuable in Canada. In 1924, the production of the Crowsnest Pass area showed a decline of nearly 690,000 tons from the preceding year, while the Drumbeller field also showed a decline in the production of lignite. Natural gas is found over wide areas and is being put to extensive industrial use. Petroleum is produced commercially in one locality, and showings of oil have been obtained in a number of bore holes in different parts of the province.

11.—Mineral Production of Alberta, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
NON-METALLIC—						
Bituminous sands... tons	—	—	—	—	531	2,127
Coal..... "	5,990,911	24,351,913	6,854,397	28,018,303	5,189,729	18,884,318
Natural gas..... M cu. ft.	5,867,459	1,622,105	7,191,670	1,692,246	7,131,086	1,796,618
Petroleum..... brl.	5,608	52,128	1,943	8,227	844	4,135
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products.....	—	700,063	—	590,565	—	540,477
Lime..... bush.	130,627	71,328	87,753	37,999	90,214	36,279
Stone..... tons	554	7,300	—	—	16,698	19,317
Cement.....	—	1,067,299	—	940,196	—	945,700
Sand and gravel.....	—	—	—	—	—	115,969
Total.....	—	27,872,136	—	31,287,536	—	22,344,940

8.—BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The mountain belt in British Columbia is rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; its streams have yielded much alluvial gold, and on its flanks are enormous beds of coal of excellent quality. Silver-lead and zinc ores have been extensively mined in the east and west Kootenays, while to the south, at Nelson and Rossland, gold and copper are the principal minerals. Farther west, in the area known as the Boundary district, low-grade copper ores, carrying gold and silver values, have been found in very large deposits. On the coast, copper ores are mined at Britannia bay and at Anyox. Recently, remarkably rich gold and silver ores have been mined near Stewart, on the Portland canal, in the northwestern coast district. Coal of excellent quality is produced by the mines of Crowsnest pass, east Kootenay and Vancouver island.

Practically the entire mineral production, exclusive of placer gold, is obtained from that portion of the province near its southern boundary or along the coast, mining development outside of the territory served by transportation facilities being comparatively insignificant. An important smelting industry, producing metallic copper, lead and zinc, has been established at Trail, in the southern interior, and a large copper-smelting plant is in operation at Anyox.

Since 1907, British Columbia has occupied second place among the provinces in regard to the value of mineral production. Previous to that time the province had held first place in value of output. In 1924 the production was valued at \$52,298,533, which was second only to Ontario with a production of \$86,398,656.

12.—Mineral Production of British Columbia, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
METALLIC—		\$		\$		\$
Arsenic..... lb.	—	—	1,217,970	41,780	495,250	19,768
Copper..... " 31,936,182		4,273,700	55,224,737	7,963,959	65,451,246	8,524,370
Gold..... fine oz. 207,370		4,286,718	200,140	4,137,261	245,719	5,079,462
Iron ore sold for export..... tons 1,255		3,528	243	1,215	—	—
Iron, pig, from Canadian ore..... " —		—	—	—	14	350
Lead..... lb. 87,093,266		5,430,265	99,541,818	7,146,107	168,467,628	13,652,617
Platinum..... fine oz. 12		1,154	7	816	5	569
Silver..... " 7,150,937		4,828,384	6,113,327	3,965,899	8,153,003	5,444,657
Zinc..... lb. 56,290,000		3,217,536	60,050,000	3,967,504	96,000,069	6,090,244
NON-METALLIC—						
Arsenic..... tons 518		21,097	1	1	1	1
Coal..... " 2,927,033		14,622,317	2,823,306	13,813,520	2,193,667	10,601,998
Fluorspar..... " 4,219		98,233	75	1,135	—	—
Grindstones, pulpstones..... " —		—	—	—	240	19,000
Gypsum..... " 100		500	323	1,615	30	150
Magnesium sulphate..... " 1,021		24,017	121	6,580	—	—
Natro-alunite..... " 50		2,500	15	750	—	—
Oxides (iron)..... " 3		120	513	6,450	120	2,620
Pyrites..... " 6,908		34,540	3,457	13,304	8,091	40,459
Quartz..... " 17,425		37,521	25,590	47,029	21,358	43,034
Sodium carbonate..... " 202		3,027	265	3,975	610	5,173
Talc..... " 191		4,780	245	6,390	165	3,630
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS—						
Clay products..... " —		447,452	—	426,138	—	460,594
Lime—						
Quicklime..... bush. 433,716		254,320	564,971	338,443	517,577	320,312
Hydrated..... tons 2,909		30,321	4,410	50,051	4,157	50,517
Stone..... " 197,670		324,591	165,100	249,866	178,225	358,741
Cement..... " —		1,477,341	—	1,568,601	—	1,240,331
Sand and gravel..... " —		—	—	—	—	344,937
Total.....	—	39,423,962	—	43,757,388	—	52,298,533

¹ Included in metallics in 1923 and 1924.

9.—YUKON.

The discovery of the Klondike gold fields, situated near Dawson on the Yukon river, first gave the Yukon district prominence as a mining centre. Placer gold is still the principal mineral product, although the output of silver and lead is also of importance. The wide distribution of the ores of gold, copper, silver and lead, characteristic of the Cordilleran region, of which the district forms a part, indicates enormous mining possibilities.

13.—Mineral Production of Yukon, 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
METALLIC—						
Gold..... fine oz.	54,456	1,125,705	60,144	1,243,287	34,825	719,897
Silver..... "	663,493	447,997	1,914,438	1,241,953	226,755	151,429
Lead..... lb.	3,323,508	207,221	6,771,113	486,098	903,520	73,221
NON-METALLIC—						
Coal..... tons	465	4,650	313	1,485	1,121	8,265
Total.....	-	1,785,573	-	2,972,823	-	952,812

2.—Number of Mines, Capital, Labour, Wages, etc., by Principal Groups.

Annual statistical reports on the mineral production of Canada have been published for many years, first by the Geological Survey, later by the Mines Branch of the Department of Mines, and since 1921 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Previous to the year in question the annual statistics of mines had been confined chiefly to a presentation of the quantity and value production of each of the minerals. The recent treatment has been extended to include a general review of the principal mineral industries, such as the copper-gold, silver-lead-zinc and nickel-copper industries, as well as a section on metallurgical works. The additional data include such features as capital employed, numbers of employees, wages and salaries paid and gross and net production. The aim has been to extend the mining statistics beyond a summary of the production of individual minerals by approaching the subject from the standpoint of industrial organization, definitely illustrating the place which mining holds in the scheme of Canadian productive enterprise.

The Mining Industry in 1923.—The scope of mining operations in 1923 responded somewhat to the moderate recovery in business conditions throughout Canada. The number of active operators in 1923 was 2,295, as compared with 1,944 in the preceding year. The number of operating plants and mines also increased from 6,761 in 1922 to 8,150. The operators were requested to report the capital actually invested in the enterprises, including (1) cost of lands, buildings, plant, machinery and tools, (2) cost of materials on hand, supplies, finished products and ore on dump, and (3) cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable. It will be observed that no estimate of undeveloped resources was included. The capital employed in 1923 was \$578,837,012, as compared with \$493,695,000 in 1922. The employment situation was not greatly altered, the increase being from 62,249 in 1922 to 66,952 in the following year. The salaries and wages increased from \$75,027,000 in 1922 to \$91,334,877 in 1923. More favourable conditions obtained in the industry generally, as the value of products increased to \$198,301,049 in 1923, as compared with \$182,668,000 in the preceding year.

A summary of the principal statistics of the mining, metallurgical, structural materials and clay products industries operating in Canada in 1923 is presented in Table 14. The same data are shown by provinces in Table 15.

14.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries operating Plants in Canada, 1923.

Industries.	No. active op-er-a-tors.	No. oper-a-tor-ing plant-or mines.	Capital employed.	No. em-ploy-ees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Miscel-lane-ous ex-penses.	Cost of fuel and electric-ity.	Total ex-pen-di-ture.	Net value of bullion, ore, con-centra-tes or residues shipped from the mines and smelters. ¹
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
METALLIC —									
Auriferous quartz mining and mill-ing.....	65	65	77,574,976	5,524	8,961,434	5,661,661	1,497,197	16,120,292	25,021,837
Silver-cobalt mining and mill-ing.....	18	24	31,334,050	1,408	1,949,738	2,132,114	410,089	4,491,941	6,521,853
Silver-lead-zinc mining and mill-ing.....	87	93	9,203,997	1,352	2,024,752	1,667,932	257,574	3,950,258	6,620,067
Copper-gold-silver mining and mill-ing.....	14	14	19,108,072	1,790	3,004,292	726,613	334,696	4,065,601	4,361,486
Placer mining.....	138	1,467	10,703,650	307	467,807	—	—	467,807	1,616,705 ³
Nickel-copper mining and mill-ing.....	3	4	23,168,812	1,081	1,421,086	1,386,605	181,729	2,989,420	3,562,065
Iron mining and briquetting ⁴	6	6	5,504,796	42	34,687	10,026	2,257	46,970	168,994
Iron blast fur-naces.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	294,966 ⁵
Metallurgical works.....	8	10	64,290,931	4,968	7,930,236	6,472,676	5,221,278	19,624,190	20,414,963 ⁶
Total	339	1,683	210,889,281	16,472	25,791,632	18,657,627	7,991,820	51,756,479	68,612,936
NON-METALLIC—									
Asbestos.....	14	16	42,715,557	3,165	3,607,178	2,524,610	920,826	7,052,614	7,522,506
Coal mining.....	459	507	143,447,448	32,046	46,215,712	19,409,213	4,756,308	70,381,233	72,058,986
Feldspar.....	25	25	948,973	298	193,001	55,542	13,965	262,508	237,601
Grindstones.....	5	5	160,094	62	50,200	19,195	4,892	71,287	80,083
Gypsum.....	15	16	4,249,628	1,225	1,017,556	552,990	190,906	1,761,452	2,243,100
Magnesite.....	3	3	1,887,258	74	107,931	37,832	31,132	176,895	134,382
Mica.....	33	33	223,650	219	112,469	60,216	4,772	177,457	326,974
Natural gas.....	192	2,060	38,722,854	867	1,050,366	1,789,097	2,587	2,842,059	5,884,618
Oxides, iron.....	6	6	209,340	60	49,056	55,318	17,677	122,051	129,636
Petroleum.....	117	2,694	2,934,213	151	118,231	79,019	17,130	214,380	522,018
Quartz.....	11	12	1,044,456	278	284,189	161,881	55,985	502,055	599,250
Salt.....	11	12	2,406,992	368	412,597	404,046	356,794	1,173,437	1,713,516
Talc.....	6	6	679,337	60	59,321	49,239	15,504	124,064	150,507
All other non-metallic.....	28	29	3,475,427	187	150,457	121,213	33,874	305,544	333,555
Total	925	5,421	213,105,227	39,060	53,428,264	25,319,411	6,422,352	85,170,027	91,936,732

¹ Net value here is gross value less freight and treatment charges.

² Does not include capital of Granby Consolidated Co., Anyox.

³ Includes \$420,000, value of placer output for B.C.

⁴ Includes 1 chromite producer in Quebec; 1 manganese producer in N.B.; 1 manganese producer in N.S.

⁵ Value of pig iron made from domestic ore less net value of same.

⁶ Value of shipments from metallurgical works less cost of ores, concentrates, matte, etc., treated, as this latter value was included in the credits to the mines and mills.

14.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries operating Plants in Canada, 1923—concluded.

Industries.	No. active operators.	No. operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	No. employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of fuel and electricity.	Total expenditure.	Net value of bullion, ore, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and smelters.
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
STRUCTURAL MATERIALS AND CLAY PRODUCTS									
Clay products.....	219	221	32,294,371	4,730	5,011,700	1,867,898	2,667,115	9,546,713	10,483,016
Cement.....	6	10	38,284,494	1,842	2,551,784	2,947,242	2,809,414	8,308,440	15,064,661
Lime.....	50	56	6,050,954	1,197	1,191,416	806,916	953,709	2,952,041	3,266,608
Sand and gravel.	598	598	4,487,005	801	692,161	270,554	99,409	1,062,124	3,016,518
Stone.....	158	158	13,725,677	2,850	2,665,520	1,130,639	400,517	4,196,676	5,920,578
Total.....	1,031	1,043	94,842,501	11,420	12,112,581	7,023,249	6,930,164	26,065,994	37,751,381
Summary by Classes—									
Metallic.....	339	1,683	240,889,284	16,472	25,794,032	18,057,627	7,904,820	51,756,479	68,612,936
Non-metallic.....	925	5,424	243,105,227	39,060	53,428,264	25,319,411	6,422,352	85,170,027	91,936,732
Structural materials and clay products.....	1,031	1,043	94,842,501	11,420	12,112,581	7,023,249	6,930,164	26,065,994	37,751,381
Total.....	2,295	8,150	578,837,012	66,952	91,334,877	50,400,287	21,257,336	162,992,500	198,301,049

15.—Summary of Principal Statistics relative to the Mining, Metallurgical, Structural Materials and Clay Products Industries, by Provinces, 1923.

Provinces.	Number of active operators.	Number of operating plants or mines.	Capital employed.	Number of employees.	Salaries and wages paid.	Miscellaneous expenses.	Cost of fuel and electricity.	Total expenditures.
			\$		\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	80	113	63,544,560	15,280	17,613,514	9,994,001	2,927,317	30,534,832
New Brunswick...	44	79	3,300,139	1,334	1,339,229	484,363	154,823	1,978,415
Quebec.....	152	156	79,271,782	7,124	7,446,475	4,523,199	3,031,056	15,000,730
Ontario.....	1,224	5,613	240,899,437	17,978	23,469,827	18,602,250	9,932,155	52,004,232
Manitoba.....	29	30	5,776,757	629	680,183	380,393	328,521	1,389,097
Saskatchewan.....	78	78	4,747,582	738	760,392	222,154	65,274	1,047,820
Alberta.....	391	444	70,843,708	11,295	19,306,818	8,062,592	1,004,017	28,373,427
British Columbia..	153	163	97,357,573	12,105	19,913,678	7,778,272	3,682,428	31,374,378
Yukon.....	144	1,474	13,095,474	469	804,761	353,063	131,745	1,289,569
Canada.....	2,295	8,150	578,837,012	66,952	91,334,877	50,400,287	21,257,336	162,992,500

1.—Metallic Mineral Industries.

The metal-mining and milling section included in 1923 331 active operators working 1,673 mines, while 8 metallurgical companies operated 10 plants. More than 16,400 employees were engaged in the metallic group, receiving salaries and wages amounting to \$25,794,000. The capital employed was \$240,889,284, and the net value of bullion, concentrates or residues shipped from the mines and products made by the smelters was \$68,612,936.

Employment and Number of Operators.—The placer-mining operations carried on throughout the various parts of the Yukon camp were satisfactory to the

operators, resulting in an output of 74,868 crude ounces of recovered gold. The employees numbered 307, receiving \$467,807 in salaries and wages for six to eight months' activity. There were 65 auriferous quartz mines operating, of which 33 produced bullion or shipped ores, while 32 carried on development work only. The provinces in order of importance, with the number of operating mines in each, were:—Ontario, 41; British Columbia, 11; Nova Scotia, 10; and Manitoba, 3. The employees numbered 5,524, of whom 3,164 were working underground.

The copper-gold-silver industry was more productive in 1923, owing to the reappearance of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co. among the operators, this company having devoted the preceding year to the reconstruction of the mill destroyed in 1921. The number of employees in the industry increased from 826 in 1922 to 1,790 in 1923, while the salaries and wages increased from \$1,150,275 to \$3,004,292.

The silver-cobalt mining industry, located mainly about Cobalt, with important outlying fields in South Lorrain, 20 miles to the south, and at Gowganda, 50 miles to the west, produces the major portion of the silver output of Ontario. The tonnage of ore mined and milled during 1923 in the Cobalt district was greater than in the preceding year. The total quantity cyanided, however, fell from 273,597 tons to 164,051 tons; but the recovery by the cyanide process was relatively much greater per ton of material treated, for, in spite of the reduced tonnage, the recovery of silver only decreased from 6,820,686 oz. in 1922 to 6,278,830 oz. in 1923. The list of leading producers of silver included:—Nipissing mines, 3,392,929 oz.; Keeley mine, 1,655,323 oz.; Lorrain Operating Co., 1,300,323 oz.; Coniagas mines, 1,273,710 oz.; O'Brien, 1,025,865 oz.; and Mining Corporation (Cobalt properties), 928,026 oz.

The nickel-copper industry, the mines and smelters of which are situated in the vicinity of Sudbury, enjoyed greater activity during 1923. The content of ores and concentrates shipped was 35,636,000 lbs. of copper in 1923, as compared with 9,177,000 lbs. in 1922, and 72,855,000 lbs. of nickel, as compared with 14,128,000 lbs. in the preceding year. Employees in the mines and mills in 1923 numbered 1,081, receiving \$1,421,086 in salaries and wages, as compared with 440 workers, receiving remuneration of \$582,042, in the preceding year.

The silver-lead-zinc industry showed increases both in number of mines operated and in the metallic content of the ores as determined by settlement assay. The greatest activity was observed in the Kootenay section of British Columbia, where the most important Canadian lead-zinc mines are situated. The Yukon was represented by 6 mines, which shipped 10,472 tons of ore, of a net value at shipping point of \$896,512. Three properties in Quebec province carried on operations, while the industry was represented in Ontario by the mine at Galetta. The employees in 1923 numbered 1,352, with salaries and wages of \$2,024,752, as compared with 994, receiving \$1,370,645, in 1922.

The increase in the capital employed by the metallurgical works was from \$63,160,551 in 1922 to \$64,290,931, the greater part of this being due to increases in materials on hand and in working capital. Employees increased from 3,384 to 4,968, and salaries and wages from \$5,042,787 to \$7,930,236. The estimated cost of ores and concentrates treated in the smelters was \$14,839,085, while the products made by the metallurgical industry were valued at \$35,254,048.

2.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

The non-metallic minerals group consisted of thirteen principal industries. The coal and asbestos mining were of chief interest, while the natural gas, gypsum and

salt-producing industries were also of importance. The group consisted of 925 active concerns, operating 5,424 wells and mines. The employees numbered 39,060, receiving salaries and wages of \$53,428,000. The capital employed was \$243,100,000 and the aggregate value of production was \$91,937,000.

Coal Mining.—There were 507 coal mines operating in Canada during 1923, of which 356 were in Alberta, 61 in Saskatchewan, 56 in Nova Scotia, 17 in New Brunswick, 16 in British Columbia and 1 in the Yukon. The total capital employed was in excess of \$143,000,000, of which \$58,100,000 was invested in Nova Scotia, \$51,600,000 in Alberta and \$28,400,000 in British Columbia. The average number of wage earners employed throughout the year was 30,300. Earnings per man-day were \$5.57, as compared with \$5.18 in the previous year, and the total wages amounted to \$42,322,000 or approximately \$7,000,000 more than the 1922 total of \$35,773,000.

Asbestos.—The asbestos industry was represented by 14 firms operating 16 mines at which there were mills for the grading of the product. The amount of capital employed was \$42,716,000, a decrease of \$1,282,000 from the total reported for the preceding year. Employment was furnished to 3,165 persons, including 144 salaried employees, and salaries and wages amounted to \$3,607,178.

Other Non-metallic Mineral Industries.—Other industries of importance from the standpoint of employment furnished were:—(1) gypsum-mining, with 1,225 employees, (2) natural gas production, with 867 employees and (3) salt-mining, with 368 employees.

3.—Structural Materials and Clay Products.

The average number of employees in the group in 1923 was 11,420, the salary and wage account being \$12,113,000. The average number on the payrolls of the cement industry increased from 1,753 in 1922 to 1,842 in 1923. The chief division of the clay products industry consisted of 216 establishments actively engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile. In the whole industry, the average yearly wage for all workers was \$1,059, there having been a total of 4,730 employees to whom \$5,011,700 was paid in salaries and wages.

3.—Metallic Minerals.

1.—Gold.

Canada has been a gold-producing country for over 60 years. The discovery of gold in paying quantities was an epoch-making event in the history of British Columbia. In the late fifties, placer gold was discovered along the Thompson river, and in 1858 the famous Fraser river rush took place. The extraordinarily rich deposits of Williams and Lightning creeks, in the Cariboo district, were discovered in 1860, and three years later the area had a record production of placer gold valued at \$4,000,000. In the northern part of the province, the Atlin division of the Cassiar district was discovered in 1892.

The discovery of gold in the Yukon river was reported in 1869, and bar-mining on the tributaries of the Yukon was conducted with increasing profit between 1881 and 1886. Ten years later, rich discoveries were made in creeks of the Klondike river, a right-bank tributary joining the Yukon at what is now Dawson City, and one of the greatest rushes in history was made to this locality. The richest streams in the district were Bonanza creek and its principal tributary, the Eldorado.

Gold was discovered in Nova Scotia in 1860. Two years after the discovery, gold valued at nearly \$142,000 was recovered from the quartz veins; a steady, though in recent years declining, output has been reported since that time.

Although gold was first discovered during 1866 in Hastings Co., no permanent gold industry was established in Ontario until recent years. Gold has been found and worked at many points in Ontario from the lake of the Woods in the west to the Hastings district in the east, a distance of roughly 900 miles. The gold production of the province has increased greatly during the last decade, the Porcupine area having been the principal producer since 1912.

Gold production in Canada attained its former maximum in 1900, when the Yukon production reached its highest point and 1,350,057 oz. of fine gold were produced. For the provinces the years in which the greatest yields were obtained were as follows:—Nova Scotia, 1902; Quebec, 1881; Ontario, 1924; Alberta, 1896; and British Columbia, 1913. The quantity and value of gold produced in Canada is given for 1911 and subsequent years in Tables 16 and 17, 1924 establishing a new record of production with 1,525,382 fine oz. The preliminary estimate of gold production for 1925 is 1,730,000 fine oz.

16.—Quantity of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1924.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pp. 268 and 269.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.	Oz. fine.
1911.....	7,781	613	2,062	—	10	238,496	224,197	473,159
1912.....	4,385	642	86,523	—	73	251,815	268,447	611,885
1913.....	2,174	701	219,801	—	—	297,459	282,838	802,973
1914.....	2,904	1,299	268,264	—	48	252,730	247,940	773,178
1915.....	6,636	1,099	406,577	—	195	273,376	230,173	918,056
1916.....	4,562	1,034	492,481	—	82	219,633	212,700	930,492
1917.....	2,210	1,511	423,261	440	—	133,742	177,667	738,831
1918.....	1,176	1,939	411,976	1,926	27	180,163	102,474	699,681
1919.....	850	1,470	505,739	724	24	167,252	90,705	766,764
1920.....	690	955	564,995	781	—	124,808	72,778	765,007
1921.....	439	635	708,213	207	49	150,792	65,994	926,329
1922.....	1,042	—	1,000,340	156	—	207,370	54,456	1,263,364
1923.....	655	667	971,704	31	—	200,140	60,144	1,233,341
1924.....	1,047	883	1,241,728	1,180	—	245,719	34,825	1,525,382

17.—Value of Gold produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1924.

NOTE.—For the years 1862 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 270.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	160,854	12,672	42,625	—	207	4,930,145	4,634,574	9,781,077
1912.....	90,638	13,270	1,788,596	—	1,509	5,254,485	5,549,296	12,648,794
1913.....	44,935	14,491	4,543,690	—	—	6,149,027	5,846,780	16,598,923
1914.....	60,031	26,708	5,545,509	—	992	5,224,393	5,125,374	15,983,007
1915.....	137,180	22,720	8,404,693	—	4,026	5,651,184	4,758,098	18,977,901
1916.....	94,305	21,375	10,180,485	—	1,695	4,540,216	4,396,900	19,234,976
1917.....	45,685	31,235	8,749,581	9,095	—	2,764,693	3,672,703	15,272,992
1918.....	24,310	40,083	8,516,299	139,638	558	3,624,476	2,118,325	14,463,689
1919.....	17,571	30,388	10,454,553	14,966	500	3,457,406	1,875,039	15,850,423
1920.....	14,263	19,742	11,679,483	16,145	—	2,580,010	1,504,455	15,814,098
1921.....	9,075	13,127	14,640,062	4,279	1,013	3,117,147	1,364,217	19,148,920
1922.....	21,510	—	20,678,862	3,225	—	4,286,718	1,125,705	26,116,050
1923.....	13,540	13,788	20,086,904	641	—	4,137,261	1,243,287	25,495,421
1924.....	21,643	18,253	25,668,754	24,393	—	5,079,462	719,897	31,532,402

With the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, when its output was surpassed by that of Nova Scotia, British Columbia was the chief gold producer for a period of 39 years, or up to the year 1897, when its production was less than that of the Yukon. The latter district held first place until 1907, when British Columbia regained the first rank and continued to lead during the next seven years, with the exception of 1912, when the Yukon was again the greatest producer. As a result of the development of the Porcupine and contiguous areas, Ontario passed the other provinces and mining districts in 1914, and still holds the first place, so far as the production of gold is concerned.

Ontario.—Though gold had been mined in various parts of the province, the production of the metal was comparatively small until 1912, when the first permanent camp was established in the Porcupine area. The total recorded production of gold in Ontario for the period 1887-1912 was 210,040 fine oz., of which more than 40 p.c. was obtained in the year 1912. The production rose from 219,801 fine oz. in 1913 to 492,481 fine oz. in 1916, but fell during the next two years, owing to scarcity of labour. The yield rose to 1,000,340 fine oz. in 1922, declining to 971,704 in 1923, but in 1924 a record total of 1,241,728 fine oz. was produced.

Porcupine Area.—The Porcupine district, the most important gold-mining area of Canada, lies about 150 miles northwest of Cobalt, the present productive portion being limited to the township of Tisdale, an area six miles square.

The gold deposits seen to be generically related to the porphyries which have intruded the older Keewatin greenstones and also the Timiskaming sediments. Rocks of these series are widely distributed throughout the Porcupine district and it is in them that the gold-bearing deposits are found. The theory of deposition is that the intrusion of porphyry fissured the older rocks and opened a way for the circulation of the mineral-bearing siliceous solution which filled the fissures. The application of this theory in the search for new ore bodies has been attended with great success.

Ordinarily from 95 to 97 p.c. of the gold in the ores mined at the Porcupine field is extracted chemically by dissolving it in a weak solution of sodium cyanide, the details of the process varying at the different mines. There are five steps in the cyanide process, which are briefly as follows:—(1) reducing the ore to a size where the gold particles are freed from enclosing rock, carried to a point where the ore is ground about as fine as cement, (2) dissolving the gold in sodium cyanide solution, (3) separating the solution containing the dissolved gold from the impoverished ore, (4) precipitation of gold from solution by zinc dust, and (5) refining of the precipitates.

Kirkland Lake.—Of the other gold-producing localities, Kirkland lake, in Timiskaming district, has been the most important. The first gold discovery in the vicinity of Kirkland lake was made in 1911 on a claim now forming part of the Wright-Hargreaves mine. The geological formation is similar, as regards age relationship, to that of the Porcupine district. The rocks are pre-Cambrian, the Keewatin predominating. Unlike the Porcupine, most of the productive veins are found within the porphyry, which is of syenitic variety. Three principal zones of mineralization have been indicated by exploration:—(1) the main or central zone, which runs in a northeasterly direction along the southern expanse of the lake and along which a group of important mines is being developed over a length of

2½ miles and a width of ½ mile; (2) a southerly zone which lies about ¾ mile to the south; and (3) a northerly zone known as the Goodfish Lake gold area.

British Columbia.—The production of gold in British Columbia has varied considerably at different periods. Rapid increases took place between 1858 and 1863, when 189,318 fine oz. were obtained by placer mining. Thereafter a decline occurred until 1893, when a low level of 18,360 fine oz. was reached. Then the introduction of lode mining resulted in a rapidly increasing production until 1902, when previous records were surpassed by an output of more than 288,000 fine oz. With the exception of the maximum output of 297,459 fine oz. in 1913, the record of 1902 has not been equalled, though the 1924 production of 245,719 fine oz. is the largest since 1915. Though the bulk of the gold obtained in the Cordilleran region has been derived from the placer deposits of the central portion of the region, from the Klondike on the north almost to the international boundary on the south, yet a large amount, averaging 178,039 fine oz. between 1913 and 1921, was obtained by lode mining, largely of the copper-gold ores of the Rossland and Yale boundary districts. The metals recovered from the Rossland ores are gold, silver and copper, with gold the most important. The more important copper-gold mines are owned and operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Trail. The copper concentrates of the Britannia mine also contain gold, as does the blister copper made at Anyox. The output of gold in British Columbia has been in part maintained by the successful operation of the Premier silver mine on the Portland canal, while the Nickel Plate property, operated by the Hedley Gold Mining Co., has been a consistent producer of gold bullion as well as arsenical gold concentrates, which are exported to United States for treatment. The IXL mine also exports high-grade gold ore.

World's Production.—A sketch of the development of the gold-mining industry since the discovery of America may take the form of a reference to four successive periods. During the first period, extending from 1493 to 1760, the annual production averaged nearly 337,000 fine oz. The placer mining of Brazil and Colombia swelled the average output of the last 60 years of the period to about 606,000 fine oz. per year.

The production of Russia from placer mining was a considerable factor in the next period, extending from 1761 to 1840, that country retaining first rank among the world's producers until 1837. The annual average production during the period was 565,500 fine oz.

The third period, extending from 1841 to 1890, was notable for the remarkable discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1848 and 1851 respectively. The annual average during the 50 years was 4,937,000 fine oz. For the first decade the average was 1,761,000 fine oz. and for the second 6,448,000, while the last decade shaded off to 5,201,000. The production of the period was contributed chiefly by the United States, Australia and Russia.

In the fourth period, extending from 1891 to the present time, the outstanding features were the entry of South Africa as an important and then as the leading producer, and the phenomenal increase in the output of most of the gold-producing countries through the introduction of the cyanide process. The output was 6,320,000 fine oz. in 1891, and a steady increase was recorded until 1915, when a maximum of 22,737,000 fine oz. was produced. Thereafter the great increase in wages and in the other costs of production of an article of fixed value brought about a steady decline to a minimum production of 15,451,945 fine oz. in 1922, increased to 17,790,597 fine oz. in 1923 and to 18,826,086 in 1924.

In 1924 the world's chief producers were the Union of South Africa, with a production of 9,575,101 fine oz., or 50.9 p.c., the United States, producing 2,446,338 fine oz., or 12.9 p.c., and Canada, producing 1,525,380 fine oz., or about 8.1 p.c.

For detailed statistics of the gold production of the world for 1923 and 1924 see Table 18.

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for calendar years 1923 and 1924.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1923.				Calendar year 1924.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70028 per oz.) ¹	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.74456 per oz.) ¹
	\$		\$		\$		\$	
North America—								
United States.....	2,426,495	50,160,103	73,295,510	51,327,590	2,446,338	50,570,294	65,366,840	48,669,534
Canada.....	1,223,601	25,294,078	17,754,706	12,433,265	1,525,380	31,532,403	19,736,323	14,694,877
Mexico.....	781,663	16,158,408	90,859,083	63,626,728	797,223	16,480,062	91,486,136	68,116,917
Total.....	4,431,759	91,612,589	181,909,599	127,387,653	4,768,941	98,582,759	176,589,299	131,481,328
Central America and West Indies ²	96,750	2,000,000	2,500,000	1,750,700	87,075	1,800,000	2,686,150	2,000,000
South America—								
Argentina ²	3,870	80,000	—	—	3,870	80,000 ³	—	—
Bolivia.....	407	8,413	5,212,826	3,650,438	964	19,928	4,534,781	3,376,417
Brazil.....	144,675	2,990,697	28,613	20,037	144,675	2,990,697	28,613	21,304
Chile.....	64,397	1,331,208	3,337,191	2,337,178	67,725	1,400,000 ⁴	3,357,688	2,500,000 ⁴
Colombia.....	275,738	5,700,000	3,150	2,206	266,063	5,500,000 ⁴	2,900 ⁴	2,159
Ecuador.....	42,456	877,646 ⁴	75,000 ⁴	52,521	38,700	800,000 ⁴	70,000 ⁴	52,119
Guiana—								
British.....	8,170	168,900	—	—	6,337	131,000	—	—
Dutch.....	12,731	263,173	8,500 ⁴	5,952	10,352	213,995	8,700 ⁴	6,478
French.....	44,624	922,460	—	—	63,496	1,312,578	—	—
Peru.....	120,372	2,488,310	13,651,793	13,063,578	120,372	2,488,310	13,651,793 ⁵	13,889,613
Uruguay.....	11	227	—	—	12	248	—	—
Venezuela.....	17,361	358,883	2,700 ⁴	1,891	17,361	358,883	2,700 ⁴	2,010
Total.....	731,812	15,189,917	27,323,073	19,133,801	739,927	15,295,639	26,660,175	19,850,100
Europe—								
Austria.....	739	15,276	14,178	9,929	1,961	40,537	28,678	21,352
Czechoslovakia.....	3,344	69,126	702,285	491,796	3,344	69,126	702,285	522,843
France.....	16,943	350,243	213,025	149,177	19,804	409,385	147,858	110,089
Germany.....	6,430	132,926	3,752,998	2,628,149	6,430	132,920	3,752,998	2,794,332
Great Britain.....	—	—	34,625	24,247	—	—	31,153	23,195
Greece.....	418	8,641	184,123	128,938	386	7,979	160,750	119,688
Italy.....	1,221	25,240	385,800	270,168	17,361	358,884	427,595	318,370
Norway.....	—	—	297,934	208,637	—	—	424,380	315,976
Poland.....	—	—	20,479	14,341	—	—	373,937	278,418
Rumania.....	48,225	996,899	64,300	45,028	42,149	871,297	72,209	53,764
Russia.....	250,673	5,181,870	192,900	135,084	573,877	11,863,088	200,000 ¹	148,912
Spain.....	901	18,692 ³	2,778,210	1,945,525	967	20,000 ⁴	2,879,966	2,144,307
Sweden.....	—	—	578	405	—	—	—	—
Turkey.....	1,446	29,891	8,037	5,628	932	19,266	219,906	163,733
Serb-Croat-Slovene State....	6,140	126,925	24,562	17,200	7,812	161,488	31,250	23,267
Total.....	336,453	6,955,723	8,674,034	6,074,252	675,023	13,953,970	9,452,965	7,038,296

18.—Quantity and Value of the World's Production of Gold and Silver for calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

(From the Annual Report of the Director of the United States Mint.)

Countries.	Calendar year 1923.				Calendar year 1924.			
	Gold.		Silver.		Gold.		Silver.	
	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.70028 per oz.) ¹	Ounces Fine.	Value.	Ounces Fine.	Value (\$0.74456 per oz.) ¹
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Asia—								
British India....	422,307	8,729,858	4,863,066	3,405,507	396,349	8,193,259	5,309,203	3,953,020
China.....	89,500	1,850,129	100,000 ⁴	70,028	107,301	2,218,087	110,000 ⁴	81,902
Chosen (Korea).....	121,433	2,510,243	39,281	27,508	120,000	2,480,620	50,000	37,228
East Indies—								
British.....	29,025	600,000 ⁴	—	—	24,187	500,000 ⁴	—	—
Dutch.....	115,547	2,388,568	1,578,983	1,105,730	124,388	2,571,327	2,083,256	1,551,109
Federated Malay States.....	9,193	190,036	—	—	14,960	309,250	—	—
Indo-China.....	6,205	128,267	—	—	6,205	128,267	—	—
Japan.....	247,276	5,111,647	3,597,351	2,519,153	247,276 ⁵	5,111,647	3,534,943	2,631,977
Philippine Islds..	81,564	1,686,078	37,776	26,454	82,562	1,706,707	40,346	30,040
Sarawak.....	1,007	20,817	—	—	858	17,736	—	—
Taiwan.....	21,958	453,912	23,437	16,412	8,503	175,772	11,008	8,196
Total.....	1,145,015	23,669,555	10,239,894	7,170,792	1,132,588	23,412,672	11,138,756	8,293,472
Oceania—								
Australia—								
New South Wales	18,833	389,313	12,067,954	8,450,947	18,685	386,253	9,256,671	6,892,145
Northern Territory.....	652	13,478	—	—	224	4,630	—	—
Queensland.....	88,726	1,834,129	469,302	328,643	98,841	2,043,224	276,651	205,983
South Australia.....	950	19,638	43	30	787	16,269	—	—
Victoria.....	95,403	1,972,155	6,304	4,414	67,167	1,388,465	4,216	3,139
West Australia.....	504,511	10,429,168	109,005	76,334	485,035	10,026,561	89,146	66,375
Tasmania.....	3,684	76,155	638,602	447,200	4,625	95,607	642,158	478,126
Papua.....	12,089 ⁴	249,902	—	—	12,000 ⁴	248,062	—	—
New Zealand.....	164,408	3,398,614	527,491	369,391	129,900 ⁵	2,685,271	470,472 ⁵	350,296
Total.....	889,256	18,382,552	13,818,701	9,676,959	817,264	16,894,342	10,739,314	7,996,064
Africa—								
Abyssinia.....	20,000 ⁴	413,436	—	—	20,000 ⁴	413,436	—	—
Belgian Congo.....	91,306	1,887,462	8,745	6,124	118,119	2,441,736	—	—
British West Africa (Gold Coast, Ashanti, Nigeria).....	200,565	4,146,047	66 ⁵	46	233,910	4,835,348	—	—
Egypt.....	482	9,964	—	—	934	19,307	—	—
French West Africa (Guinea, Ivory Coast, Sudan, Senegal).....	17,489	361,530	—	—	4,244	87,731	—	—
Madagascar.....	16,686	344,930	—	—	10,802	223,297	—	—
Portuguese East Africa.....	10,513	217,323	—	—	5,321	110,000	—	—
Rhodesia—								
Northern.....	1,591	32,889	6,282	4,399	1,245	25,736	234,805	174,826
Southern.....	647,491	13,384,827	155,210	108,690	627,729	12,976,307	166,472	123,948
Tanganyika.....	1,326	27,411	—	—	7,863	162,543	733	546
Transvaal, Cape Colony and Natal.....	9,149,073	189,128,124	1,373,930	962,136	9,575,101	197,934,904	1,399,626	1,042,105
Total.....	10,156,522	209,953,943	1,544,233	1,081,395	10,605,268	219,230,345	1,801,636	1,341,425
Total for World.	17,790,597	367,764,279	246,009,534	172,275,552	18,826,086	389,169,727	239,068,295	178,000,685

¹ Average price per fine ounce in London. ² Estimate based on United States imports of ore and base bullion. ³ 1923 figures. ⁴ Estimate based on other years' production. ⁵ Amount exported in 1924.

⁶ Production of Nigeria.

2.—Silver.

Although no official statistics of the production of silver had been published prior to 1887, the annual reports of the operating companies showed that from 1869 to 1885 about 4,000,000 oz. of silver, with a probable value of \$4,800,000, were produced in the Port Arthur district in Ontario. From 1887 to 1893 the production ranged in value between \$300,000 and \$400,000, and was derived chiefly from Ontario and Quebec. The next three years saw a rapid increase in production, due to the development of the silver-lead deposits of British Columbia, and in 1896 a production of over \$2,000,000 was recorded. From that year until 1905 the production varied between \$2,000,000 and \$3,500,000, rising rapidly during the next 5 years to \$17,580,455 in 1910, as a result of the discovery of the rich ores of the Cobalt district. Since then there has been a falling-off in quantity, but owing to the higher price of the metal, the value of the annual production increased to a maximum of \$20,693,704 in 1918. In spite of this falling-off in output, Canada still retains its place as the third largest producer of silver in the world, ranking after Mexico and the United States.

The silver production of Canada is chiefly credited to the rich silver-cobalt ores of Northern Ontario, the copper-gold-silver and the silver-lead-zinc ores of British Columbia, and the silver-lead ores of the Yukon Territory. A certain amount also occurs with the gold ores of Northern Ontario and the nickel ores of the Sudbury district.

Ontario.—The production of silver in Ontario in 1924 was 11,272,567 fine oz., valued at \$7,527,933, as against 10,540,943 fine oz., valued at \$6,838,226, in 1923. The total for 1924 included (a) 5,577,875 oz. bullion made in the reduction works of the Cobalt district, or 49.6 p.c. of the total Ontario production, (b) 4,309,595 oz., or 38.2 p.c., recovered by the smelters of Southern Ontario, (c) 282,208 oz., or 2.4 p.c., contained in gold bullion and nuggets sold for exhibition purposes and in products from nickel refineries; the balance of 1,102,889 oz., or 9.8 p.c., was estimated as recoverable from Ontario ores, slags and matte treated in the United States and Europe. The corresponding figures for the year 1923 were (a) 6,278,759 fine oz., or 59.7 p.c., (b) 3,028,458 oz., or 28.7 p.c., (c) 205,610 oz., or 1.9 p.c., and (d) 1,028,116 oz., or 9.7 p.c. As indicated above, practically the whole of the Ontario silver production was derived from the rich silver-bearing ores of the Cobalt district, but small quantities are obtained from the products of the nickel refineries and from gold bullion.

The Cobalt camp was discovered in 1903 when the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway was being built from North Bay to the head of lake Timiskaming. This was at Long lake, subsequently christened "Cobalt Lake," and the surrounding area became known as the Cobalt silver camp.

From 1904 to 1911 the output of silver increased rapidly year by year. In 1911 the province of Ontario reported a production from that camp of 31,507,791 fine oz., the value of which was \$15,953,847. In 1912 the output was nearly as great, being 30,243,859 fine oz., but prices had gone up and the value was greater, namely \$17,408,935. Since that time the production has been declining, but the life of the camp has been prolonged by the finding of "blind" veins and by improvements in the methods of extraction.

The Gowganda camp, which lies about 55 miles north west of Cobalt, has been the source of much high-grade silver ore, mainly from the Miller Lake-O'Brien Mine.

This section has been more or less handicapped by its distance from the railway and lack of facilities for transportation. A good wagon road has now been completed from the railway at Elk Lake, on a branch line of the Timiskaming and Northern Ontario railway. The history of the South Lorrain camp, which lies about 18 miles to the southeast of Cobalt, on the shore of lake Timiskaming, is characteristic. It was worked for some time and then closed up, the conclusion having been reached that the camp was worked out. The Keeley mine turned out later to be extremely rich, producing in 1924 nearly 2,000,000 oz. of silver. Other properties in this district controlled by the Mining Corporation are also proving profitable.

British Columbia.—The chief sources of silver in British Columbia have been the silver-lead-zinc ores of the east and west Kootenay districts, supplemented by the silver contained in the gold-copper ores at Rossland and in the Boundary and Coast districts. During the last two or three years this production has been remarkably increased by shipments of rich ores from the Premier mine, near Stewart, and in 1924 these shipments were reported to have contained 3,015,382 oz. of silver.

Production in 1924 amounted to 8,153,003 fine oz., valued at \$5,444,657, as against 6,113,327 fine oz., valued at \$3,965,899, in 1923. Production in 1924 included (a) silver contained in blister copper, 848,142 oz., or 10.4 p.c.; (b) silver in lead and gold bullion, 4,168,464 oz., or 51.3 p.c.; (c) silver in lead and zinc ores and concentrates exported, 379,254 oz., or 4.6 p.c., and (d) silver in gold, silver and copper ores exported, 2,757,143 oz., or 33.7 p.c. Corresponding figures for 1923 were (a) 1,109,905 oz., or 17.9 p.c.; (b) 2,782,932 oz., or 45.6 p.c.; (c) 13,227 oz., or 0.3 p.c.; (d) 2,207,263 oz., or 36.2 p.c.

Yukon Territory.—The production of silver from the Yukon Territory in 1924 amounted to 226,755 fine oz., derived chiefly from the silver-lead ores exported. This was a marked falling-off from the previous year, when the output amounted to 1,914,438 fine oz., valued at \$1,241,953. Owing to the cold climate, trouble is experienced in the mining of the silver in the Keno Hill district. Ores mined late in one season are hauled down by a tractor and piled on the river banks, there to await the spring break-up, when they can be taken to the customs smelters in the United States. Because of this severe climatic condition, it is now proposed to build a concentrating plant underground in one of these mines, in order to avoid the troubles of operating a concentrator in severe weather.

The quantity of silver obtained from placer gold is decreasing. In 1922 it was 12,233 fine oz., as against 14,831 fine oz. in 1921. In 1923 it increased to 13,476 fine oz., but in 1924 only 7,853 fine oz. were credited to the placer workings.

World Production of Silver.—The world production of silver was estimated at 239,068,295 fine oz. for 1924, an increase of 15.5 p.c. over the pre-war figure of 1913, given as 208,690,446 fine oz. The silver production of Canada in 1924 was 19,736,323 fine oz. For the quantity and value of the world's production in 1923 and 1924, see Table 18 of this section.

Statistics of the quantity and value of silver produced in Canada are given for the years since 1887 in Table 19, while statistics of the quantity and value produced in the various provinces are given for 1911 and subsequent years in Table 20.

**19.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada during the
calendar years 1887-1924.**

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	oz.	\$		oz.	\$		oz.	\$
1887.....	355,083	347,271	1900.....	4,468,225	2,740,362	1913.....	31,845,803	19,040,924
1888.....	437,232	410,998	1901.....	5,539,192	3,265,354	1914.....	28,449,821	15,593,631
1889.....	383,318	358,785	1902.....	4,291,317	2,238,351	1915.....	26,625,960	13,228,842
1890.....	400,687	419,118	1903.....	3,198,581	1,709,642	1916.....	25,459,741	16,717,121
1891.....	414,523	409,549	1904.....	3,577,526	2,047,095	1917.....	22,221,274	18,091,895
1892.....	310,651	272,130	1905.....	6,000,023	3,621,133	1918.....	21,383,979	20,693,704
1893.....	—	330,128	1906.....	8,473,379	5,659,455	1919.....	16,020,657	17,802,474
1894.....	847,697	534,049	1907.....	12,779,799	8,348,659	1920.....	13,330,357	13,450,330
1895.....	1,578,275	1,030,299	1908.....	22,106,233	11,686,239	1921.....	13,543,198	8,485,355
1896.....	3,205,343	2,149,503	1909.....	27,529,473	14,178,504	1922.....	18,626,439	12,576,758
1897.....	5,558,456	3,323,395	1910.....	32,869,264	17,580,504	1923.....	18,601,744	12,067,509
1898.....	4,452,333	2,593,929	1911.....	32,559,044	17,355,272	1924.....	19,736,323	13,180,113
1899.....	3,411,644	2,032,658	1912.....	31,955,560	19,440,165			

**20.—Quantity and Value of Silver Produced in Canada, by Provinces, during the
calendar years 1911-1924.**

NOTE.—For the years 1887 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-1917, p. 271.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Yukon Territory.	
	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$
1911.....	30,540,754	16,279,443	18,435	9,827	1,887,147	1,005,924	112,708	60,078
1912.....	29,214,025	17,772,352	9,465	5,758	2,651,002	1,612,737	81,068	49,318
1913.....	28,411,261	16,987,377	34,573	20,672	3,312,343	1,980,483	87,626	52,393
1914.....	25,139,214	13,779,055	57,737	31,646	3,159,897	1,731,971	92,973	50,959
1915.....	22,748,609	11,302,419	63,450	31,524	3,565,852	1,771,658	248,049	123,241
1916.....	21,608,158	14,188,133	98,610	64,748	3,392,872	2,227,794	360,101	236,446
1917.....	19,301,835	15,714,975	136,194	110,885	2,655,994	2,162,430	119,605	97,379
1918.....	17,198,737	16,643,562	178,675	172,907	3,921,336	3,794,755	71,915	69,594
1919.....	12,117,878	13,465,628	140,926	156,600	3,713,537	4,126,556	27,556	30,621
1920.....	9,907,626	9,996,795	61,003	61,552	3,327,028	3,356,971	19,190	19,363
1921.....	9,761,607	6,116,037	38,084	23,861	3,350,357	2,099,133	393,092	246,288
1922.....	10,811,903	7,300,305	—	—	7,150,937	4,828,384	663,493	447,997
1923.....	10,540,943	6,838,226	33,006	21,412	6,113,327	3,965,899	1,914,438	1,241,953
1924.....	11,272,567	7,527,933	83,814	55,972	8,153,003	5,444,657	226,755	151,429

Years.	Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Manitoba.	
	oz.	\$	oz.	\$	oz.	\$
1917.....	—	—	445	363	7,201	5,863
1918.....	—	—	—	—	13,316	12,886
1919.....	—	—	—	—	20,760	23,069
1920.....	—	—	—	—	15,510	15,649
1921.....	25	16	—	—	33	20
1922.....	86	58	—	—	20	14
1923.....	25	16	—	—	5	3
1924.....	—	—	—	—	140	93

3.—Copper.

The copper-mining industry has developed at a very rapid rate. A production of 3,505,000 lb. in 1886 had doubled 6 years later. In 1913, the output had increased over twenty-one fold, amounting to over 76,977,000 lb. The extraordinary demand for war requirements resulted in a maximum production from 1916 to 1918, when the average output was 115,048,931 lb. The production during the calendar year 1924 was 104,457,447 lb., indicating a satisfactory recovery after the post-war depression.

Ontario.—The Sudbury deposits were first noted in 1856, but did not attract attention until 1883-4, during the period of the construction of the Canadian Pacific railway, when a railway cutting was made through the small hill on which the Murray mine was afterwards located. During the first few years the deposits were exploited for their copper contents alone; not until 1886 was the presence of nickel determined and the true value of the ores made known. The nickel-copper ores of the Sudbury area are the source of nearly all the copper produced in Ontario. The ores contain from 1 to 2.5 p.c. of copper, the recovery averaging a little over 1.5 p.c. The International Nickel Company, Ltd., has a smelting plant at Copper Cliff and a refinery at Port Colborne. The mining properties include the Creighton, the Crean Hill and the No. 2 mine at Copper Cliff. The smelter of the Mond Nickel Co. is at Coniston, and the copper-nickel matte is exported to their refinery at Swansea, Wales.

British Columbia.—The production of copper in the province during 1924 amounted to 65,451,246 lb., the Skeena, Trail Creek and Vancouver (mainland) mining divisions being the chief producers. The Hidden Creek or Anyox mine, south of the Portland canal, owned by the Granby Co., is probably the largest copper mine in the province. The claims are situated on a hill some 920 feet in height. There are two principal ore bodies, one from 100 to 250 feet wide and traced for some 1,500 feet, the other being about 400 feet wide and about 700 feet long. The Anyox plant, situated on Observatory inlet, and blown in during Mar., 1914, is a large pyritic smelter. The Le Roi-Centre Star group, forming part of the property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., is situated on the southern slope of Red mountain at Rossland. In the Vancouver mining division the chief producer is the Britannia mine, situated on the east side of Howe sound on the Pacific coast. The ores occur in a mineralized zone which is at least 4 miles long and which, towards its centre, has a variable width of from 300 to 600 feet.

Manitoba.—Much development has been carried on in the Flin Flon district of Manitoba in the last eight years. The Mining Corporation of Canada, after securing a controlling interest in the Flin Flon group, has carried on extensive development work by sinking and cross-cutting, verifying the results of previous diamond-drilling and proving large tonnages of ore to be in place. A branch extension of the Hudson Bay railway and the construction of smelter works are required for the economic treatment of the copper ores of the district.

World's Production of Copper.—The world's production of copper was estimated at 1,514,017 short tons in 1924, as compared with 1,418,163 tons in the preceding year. Canada had an output of 52,229 tons in 1924, producing about 3.4 p.c. of the world's estimated total.

21.—Quantity and Value of Copper Produced in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1911-1924.

NOTE.—For the years 1886 to 1910, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, p. 272.

Years.	Ontario.		Quebec.		British Columbia.		Total.	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1911.....	17,932,263	2,219,297	2,436,190	301,503	35,279,558	4,366,198	55,648,011	6,886,998
1912.....	22,250,601	3,635,971	3,282,210	536,346	50,526,656	8,256,561	77,832,127	12,718,548
1913.....	25,885,929	3,952,522	3,455,887	527,679	45,791,579	6,991,916	76,976,925	11,753,606
1914.....	28,948,211	3,937,536	4,201,497	571,488	41,219,202	5,606,636	75,735,960	10,301,606
1915.....	39,361,464	6,799,693	4,197,482	725,115	56,692,988	9,793,714	100,785,150	17,410,635
1916.....	44,997,035	12,240,094	5,703,347	1,551,424	63,642,550	17,312,046	117,150,028	31,867,150
1917.....	42,867,774	11,651,461	5,015,560	1,363,229	57,730,959	15,691,275	109,227,332 ¹	29,687,989 ¹
1918.....	47,074,475	11,593,502	5,869,649	1,445,577	62,865,681	15,482,560	118,769,434	29,250,536
1919.....	24,346,623	4,550,627	2,691,695	503,105	44,502,079	8,317,884	75,053,581	14,028,265
1920.....	32,059,993	5,596,392	880,638	153,724	45,319,771	7,911,019	81,600,691	14,224,217
1921.....	12,821,385	1,602,930	352,308	44,045	34,447,127	4,306,580	47,620,820	5,953,555
1922.....	10,943,636	1,464,477	—	—	31,936,182	4,273,700	42,879,818	5,738,177
1923.....	31,656,800	4,565,227	—	—	55,224,737	7,963,959	86,881,537	12,529,186
1924.....	37,113,193	4,833,622	1,893,008	246,546	65,451,246	8,524,370	104,457,447	13,604,538

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN MANITOBA AND YUKON TERRITORY, 1912-1920 (INCLUDED IN TOTAL)².

Years.	Manitoba (included in total).		Yukon Territory (included in total).	
	lb.	\$	lb.	\$
1912.....	—	—	1,772,660	289,670
1913.....	—	—	1,843,530	281,489
1914.....	—	—	1,367,050	185,946
1915.....	—	—	533,216	92,113
1916.....	—	—	2,807,096	763,586
1917.....	1,116,000	303,329	2,460,079	668,650
1918.....	2,339,751	576,234	619,878	152,663
1919.....	3,348,000	625,775	165,184	30,874
1920.....	3,062,577	534,604	277,712	48,475

¹ Includes 36,960 lb., valued at \$10,045, from New Brunswick and Alberta, not given separately.

² No production in Manitoba or the Yukon has been reported since 1920.

22.—Copper Production of Seven Countries and of the World, 1913-1924.¹

(In short tons of 2,000 pounds.)

Years.	United States.	Mexico.	Canada.	Chile.	Peru.	Spain and Portugal.	Japan.	World's production.
1913.....	614,255	58,185	38,460	46,574	30,609	39,683	73,283	1,072,674
1914.....	579,133	40,043	37,498	49,221	29,853	29,652	77,650	1,021,233
1915.....	712,126	34,128	52,016	57,680	38,269	40,895	83,108	1,188,172
1916.....	971,123	60,751	52,880	78,559	47,472	39,021	110,900	1,533,294
1917.....	961,016	52,348	55,790	112,985	49,784	45,084	119,058	1,579,675
1918.....	968,687	83,233	58,068	117,851	48,944	50,596	99,583	1,569,523
1919.....	604,642	66,661	39,789	87,721	43,243	38,581	86,468	1,069,437
1920.....	635,248	49,866	39,121	109,075	36,356	25,353	74,727	1,082,652
1921.....	238,420	13,576	22,632	65,299	36,689	36,596	59,626	600,960
1922.....	511,970	29,842	25,300	142,830	40,133	40,234	59,663	995,045
1923.....	754,000	60,538	40,230	201,042	48,684	57,115	70,316	1,418,163
1924.....	819,000	49,150	51,008 ²	209,855	38,495	60,713	69,378	1,514,017

¹ From the Year Book of the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, New York.

² The final official statement indicated a production of 52,229 tons in Canada during 1924.

4.—Lead.

Lead is obtained in Canada largely from the deposits of British Columbia. From 88,665 lb. in 1891, the production advanced to over 39,000,000 lb. in 1897, an average increase of about 6,500,000 lb. per year. Owing to the low price of silver in 1898 and labour troubles in the Slocan in 1899, the output fell off to 21,900,000 lb. in 1899, but rose to 63,200,000 in 1900. This increase was due to the development of two or three mines in the Fort Steel mining division, although all the lead-producing districts except Ainsworth showed a material increase in production. The output fell to 18,100,000 lb. in 1903, owing to the condition of the market affecting the production of the low-grade silver-lead ores of the East Kootenay district. An Act was passed in Oct., 1903, providing for the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada, and as a direct result of the bounty, the output increased to 56,900,000 lb. in 1905, but fell off gradually to 23,800,000 lb. in 1911. A steady improvement has since been experienced, a record total of 175,485,499 lb. being reached in 1924, while in the first half of 1925 128,398,000 lb. was produced.

British Columbia.—In the East Kootenay district, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company operates many important mines, the principal of which is the Sullivan lead-zinc mine near Kimberley. The ore averages, on large shipments, about 16.5 p.c. lead, 14 p.c. zinc and 7 ounces of silver to the ton. In the West Kootenay district the ores are chiefly argentiferous galena and zinc-blende, occurring as veins in granites and slates. The ores range from 7 p.c. to 75 p.c. of lead, with considerable values of silver.

Ontario.—Lead-mining in Ontario is intimately associated with the successful operations of the Galetta mine and smelter. The deposit on the property occupies a well marked fault fissure cutting across the strike of the pre-Cambrian crystalline limestone, the ore mineral being galena, carrying very little silver, associated with minor quantities of zinc-blende and pyrites.

23.—Quantity and Value of Lead Produced from Canadian Ores, calendar years 1887-1924.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Cents per pound ¹ .
	lb.	\$			lb.	\$	
1887.....	204,800	9,216	5.400	1906.....	54,608,217	3,089,187	5.657
1888.....	674,500	29,812	4.420	1907.....	47,738,703	2,542,086	5.325
1889.....	165,100	6,488	3.930	1908.....	43,195,733	1,814,221	4.200
1890.....	105,000	4,704	4.480	1909.....	45,857,424	1,692,139	3.690
1891.....	88,665	3,857	4.350	1910.....	32,987,508	1,216,249	3.687
1892.....	808,420	33,064	4.090	1911.....	23,784,969	827,717	3.480
1893.....	2,135,023	79,636	3.730	1912.....	35,763,476	1,597,554	4.467
1894.....	5,703,222	187,636	3.290	1913.....	37,662,703	1,754,705	4.659
1895.....	16,461,794	531,716	3.230	1914.....	36,337,765	1,627,568	4.479
1896.....	24,199,977	721,159	2.980	1915.....	46,316,450	2,593,721	5.600
1897.....	39,018,219	1,396,853	3.580	1916.....	41,497,615	3,532,692	8.513
1898.....	31,915,319	1,206,399	3.780	1917.....	32,576,281	3,628,020	11.137
1899.....	21,862,436	977,250	4.470	1918.....	51,398,002	4,754,315	9.250
1900.....	63,169,821	2,760,521	4.370	1919.....	43,827,669	3,053,037	6.966
1901.....	51,900,958	2,249,387	4.334	1920.....	35,953,717	3,214,262	8.940
1902.....	22,956,381	934,095	4.069	1921.....	66,679,592	3,828,742	5.742
1903.....	18,139,283	768,562	4.237	1922.....	93,307,171	5,817,702	6.219
1904.....	37,531,244	1,617,221	4.309	1923.....	111,234,466	7,985,522	7.179
1905.....	56,864,915	2,676,632	4.707	1924.....	175,485,499	14,221,345	8.104

¹ In 1909 and 1910, average prices at Toronto as quoted by *Hardware and Metal*; in previous years, average prices at New York, as quoted by *Engineering and Mining Journal*; from 1911 to date, average price in Montreal. Quotations furnished from 1911 to 1919 by Messrs. Thos. Robertson & Co., Montreal, Que.; 1920 to 1924, by Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Montreal, Que.

World's Production.—The world's production of lead in 1924 was about 1,457,351 short tons. The principal producers were the United States with 40 p.c., Mexico 12 p.c., Australia 9 p.c. and Spain 10 p.c. Canada produced about 6 p.c. of the total.

5.—Nickel.

With the exception of the nickel in the ores shipped from the Cobalt district and from the Alexo mine in the Porcupine area, the Canadian production of nickel is derived entirely from the well known nickel-copper deposits of the Sudbury district, Ontario. From 830,477 lb. in 1889, the production increased continually in trend to 92,500,000 lb. in 1918, constituting a record. After a slump to 19,293,000 lb. and 17,597,000 lb. in 1921 and 1922 respectively, there was an increase to 69,536,000 lb. in 1924.

Sudbury.—The nickel-bearing rocks of the Sudbury district, with a width of about two and one-half miles, form a wide ellipse thirty-six miles long and thirteen miles broad. The ores consist mainly of a mixture of pyrrhotite and chalcopyrite intimately associated with more or less country rock. The nickel occurs in the pyrrhotite as pentlandite and varies somewhat in amount. The ore deposits are of three main types—marginal deposits, offset deposits and vein-like deposits—the marginal having proved the most productive. The Creighton mine, which may be called the greatest nickel mine in the world, is an example of a marginal deposit. The Copper Cliff mine is an example of an offset deposit, while the Vermilion mine is probably the best example of a vein-like deposit, probably formed by hot, circulating waters. The ore mined in the district varies considerably in richness, the average metal content being about 2 to 3 p.c. of nickel, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 p.c. of copper and 45 p.c. of iron. Cobalt, gold, silver, platinum and palladium are nearly always present in very small quantities. The matte produced by the International Nickel Company averages about 54 to 56 p.c. of nickel and about 24 p.c. of copper, while that of the Mond Nickel Company contains about 41 p.c. each of nickel and of copper.

World's Production.—The world's production of nickel, exclusive of electrolytic nickel, was about 34,384 short tons in 1923, of which output 90.8 p.c. was Canadian in origin, while about 8.5 p.c. was derived from the oxidized ores of New Caledonia. The proved deposits of nickel ore in Canada are estimated to contain 2,000,000 tons of nickel, and there are at present large reserves undeveloped.

24.—Quantity and Value of Nickel Produced in Canada during the calendar years 1889-1924.

Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.	Years.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	\$		lb.	\$		lb.	\$
1889.....	830,477	498,286	1901...	9,189,047	4,594,523	1913...	49,676,772	14,903,032
1890.....	1,435,742	933,232	1902...	10,693,410	5,025,903	1914...	45,517,937	13,655,381
1891.....	4,035,347	2,421,208	1903...	12,505,510	5,002,204	1915...	68,308,657	20,492,597
1892.....	2,413,717	1,399,956	1904...	10,547,883	4,219,153	1916...	82,958,564	29,035,498
1893.....	3,982,982	2,071,151	1905...	18,876,315	7,550,526	1917...	82,330,280	33,732,112
1894.....	4,907,430	1,870,958	1906...	21,490,955	8,948,834	1918...	92,507,293	37,002,917
1895.....	3,888,525	1,360,984	1907...	21,189,793	9,535,407	1919...	44,544,883	17,817,953
1896.....	3,397,113	1,188,990	1908...	19,143,111	8,231,538	1920...	61,335,706	24,534,282
1897.....	3,997,647	1,399,176	1909...	26,282,991	9,461,877	1921...	19,293,060	6,752,571
1898.....	5,517,690	1,820,838	1910...	37,271,033	11,181,310	1922...	17,597,123	6,158,993
1899.....	5,744,000	2,067,840	1911...	34,008,744	10,229,623	1923...	62,453,843	18,332,077
1900.....	7,080,227	3,327,707	1912...	44,841,542	13,452,463	1924...	69,536,350	19,470,178

6.—Cobalt.

The major portion of the world's supply of cobalt has for almost two decades been derived from the silver-cobalt-nickel arsenides of the Cobalt district, the silver refineries at Thorold and Deloro in Ontario having practically controlled the world's production in recent years.

The ore bodies at Cobalt, discovered in 1902, carry silver, cobalt, nickel and arsenic. About 82 p.c. of the productive veins occur in the Cobalt series (conglomerate, greywacke, etc.), about 11 p.c. in the Keewatin, the basic igneous rocks underlying the Cobalt series, and the remaining 7 p.c. in the Nipissing diabase.

The Coniagas and Deloro smelters treat ores and residues and dispose of cobalt oxide, metallic oxide and unseparated oxides of nickel and cobalt. The cobalt residues from the cyanide process are for the most part treated in Canada, though some are shipped abroad for treatment. The smelter output of cobalt, computed as the metallic contents of cobalt oxide, nickel oxide and mixed oxides, together with the cobalt in cobalt ores exported from the mines, and including cobalt in speiss residues exported, amounted in 1924 to 948,704 lb., as against 888,061 lb. in 1923.

7.—Zinc.

The zinc-mining industry of Canada has recently made rapid strides, largely on account of the application of the electrolytic method to treating the lead-zinc ores of British Columbia. The metallic recoveries from Canadian ores were about 98,909,000 lb. in 1924, as compared with 5,500,000 lb. in 1913, and constituting a record. From an insignificant position in 1913, the country advanced to the seventh rank among the world's producers in 1924, with an output of about 2.4 p.c. of the world total. The production in the first half of 1925 reached 55,257,000 lb.

British Columbia.—The principal zinc-mining regions are situated in the Kootenay district of British Columbia, where there are large deposits of silver-lead-zinc ore. The chief producing mine is the Sullivan in the Fort Steele division, where the ore worked is a replacement deposit of considerable size. Other active mines are located at Ainsworth and Slocan in the West Kootenay district and at Omineca in the Cariboo district.

Before the war the industry was greatly retarded by unsatisfactory marketing conditions. The majority of the mines were essentially producers of silver and lead, and zinc-blende occurred as an accessory ore. Until local smelting proved successful, practically all the British Columbia ores were treated at seven or more smelters in the United States, but the cost of freight to these, although covered by a combined "freight and treatment rate," was necessarily an important charge against the ore. The high tariff on zinc ores exported to the United States was also a consideration. The smelter at Trail, originally intended, on its erection in 1895, for the treatment of gold- and silver-bearing copper ores, was made ready for the treatment of silver-lead ores at a later date. The electrolytic zinc plant was added for regular commercial operations early in 1916; its capacity is rated at 100 tons per day.

The higher prices paid for silver during the period of the war led the producers of silver-bearing ores to expedite shipments, disregarding the increased quantity of zinc middling. No zinc is recovered in lead blast-furnace smelting, and it is detrimental to operation, causing losses, slow running and high cost. The treatment charges of the Trail smelter were altered in Jan., 1918, with the object of bringing about an increase of the ratio of slag-forming elements to zinc in all ores requiring

it, through the elimination of some of the zinc. No lead ore containing more than 20 p.c. of zinc was accepted, and for lead ores containing 4 p.c. of zinc or over the shipper was penalized according to the amount of the zinc present. A new schedule was announced in April, 1922, providing for payment for zinc in ores on a sliding scale running from 30 to 35 p.c. zinc.

25.—Production of Zinc in Canada, calendar years 1911-1924.

Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.	Years.	Quantity ¹ .	Value.	Average price per pound.
	lb.	\$	cts.		lb.	\$	cts.
1911.....	1,877,479	108,105	5.758	1918.....	35,083,175	2,862,436	8.159
1912.....	4,283,760	297,421	6.943	1919.....	32,194,707	2,362,448	7.338
1913.....	5,640,195	318,558	5.648	1920.....	39,863,912	3,057,961	7.671
1914.....	7,246,063	377,737	5.213	1921.....	53,089,356	2,471,310	4.655
1915.....	9,771,651	1,292,789	13.230	1922.....	56,290,000	3,217,536	5.716
1916.....	23,364,760	2,991,623	12.804	1923.....	60,416,240	3,991,701	6.607
1917.....	29,668,764	2,640,817	8.901	1924.....	98,909,077	6,274,791	6.344

¹ Estimated smelter recoveries, including for years 1916 to 1924 the actual zinc recovered at Trail, B.C.

8.—Iron.¹

The fact that iron ore is widely distributed in Canada has long been known, and extensive deposits have been discovered from time to time. The development of the iron-mining industry, however, has been retarded by the abundant supply of the higher grade ores of Wabana, Newfoundland, and of the Mesabi range of the state of Minnesota.

Nova Scotia.—The Wabana section of Newfoundland, containing the largest single deposit of iron ore in the world, is operated by the British Empire Steel Corporation. The probable reserves in that area have been estimated at 3,635,000,000 tons, and analysis has shown that the Wabana ore consists of an exceptionally high-grade hematite. Ore to the amount of 174,602 tons was shipped in 1924 to the blast-furnaces of the company at Sydney, where the proximity of the adjacent coal field favours the economical production of pig iron and steel. Development work carried on also at Torbrook, in Annapolis Co., indicates that the deposits there are very extensive. The ore is red hematite, containing a good percentage of iron rather high in phosphorus. An important iron ore field is the Arisaig district in Antigonish Co.

New Brunswick.—The most important deposits so far discovered are those in the Austin Brook district of Bathurst Co., where mining experts state that great masses of iron ore have been located.

Quebec.—It is estimated that there are many millions of tons of iron magnetite sands, containing a high percentage of iron, along the north shore of the St. Lawrence at Moisie, Mingan, Natashkwan and other places in Saguenay Co. The sands contain a high percentage of titanium, rendering the briquetted iron sands unfavourable for blast-furnace treatment. There are a number of deposits of bog iron ore in the St. Lawrence valley, remarkably free from sulphur and phosphorus. The bog iron ores were successfully used in charcoal blast-furnaces at Radnor Forges and Drummondville for many years. Iron ore deposits also exist along the Gatineau

¹ A sketch of the iron and steel industry of Canada was given on pp. 452-456 of the 1922-1923 Year Book.

river, in Hull township, within a few miles of the city of Ottawa. The Bristol mine, in Pontiac Co., has been proved to contain large deposits of magnetite, but the ore is high in sulphur and would require roasting.

Ontario.—The iron and steel industry in Ontario is chiefly dependent on imported ores, but several companies have demonstrated what can be done by the beneficiation of low-grade Canadian ores. The Moose Mountain iron range is situated about 35 miles north of Sudbury and over 100,000,000 tons of magnetite have been proved by the owners. The Atikokan district, west of Sabawa lake, contains approximately 15,000,000 tons of magnetite, while the Atikokan mine, to the east of the lake, has shown 10,000,000 tons. The deposits of non-Bessemer ore in the Michipicoten district are extensive, and millions of tons of red hematite were taken from the Helen mine. The Magpie mine produces siderite, which is roasted before being shipped to the blast-furnaces at Sault Ste. Marie owned by the Algoma Steel Co. The "Iron Ore Committee", appointed by the Ontario Government, investigated the situation and presented a report recommending that the Government offer a bounty of 1 cent per unit of iron on each long ton of merchantable iron ore marketed from Ontario mines, the "unit" being each per cent of iron in the ore. By c. 19 of the Ontario Statutes of 1924, a bounty of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per unit of iron was granted for a period of 10 years from a date to be proclaimed, but the necessary proclamation had not been made in November, 1925.

British Columbia.—Owing to the lack of a local iron-smelting industry, the production of iron ore in British Columbia has not reached important dimensions. On the northeast coast of Texada island there are extensive deposits estimated to contain 5,000,000 tons of magnetite. The Glen iron mine on the south side of Kamloops lake, estimated to contain reserves of 8,000,000 tons, has been worked intermittently for several years, the ore being shipped to Tacoma and to the Revelstoke Smelting Works.

26.—Iron Ore Shipments and Production of Pig Iron and of Steel Ingots and Castings, calendar years 1909-1924.

Years.	Ore shipments from Canadian mines.	Production of Pig Iron.						Production of Steel Ingots and Castings.
		Nova Scotia.		Ontario.		Total. ¹		
		Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	Short tons.	\$	
1909 ...	268,043	354,380	3,453,800	407,012	6,002,441	757,162	9,581,864	754,719
1910 ...	259,418	350,287	4,203,444	447,273	6,956,923	800,797	11,245,622	822,284
1911 ...	210,344	390,242	4,682,904	526,635	7,606,939	917,535	12,307,125	882,396
1912 ...	215,883	424,994	6,374,910	589,593	8,176,089	1,014,587	14,550,999	957,681
1913 ...	307,634	480,068	7,201,020	648,899	9,338,992	1,128,967	16,540,012	1,168,993
1914 ...	244,854	227,052	2,951,676	556,112	7,051,180	783,164	10,00,856	828,641
1915 ...	398,112	420,275	5,463,575	493,500	5,910,624	913,775	11,374,199	1,020,896
1916 ...	275,176	470,055	7,050,825	699,202	9,700,073	1,169,257	16,750,898	1,428,749
1917 ...	215,302	472,147	10,387,234	684,642	13,902,867	1,170,480	25,025,960	1,745,734
1918 ...	211,608	415,870	10,451,400	747,650	21,324,857	1,195,551	33,495,171	1,873,708
1919 ...	197,170	285,087	7,141,641	624,993	17,104,151	917,781	24,577,589	1,030,342
1920 ...	129,072	332,493	7,687,614	749,068	22,252,062	1,090,396	30,319,024	1,232,697
1921 ...	59,599	169,504	4,407,104	495,489	12,882,714	665,676	17,307,576	747,582
1922 ...	17,971	135,261	3,139,994	293,662	6,493,513	428,923	9,633,507	544,020
1923 ...	30,752	310,972	5,360,099	674,428	15,995,496	985,400	21,355,595	990,942
1924 ...	1,480	177,078	3,842,593	415,971	9,525,736	593,019	13,368,329	728,773

¹ Including a small production from Quebec in certain years.

4.—Non-Metallic Minerals.

1.—Coal.

The fuel situation of Canada is somewhat anomalous, as in spite of the enormous resources of coal in the country, about 50 p.c. of the consumption is imported from the United States. The Canadian coal areas are situated in the eastern and western provinces, while Ontario and Quebec are more easily and economically supplied with coal from the nearer coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio.* The anomaly of the situation is heightened if we consider that Canada's present coal consumption is about 35,000,000 tons annually, as against reserves of 1,234,289,000,000 metric tons, sufficient for an unthinkable long period at the present rate of consumption.

Coal Resources.—A summary of the known coal resources of Canada was given on pages 391 to 394 of the 1922-23 Year Book; the accompanying table is reproduced as Table 27.

27.—Coal Resources of Canada, by Provinces and Classes of Coal.¹

(In metric tons of 2,204 pounds.)

Provinces or Districts.	Including seams of 1 foot or over to a depth of 4,000 feet.						Including seams of 2 feet and over, at depths between 4,000 and 6,000 feet.	
	Actual Reserve.			Probable Reserve.			Probable Reserve.	
	Calculation based on actual thickness and extent.			Approximate estimate.			Approximate estimate.	
	Area, sq. miles.	Class of Coal. ³	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	Area, sq. miles.	Thousands of tons.	
Nova Scotia.....	174	B	2,188,151	204	4,911,817	73	2,639,000	
New Brunswick.....	—	B	—	121	151,000	—	—	
Ontario.....	—	L	—	10	25,000	—	—	
Manitoba.....	—	L	—	48	160,000	—	—	
Saskatchewan.....	306	L	2,412,000	13,100	57,400,000	—	—	
Alberta.....	25,300	B	382,500,000	56,375	491,271,000	203	12,700,000	
		A & B	3,223,800		182,183,600			
		A & B	669,000		100,000			
British Columbia.....	439	L	23,771,242	6,196	44,907,700	11	2,160,000	
		A & B	60,000		5,136,000			
Yukon.....	—	L	—	2,840	250,000	—	—	
Northwest Territories..	—	L	—	300	4,690,000	—	—	
Arctic Islands.....	—	B	—	6,000	4,800,000	—	—	
Total.....	26,219	—	414,804,193²	85,194	801,986,117	287	17,499,000	

¹ See "Coal, Coke and By-products," published by the Imperial Mineral Resources Bureau.² The coal of all classes mined in Alberta to 1911, amounting to 20,000,000 tons, has been deducted.³ A=Anthracite, B=Bituminous, L=Lignite.

In view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in Canada during the later years of the war period, and also of the falling-off of production in the United States, the Government, on July 12, 1917, appointed a Fuel Controller for Canada, charging him in the first place with the duty of stimulating shipments to Canada, and eventually extending his powers until they included the work of controlling prices and directing coal-mining operations in Canada. The Fuel Controller concluded

*See map showing the sources of the coal supply of different parts of Canada, p. 386 of 1922-23 Year Book.

his duties in March, 1919, but in the summer of 1922 it was again found necessary to provide machinery to handle the administrative problems directly related to the tiding-over of a threatened fuel shortage. The Dominion Fuel Board, with the Deputy Minister of the Department of Mines as chairman, was constituted on Nov. 25, 1922, to meet the need for a standing organization definitely responsible for the systematic study of the fuel position of the Dominion; the Board issued an interim report in 1923, and has since issued, in co-operation with the Department of Mines, various studies on particular fuels, notably a report, "Coke as a Household Fuel in Central Canada," published in 1925.

The coal production in 1924 amounted to 13,638,197 short tons, valued at \$53,593,988, or an average of \$3.93 per ton. This represented a decrease of 3,352,374 tons, or 19.7 p.c., as compared with the previous year. The production was obtained from mines in which were employed on an average 25,708 men at a wage cost of approximately \$31,925,171. Referring to production during 1924, Nova Scotia held the first place among the coal-producing provinces, with an output of 5,557,441 tons; Alberta followed closely with 5,189,729 tons; the output of coal from the mines of British Columbia and Yukon amounted to 2,194,783 tons, while Saskatchewan mined 479,118 tons and New Brunswick 217,121 tons. The quantity of coal mined annually in five provinces and the Yukon Territory, from 1909 to 1924, is shown in Table 28.

28.—Production of Coal in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1909-1924.

NOTE.—For annual production by provinces from 1874 to 1908, see 1911 Year Book, p. 419.

Years.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia	Yukon Territory.	Total production.	Value.
	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	Short tons.	\$
1909.....	5,652,089	49,029	192,125	1,994,741	2,606,127	7,364	10,501,475	24,781,236
1910.....	6,431,142	55,455	181,156	2,894,469	3,330,745	16,185	12,909,152	30,909,779
1911.....	7,004,420	55,781	206,779	1,511,036	2,542,532	2,840	11,323,388	26,467,646
1912.....	7,783,888	44,780	225,342	3,240,577	3,208,997	9,245	14,512,829	36,019,044
1913.....	7,980,073	70,311	212,897	4,014,755	2,714,420	19,722	15,012,178	37,334,940
1914.....	7,370,924	98,049	232,299	3,683,015	2,239,799	13,443	13,637,529	33,471,801
1915.....	7,463,370	127,391	240,107	3,360,818	2,065,613	9,724	13,267,023	32,111,182
1916.....	6,912,140	143,540	281,300	4,559,054	2,584,061	3,300	14,483,395	38,817,481
1917.....	6,327,091	189,095	355,445	4,736,368	2,433,888	4,872	14,046,759	43,199,831
1918.....	5,818,562	268,212	346,847	5,972,816	2,568,589	2,900	14,977,926	55,192,896
1919.....	5,720,373	179,108	380,169	4,964,535	2,435,933	1,100	13,681,218	54,413,349
1920.....	6,395,545	161,164	349,860	6,859,346	2,856,920	763	16,623,598	77,326,853
1921.....	5,734,928	188,192	335,632	5,909,217	2,890,291	233	15,057,262	72,451,656
1922.....	5,569,072	287,513	382,437	5,990,911	2,927,033	465	15,157,431	65,518,497
1923.....	6,597,838	276,617	438,100	6,854,397	2,823,306	313	16,990,571	72,058,986
1924.....	5,557,441	217,121	479,118	5,189,729	2,193,667	1,121	13,638,197	53,593,988

The total coal imports in the calendar year 1924 amounted to 16,828,578 tons, as compared with 22,687,320 tons in the previous year. The exports of coal of domestic production in 1924 amounted to 773,246 tons, valued at \$4,836,848, or an average of \$6.25 per ton, as compared with 1,654,406 tons, valued at \$10,661,399, in 1923. The imports of anthracite and bituminous coal for fiscal years from 1901 to 1925 are given in Table 29, and the exports from 1901 to 1925 in Table 30.

29.—Imports into Canada of Anthracite and Bituminous Coal for Home Consumption, fiscal years 1901-1925.

NOTE.—Anthracite coal dust is included under anthracite coal. For previous years, see Year Book, 1911, page 420.

Fiscal Years.	Anthracite, Free of Duty.		Bituminous Coal, Dutiable.		Lignite Coal, Free of Duty.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1901.....	1,933,283	7,923,950	2,516,392	4,956,025	—	—
1902.....	1,652,451	7,021,939	3,047,392	5,712,058	—	—
1903.....	1,456,713	7,028,664	3,511,421	7,776,717	—	—
1904.....	2,275,018	10,461,223	4,053,900	9,108,208	—	—
1905.....	2,604,137	12,093,371	4,176,274	8,022,896	—	—
1906.....	2,200,863	10,304,303	4,495,550	8,360,349	—	—
1907 ¹	2,014,846	9,487,574	3,807,604	7,491,045	—	—
1908.....	3,091,159	14,199,609	7,640,121	14,843,789	—	—
1909.....	3,059,663	14,034,020	6,763,352	13,151,449	—	—
1910.....	3,152,851	14,456,315	7,017,271	13,070,343	—	—
1911.....	3,465,774	15,750,340	7,745,571	14,597,268	—	—
1912.....	4,118,379	19,306,639	10,500,662	20,333,268	—	—
1913.....	4,237,310	20,399,279	11,060,910	20,447,587	—	—
1914.....	4,385,799	20,734,126	13,754,244	26,140,676	—	—
1915.....	4,383,497	20,927,539	9,124,499	16,135,920	—	—
1916.....	4,429,143	20,460,571	9,631,101	10,219,206	—	—
1917.....	4,572,440	22,806,156	12,931,075	19,270,270	—	—
1918.....	5,256,294	28,047,226	16,400,000	46,277,715	—	—
1919.....	4,752,788	26,191,798	16,569,025	44,411,207	—	—
1920.....	5,090,767	32,647,759	12,552,910	27,424,870	—	—
1921.....	4,839,559	39,058,148	15,407,996	72,239,952	—	—
1922.....	4,416,255	39,000,610	12,752,059	39,258,115	—	—
1923.....	3,162,113	28,159,041	11,166,937	44,025,436	—	—
1924.....	4,849,372	44,005,106	15,637,812	44,382,011	8,176	45,739
1925.....	4,133,675	36,838,730	11,510,053	25,750,817	27,907	120,926

¹ Nine months.

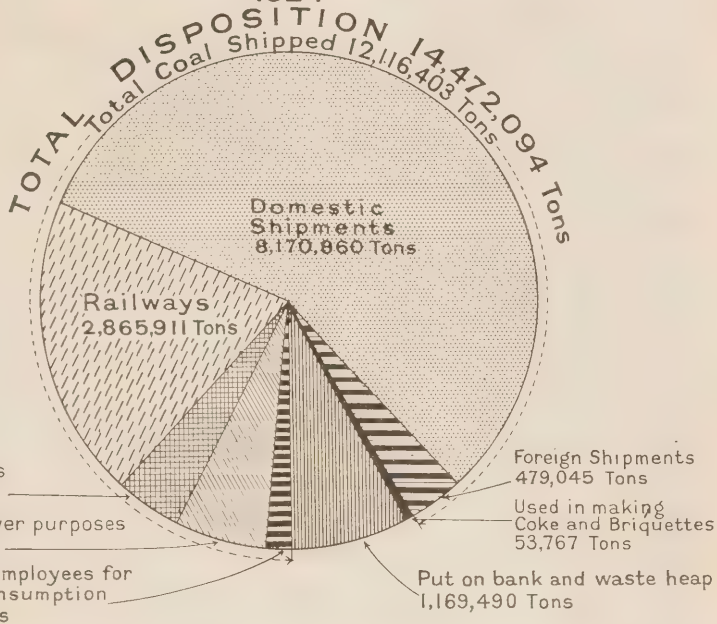
30.—Exports of Coal, the Produce of Canada, fiscal years 1901-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.		Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	
	Tons.	Value.		Tons.	Value.
1901.....	1,888,538	5,307,060	1914.....	1,498,820	3,703,765
1902.....	1,817,534	4,867,088	1915.....	1,512,487	4,466,258
1903.....	1,797,951	5,542,434	1916.....	1,971,124	6,032,764
1904.....	1,646,505	4,346,660	1917.....	1,899,185	6,817,035
1905.....	1,615,322	3,930,802	1918.....	1,902,010	8,684,038
1906.....	1,820,411	4,643,198	1919.....	1,826,639	10,169,722
1907 (9 months).....	1,285,346	3,346,402	1920.....	2,120,138	13,183,666
1908.....	1,877,258	4,810,284	1921.....	2,277,202	16,501,478
1909.....	1,613,892	4,505,221	1922.....	1,953,053	13,182,440
1910.....	1,826,339	5,013,221	1923.....	2,089,438	12,956,615
1911.....	2,315,171	6,014,095	1924.....	1,217,835	7,842,259
1912.....	1,494,756	4,338,128	1925.....	719,502	4,388,766
1913.....	2,055,993	5,555,099			

Coal Consumption.—In 1924 Canada produced 13·64 million tons, exported 0·77 million tons, imported from the United States 16·51 million tons and from Great Britain 0·31 million tons, and thus had available for consumption a total of 29·69 million tons, including 4·18 million tons of anthracite, 21·33 million tons of bituminous, 3·59 million tons of lignite and 0·59 million tons of sub-bituminous coal. Perusal of the table on the annual consumption of coal shows that Canada actually used 29·25 million tons of coal during the year, or an average of 3·171 tons per capita.

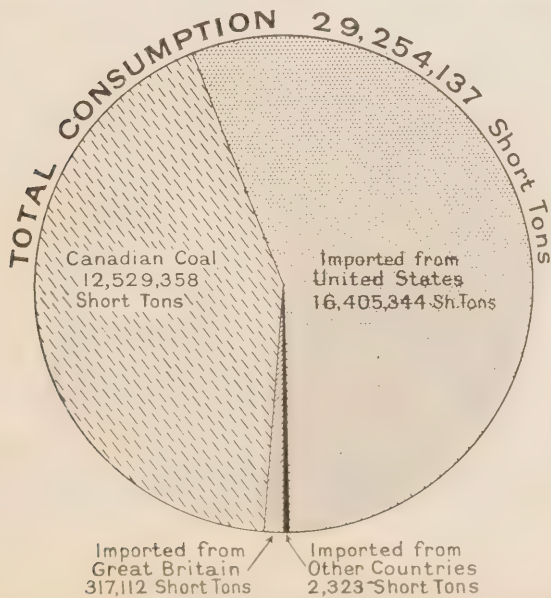
DISPOSITION OF COAL FROM CANADIAN MINES

1924



CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN CANADA

1924



The sources of the coal supply of Canada are summarily shown for the calendar years 1901-1924 in Table 31, while detailed figures by provinces are given for the calendar year 1924 in Table 32.

31.—Annual Consumption of Coal in Canada, 1901-1924.

NOTE.—For years 1886 to 1900, see 1921 Year Book, p. 354.

Calendar Years.	Canadian. ¹		Imported Coal "entered for consumption."						Total tons.	Tons per capita
			From U. S. A.		From Great Britain.		Total.			
	Short tons.	p.c.	Short tons	p.c.	Short tons	p.c.	Short tons.	p.c.		
1901.....	4,912,664	50.5	-	-	-	-	4,810,213	49.5	9,722,877	1.810
1902.....	5,376,413	51.0	-	-	-	-	5,165,938	49.0	10,542,351	1.927
1903.....	6,005,735	52.2	-	-	-	-	5,491,870	47.8	11,507,605	2.005
1904.....	6,697,183	49.2	-	-	-	-	6,909,651	50.8	13,606,834	2.346
1905.....	7,032,661	48.9	-	-	-	-	7,343,880	51.1	14,376,541	2.362
1906.....	7,927,560	51.7	-	-	-	-	7,398,906	48.3	15,326,466	2.425
1907.....	8,617,352	45.0	-	-	-	-	10,549,503	55.0	19,166,855	2.947
1908.....	9,156,478	47.3	-	-	-	-	10,195,424	52.7	19,351,902	2.820
1909.....	8,913,376	47.9	-	-	-	-	9,711,826	52.1	18,625,202	2.682
1910.....	10,532,103	50.2	-	-	-	-	10,438,123	49.8	20,970,226	2.960
1911.....	9,822,749	40.5	-	-	-	-	14,424,949	59.5	24,247,698	3.365
1912.....	12,385,696	46.0	-	-	-	-	14,549,104	54.0	26,934,800	3.657
1913.....	13,450,158	42.6	-	-	-	-	18,132,387	57.4	31,582,545	4.196
1914.....	12,214,403	45.5	-	-	-	-	14,637,920	54.5	26,852,323	3.490
1915.....	11,500,480	48.1	-	-	-	-	12,406,212	51.9	23,906,792	3.041
1916.....	12,348,036	41.3	-	-	-	-	17,517,820	58.7	29,865,856	3.717
1917.....	12,313,603	37.2	-	-	-	-	20,810,132	62.8	33,123,735	4.049
1918.....	13,160,731	37.8	-	-	-	-	21,611,101	62.2	34,771,832	4.175
1919.....	11,611,168	40.2	17,292,913	59.8	344	-	17,293,257	59.8	28,904,425	3.409
1920.....	14,025,566	42.8	18,752,981	57.2	-	-	18,753,542 ²	57.2	32,779,108	3.797
1921.....	12,715,734	41.0	18,300,081	59.0	1,591	-	18,302,062 ²	59.0	31,017,796	3.529
1922.....	13,044,352	50.0	12,255,555	47.0	765,980	3.0	13,023,525 ²	50.0	26,067,877	2.915
1923.....	15,070,962	41.8	20,417,239	56.7	572,570	1.5	20,989,953 ²	58.2	36,060,915	3.970
1924.....	12,529,358	42.8	16,405,344	56.1	317,112	1.1	16,724,779 ²	57.2	29,254,137	3.171

¹ The sum of Canadian coal mine sales, colliery consumption, coal supplied to employees, and coal used in making coke, etc., less the tonnage of coal exported.

² Includes small tonnages from countries other than Great Britain and United States.

32.—Summary Statistics for 1924—Output, Exports, Interprovincial Shipments, Imports and Coal made available for Consumption in Canada, by Provinces.

(Short tons.)

Provinces.	Canadian Coal.				Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain.	Coal available for consumption.
	Output.	Received from other provinces.	Shipped to other provinces.	Exported.			
Prince Edward Island—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	3,571	—	3,571
Bituminous.....	—	65,342	—	—	3,597	—	68,939
Total.....	—	65,342	—	—	7,168	—	72,510
Nova Scotia—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	37,616	12,461	50,077
Bituminous.....	5,557,441	—	2,161,729	341,307	67,168	246	3,121,819
Total.....	5,557,441	—	2,161,729	341,307	104,784	12,707	3,171,896
New Brunswick—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	58,932	25,579	84,511
Bituminous.....	217,121	451,652	22,302	31,019	72,537	15	688,004
Total.....	217,121	451,652	22,302	31,019	131,469	25,594	772,515

32.—Summary Statistics for 1924—Output, Exports, Interprovincial Shipments, Imports and Coal made available for Consumption in Canada, by Provinces—concluded.

(Short tons.)

Provinces.	Canadian Coal.				Imported from U.S.A.	Imported from Great Britain.	Coal available for consumption.
	Output.	Received from other provinces.	Shipped to other provinces.	Exported.			
Quebec—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	1,090,571	229,142	1,319,713
Bituminous.....	—	1,655,767	—	9,005	1,525,516	39,842	3,212,120
Total.....	—	1,655,767	—	9,005	2,616,087	268,984	4,531,833
Central Ontario—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	2,591,710	8,095	2,599,805
Bituminous.....	—	11,280	—	—	8,833,935	—	8,845,215
Lignite.....	—	16,239 ¹	—	—	—	—	16,239
Sub-bituminous..	—	558 ¹	—	—	—	—	558
Total.....	—	28,077	—	—	11,425,645	8,095	11,461,817
Manitoba and Head of Lakes—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	123,510	—	123,510
Bituminous.....	—	10,335	—	3,617	2,047,522	—	2,054,240
Lignite.....	—	665,935	—	—	—	—	665,935
Sub-bituminous..	—	61,807	—	—	—	—	61,807
Total.....	—	738,077	—	3,617	2,171,032	—	2,905,492
Saskatchewan—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	1,720	—	1,720
Bituminous.....	—	75,153	—	4,728	2,422	—	72,847
Lignite.....	479,118	1,084,259	223,737	—	139	—	1,339,779
Sub-bituminous..	—	54,789	—	—	—	—	54,789
Total.....	479,118	1,214,201	223,737	4,728	4,281	—	1,469,135
Alberta—							
Bituminous.....	1,514,382	22,375	82,506	435	1,209	—	1,455,025
Lignite.....	3,085,179	1,110	1,617,614	—	—	—	1,468,675
Sub-bituminous..	590,168	—	128,646	—	—	—	461,522
Total.....	5,189,729	23,485	1,828,766	435	1,209	—	3,385,222
British Columbia—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	687	—	687
Bituminous.....	2,193,667	25,622	50,989	383,135	23,256	1,793 ²	1,810,214
Lignite.....	—	73,808	—	—	25,763	—	99,571
Sub-bituminous..	—	11,492	—	—	—	—	11,492
Total.....	2,193,667	110,922	50,989	383,135	49,706	1,793²	1,921,964
Yukon—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bituminous.....	1,121	—	—	—	24	—	1,145
Total.....	1,121	—	—	—	24	—	1,145
Canada—							
Anthracite.....	—	—	—	—	3,908,317	275,277	4,183,594
Bituminous.....	9,483,732	2,317,526	2,317,526	773,246	12,577,186	41,896 ²	21,329,568
Lignite.....	3,564,297	1,841,351	1,841,351	—	25,902	—	3,590,199
Sub-bituminous..	590,168	128,646	128,646	—	—	—	590,168
Total.....	13,638,197	4,287,523	4,287,523	773,246	16,511,405	317,173²	29,693,529

¹ Includes all coal shipped to any point in Ontario from western mines.² Includes 1,793 tons imported from other countries.

Retail Price of Coal.—The yearly average price of coal in the leading urban centres of Canada, is given for the years 1922–1924 inclusive in Table 33; the prices in 1924 show, generally speaking, some reduction from 1922.

33.—Yearly Average Retail Prices of Coal in Canada, by Principal Municipalities, 1922-1924.

Provinces and Municipalities.	Anthracite.			Bituminous.		
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—						
Charlottetown.....	18.00	18.24	16.92	8.26	9.24	9.27
NOVA SCOTIA—						
Amherst.....	19.00	—	17.00	8.82	8.98	8.96
Halifax.....	17.14	17.95	16.21	9.59	9.66	9.83
Truro.....	—	—	17.50	10.55	10.25	9.68
NEW BRUNSWICK—						
Moncton.....	19.00	19.00	17.71	10.70	9.43	10.46
St. John.....	16.57	16.71	15.37	11.21	10.25	9.04
Fredericton.....	18.09	17.80	17.29	9.13	10.49	10.01
Bathurst.....	22.00	19.50	18.38	10.39	10.82	11.00
QUEBEC—						
Quebec.....	17.81	17.99	16.09	11.42	12.27	8.16
Three Rivers.....	16.51	16.43	15.19	10.62	10.51	9.35
Sherbrooke.....	16.93	16.99	16.20	—	10.45	10.00
Sorel.....	16.36	16.10	14.83	11.06	10.33	9.23
St. Hyacinthe.....	15.47	16.27	14.97	11.58	11.50	8.57
St. Johns.....	15.76	16.63	15.05	11.73	11.15	9.22
Montreal.....	16.78	16.96	15.74	9.45	9.43	7.83
Hull.....	16.44	16.62	16.25	12.90	12.17	11.00
ONTARIO—						
Ottawa.....	16.44	17.17	16.25	11.01	10.55	9.37
Brockville.....	15.98	16.18	16.13	10.45	9.34	8.65
Kingston.....	16.61	16.46	16.26	10.64	10.21	9.58
Belleville.....	15.98	16.42	16.10	10.70	8.73	9.69
Peterborough.....	16.33	16.85	16.01	12.93	10.67	8.83
Orillia.....	16.79	16.78	16.44	12.03	10.86	9.42
Toronto.....	15.65	15.99	15.38	10.92	10.25	8.29
Niagara Falls.....	14.84	15.56	14.83	10.53	10.17	9.00
St. Catharines.....	15.49	16.81	15.41	12.90	11.60	10.33
Hamilton.....	15.65	16.47	15.70	9.15	7.90	7.50
Brantford.....	15.73	17.05	15.86	11.65	11.15	8.70
Galt.....	15.81	17.21	15.88	11.73	9.75	8.90
Guelph.....	15.83	16.99	15.44	12.16	11.51	9.54
Kitchener.....	16.11	16.96	15.88	11.43	11.70	8.84
Woodstock.....	15.76	16.77	15.32	10.70	11.50	10.06
Stratford.....	16.27	16.84	16.14	12.78	11.78	9.77
London.....	16.52	17.71	16.67	9.25	8.96	9.00
St. Thomas.....	16.58	17.74	16.69	12.68	11.26	11.85
Chatham.....	16.24	17.57	15.83	12.79	12.08	10.67
Windsor.....	16.67	17.48	16.32	11.46	10.83	8.70
Owen Sound.....	16.53	16.61	15.71	10.35	11.23	8.25
Sault Ste. Marie.....	17.41	18.12	15.94	11.07	10.99	7.58
Port Arthur.....	17.96	19.02	18.13	12.22	10.96	8.35
Fort William.....	18.25	19.12	17.98	10.65	9.45	7.54
MANITOBA—						
Winnipeg.....	21.36	21.02	19.89	12.05	12.12	10.49
Brandon.....	22.56	23.54	22.17	13.90	13.70	12.14
SASKATCHEWAN—						
Regina.....	25.16	25.15	23.76	11.85	12.19	11.49
Prince Albert.....	—	—	21.50	11.20	12.25	11.50
Saskatoon.....	25.80	25.75	24.67	11.16	12.35	10.37
Moose Jaw.....	18.45	23.75	23.00	12.21	11.78	11.19
ALBERTA—						
Edmonton.....	—	—	—	—	—	5.23
Calgary.....	13.98	—	—	9.39	9.30	8.23
BRITISH COLUMBIA—						
Nelson.....	17.00	—	—	12.78	—	11.73
Trail.....	—	—	—	12.64	11.75	—
New Westminster.....	—	—	—	10.37	11.91	11.38
Vancouver.....	20.62	—	—	9.20	10.17	11.43
Victoria.....	—	—	—	9.85	10.27	11.81
Prince Rupert.....	—	—	—	11.83	12.26	11.54

World's Production.—The total known production of the world in 1923 amounted to about 1,320,000,000 long tons, toward which Canada contributed 15,170,000 long tons or about 1·15 p.c. Table 34 shows the production of the British Empire and the chief foreign countries in units of 1,000 long tons during each of the years from 1913 to 1923.

34.—Coal Production in the Principal Countries of the World, 1913-1923.

(In thousands of long tons of 2,240 pounds.)

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Years.	United Kingdom.	British India.	Canada.	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.
1913.....	287,431	16,208	13,404	12,418	1,888	9,583
1914.....	265,665	16,464	12,176	12,445	2,276	9,125
1915.....	253,208	17,104	11,846	11,415	2,209	8,977
1916.....	256,376	17,254	12,932	9,812	2,257	10,966
1917.....	248,500	18,213	12,542	10,232	2,068	11,444
1918.....	227,749	20,722	13,373	10,949	2,034	10,692
1919.....	229,780	22,628	12,131	10,525	1,848	9,162
1920.....	231,000	17,640	14,800	13,000	1,800	10,200
1921.....	163,251	19,303	13,444	12,878	1,809	10,645
1922.....	249,607	19,011	13,533	12,299	1,858	9,126
1923.....	276,001	19,658	15,170	12,634	1,970	11,075

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Germany.	Belgium.	France.	Czecho-slovakia.	Poland.	Netherlands.	Japan.	United States.
1913.....	274,264	22,474	40,188	—	—	1,843	20,973	508,893
1914.....	241,288	16,445	26,141	—	—	1,898	21,935	458,505
1915.....	230,889	13,950	19,219	—	—	2,226	20,61	474,660
1916.....	246,606	16,592	20,968	—	—	2,613	22,534	526,873
1917.....	258,639	14,691	28,427	—	—	3,001	25,938	581,609
1918.....	256,979	13,668	25,899	—	—	4,804	27,579	605,546
1919.....	199,160	18,190	19,645	27,000	—	5,271	30,000	487,638
1920.....	239,285	22,029	34,114	30,587	6,553	5,251	28,775	587,737
1921.....	255,148	21,401	37,916	32,174	7,717	3,978	25,944	452,139
1922.....	262,878	20,868	43,118	28,385	24,300	4,525	27,420	425,849
1923.....	177,573	22,554	46,121	27,380	35,701	5,249	28,633	572,014

2.—Asbestos.

Canada produces more asbestos than any other country. The value of the annual output of asbestos has increased from less than \$25,000 in 1880 to \$6,710,830 in 1924, so that, aside from coal, asbestos is now the most important non-metallic mineral product. In 1923, the world's production amounted to 250,000 long tons; of this tonnage Canada produced 206,680 tons or 82·6 p.c., Rhodesia, 18,182 tons or 7·3 p.c., South Africa, 7,312 tons or 2·9 p.c., Russia, 4,801 tons and the United States, 277 tons.

Quebec.—The Eastern Townships has for many years been the most productive asbestos-mining area in the world. The workable deposits of chief importance are confined to a serpentine belt near Black lake and Thetford. The serpentine of this belt generally occurs as disconnected masses, but occasionally it forms mountain ridges of considerable altitude, notably near Black lake. The veins of asbestos

traverse the serpentine in all directions, and as a rule the fibre lies at right angles to the walls of the veins. The veins vary in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, and occasionally fibre has been obtained several inches in length. The fibre is of good quality and well adapted for spinning. Included in the Thetford and Black Lake area are the East Broughton deposits, where the serpentine occurs enclosed in a highly quartzose slate, probably of pre-Cambrian age. In the Danville area, asbestos up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length occurs abundantly, and the whole of the serpentine is impregnated with fine, short fibre, giving a first-class milling material.

Open-cut methods of mining are adopted almost invariably throughout the Canadian asbestos fields. Nearly all the mining companies have installed machinery for the crushing, fibrizing, screening and grading of the mine product.

35.—Production of Asbestos and Asbestic in Canada, calendar years 1909-1924.

Years.	Asbestos.		Asbestic.		Total.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
1909.....	63,349	2,284,587	23,951	17,188	87,300	2,301,775
1910.....	77,508	2,555,974	24,707	17,629	102,215	2,573,603
1911.....	101,393	2,922,062	26,021	21,046	127,414	2,943,108
1912.....	111,561	3,117,572	24,740	19,707	136,301	3,137,279
1913.....	136,951	3,830,909	24,135	19,016	161,086	3,849,925
1913.....	96,542	2,892,266	21,031	17,540	117,573	2,909,806
1914.....	111,142	3,553,166	25,700	21,819	136,842	3,574,985
1915.....	133,439	5,199,797	20,710	29,072	154,149	5,228,869
1916.....	135,502	7,183,099	18,279	47,284	153,781	7,230,383
1917.....	141,462	8,936,804	16,797	33,993	158,259	8,970,797
1918.....	136,765	10,909,452	22,471	65,917	159,236	10,975,369
1920.....	167,731	13,677,841	20,956	57,601	188,687	13,735,442
1921.....	92,761	4,906,230	1	1	92,761	4,906,230
1922.....	163,706	5,552,723	1	1	163,706	5,552,723
1923.....	231,482	7,522,506	1	1	231,482	7,522,506
1924.....	225,744	6,710,830	1	1	225,744	6,710,830

¹ Included with asbestos.

3.—Other Non-Metallic Minerals.

Natural Gas.—The production of natural gas has increased in value from \$1,300,000 in 1910 to \$5,708,636 in 1924. The producing gas wells are situated in the counties of Welland, Haldimand, Norfolk, Kent, Essex and Bruce, in Ontario, at Moncton, New Brunswick, and at Medicine Hat and vicinity, in Alberta. The quantity of gas sold or used in 1924 was over 14,881,000 M³ cubic feet. Of the total value, Ontario was credited with about 48 p.c.

Petroleum.—The production of crude petroleum comes almost entirely from the province of Ontario. The production of Canada in 1924 was 160,773 barrels, of which 154,368 barrels came from Ontario and 5,561 barrels from New Brunswick. The principal producing oil fields are situated in the peninsula of southwestern Ontario between lake Huron and lake Erie. The oil districts are all situated within an area underlain by Devonian strata, usually in an anticlinal axis, and the petroleum is largely obtained from the horizons in the Onondaga at varying depths in the different localities. The Alberta production in 1924 was 844 barrels, a decline of 1,099 barrels from the previous year's total and 10,188 barrels from the 1920 record. Wells near Black Diamond, Turner Valley field, were responsible for the main portion of the production.

Gypsum.—Many large deposits of gypsum occur throughout Canada, but the production is chiefly from Windsor, Nova Scotia, Hillsborough, New Brunswick, Paris, Ontario, and Gypsumville, Manitoba. The Hillsborough deposit of gypsum in New Brunswick is of very high grade. There are also extensive deposits in British Columbia which are being worked by one company only. Nearly 50 p.c. of Canada's production is exported in crude forms. Beds of gypsum are associated with the lower Carboniferous limestones in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The mineral occurs in Ontario in the salt-bearing Salina formation of Upper Silurian age.

Salt.—Practically the whole of the production comes from Windsor, Ontario, but the Malagash deposits in Nova Scotia are claiming much attention. The deposits of Ontario occur in the Salina formation of Upper Silurian age, in which the beds of the mineral sometimes reach a thickness of 250 feet. The production in 1924 was 207,979 tons, as compared with 202,397 tons in 1923 and 181,794 tons in 1922.

5.—Clay Products and Structural Materials.

Brick and Tile.—The widespread clays of glacial and post-glacial age that often completely hide the underlying rocks over considerable areas of the St. Lawrence lowlands have furnished the material for numerous brick and tile industries, both in Ontario and Quebec. The brick production in 1924 was about 321,800,000 as compared with 396,400,000 in 1923.

Cement.—The raw materials for the manufacture of Portland cement are found throughout the St. Lawrence lowlands, and support a number of large industries. Some of these utilize the deposits of clay and calcium-carbonate marl which accumulated in lakes scattered over the uneven surface of the glacial moraines, while others use Palæozoic limestone. The production of cement increased from 6,943,972 brl. in 1922 to 7,543,589 brl. in 1923, and declined to 7,498,624 brl. in 1924. Whereas in pre-war years Canada was an importer of Portland cement, she is now an exporter of this commodity. (Table 36).

36.—Production of Portland Cement, by Quantities and Values, calendar years 1910-1924, and Imports and Exports, fiscal years ended March 31, 1910-1925.

Years.	Production.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Brl.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
1910.....	4,753,975	6,412,215	490,809	158,487	—	97,380
1911.....	5,692,915	7,644,537	1,283,721	494,081	—	2,571
1912.....	7,132,732	9,106,556	2,592,025	936,425	—	3,742
1913.....	8,658,805	11,019,418	4,958,814	1,955,177	—	2,861
1914.....	7,172,480	9,187,924	709,104	322,564	—	2,393
1915.....	5,681,032	6,977,024	287,402	123,613	—	1,065
1916.....	5,369,560	6,547,728	94,136	37,048	—	5,139
1917.....	4,768,488	7,724,246	63,074	29,719	—	2,727
1918.....	3,591,481	7,076,503	26,243	17,417	—	16,909
1919.....	4,995,257	9,802,433	26,687	26,437	—	15,945
1920.....	6,651,980	14,798,070	45,458	47,156	—	660,884
1921.....	5,752,885	14,195,143	132,187	153,513	2,811,127	2,107,180
1922.....	6,943,972	15,438,481	24,952	34,304	810,448	578,474
1923.....	7,543,589	15,064,661	112,610	90,849	1,544,254	719,882
1924.....	7,498,624	13,398,411	61,466	75,753	1,653,685	790,249
1925.....	—	—	95,225	64,323	519,328	200,859

¹The barrel of cement = 350 lb. or 3½ cwt.

VII.—WATER POWERS.

The water area of Canada is officially estimated at 142,923 square miles—an area substantially larger than the whole land area of the United Kingdom, and certainly larger than the fresh water area of any other country in the world. As many parts of this well-watered country are situated at a considerable height above sea-level, it is inevitable that its rivers should generate abundant water power on their course to the sea. Water power, therefore, is among the chief natural resources of Canada, and its development has in recent years contributed materially to swell the volume of Canadian production.

This Water Power section of the Year Book is divided into three sub-sections, the first of which deals with water powers, their development and use in industry; the second continues with a treatment of the Canadian electric industry, based almost wholly upon hydro-electric power; and the third treats of the public ownership of hydro-electric power in Ontario, the chief manufacturing area, and in other provinces.

1.—The Water Powers of Canada.

Before discussing the water powers of Canada in detail, some brief particulars may be given, for purposes of comparison, of the developments already made in some of the principal countries of the world.

During the later stages of the war, owing to the immense demand for power to manufacture munitions and to the scarcity and high price of coal, very large programmes of water power construction were entered on by the principal countries engaged; since the war the rate of progress has somewhat diminished, but a large amount of new construction is still in hand in many of the countries listed.

It will be seen in the following table that Canada stands third in turbine horsepower installed per 1,000 of the population; the high ratio in Norway is due to immense electro-chemical industries which use much power but employ relatively little labour.

1.—Developed Water Power of Leading Countries, as in 1924.

Countries.	Population in 1,000's.	Turbine horsepower installed.	
		Horsepower in 1,000's.	Per 1,000 population.
Canada.....	9,227	3,570	387
France.....	40,000	2,500	63
Germany.....	60,000	1,100	18
Italy.....	39,000	2,300	59
Japan.....	60,000	1,750	29
Norway.....	2,700	2,000	740
Sweden.....	6,000	1,600	266
Switzerland.....	4,000	1,750	437
United States.....	112,826	11,000	97

With this brief reference to the water powers of the world, we may proceed to a more particular consideration and analysis of those of the Dominion. It has already been shown that Canada is richly endowed with water power resources and is in the forefront as regards their utilization. In fact, practically every large industrial centre throughout the Dominion is now served with hydro-electric energy and has within easy transmission distance ample reserves for the future. Over 90 p.c. of the prime motive power of the central electric stations of Canada is hydro power.

The mainspring of industrial progress in the central provinces, which have no indigenous coal supplies, is water power. Table 2 shows the distribution of available and developed power in Canada.

2.—Available and Developed Water Power in Canada, Jan. 1, 1926.

Provinces.	Available 24-hour power at 80 p.c. efficiency.		Turbine installation.
	At ordinary minimum flow.	At ordinary 6-months flow.	
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
British Columbia.....	1,931,142	5,103,460	414,702
Alberta.....	475,281	1,137,505	34,107
Saskatchewan.....	513,481	1,087,756	35
Manitoba.....	3,270,491	5,769,444	183,925
Ontario.....	4,950,300	6,808,190	1,784,842
Quebec.....	6,915,244	11,640,052	1,747,386
New Brunswick.....	50,406	120,807	44,531
Nova Scotia.....	20,751	128,264	65,327
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	5,270	2,274
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	125,220	275,250	13,199
Total	18,255,316	32,075,998	4,290,428

The figures in columns 1 and 2 in the above table represent 24-hour power, and are based upon rapids, falls and power sites of which the actual existent drop or the head possible of concentration, is definitely known or at least well established. Innumerable rapids and falls of greater or less power capacity, which are not as yet recorded, are scattered on rivers and streams from coast to coast and will only become available for tabulation as more detailed survey work is undertaken and completed. This is particularly true of the less explored northern districts. Nor is any consideration given to the power concentrations which are feasible on rivers and streams of gradual gradient, where economic heads may be created by the construction of power dams, excepting only at such points as definite studies have been carried out and the results made matters of record.

The figures in column 3 represent the actual water wheels installed throughout the Dominion. These figures should not be placed in direct comparison with the available power figures in columns 1 and 2 for the purpose of deducing therefrom the percentage of the available water power resources developed to date. The actual water wheel installation throughout the Dominion averages 30 p.c. greater than corresponding maximum available power figures calculated as in column 2. The figures quoted above, therefore, indicate that the "at present recorded water power resources" of the Dominion will permit of a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. In other words, the present turbine installation represents only 10.3 p.c. of the present recorded water power resources.

The above figures may be said to represent the minimum water power possibilities of the Dominion. To illustrate, the detailed analyses which have been made of the water power resources of the provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have disclosed most advantageous reservoir facilities for regulating stream flow. It is estimated that the two provinces possess within their respective borders 200,000 and 300,000 commercial h.p. These figures provide for a diversity factor between installed power and consumers' demands.

Table 3 analyses the developed water power, and shows the extent to which the great pulp and paper industry of the Dominion owes its development to water power.

The statistics concerning the central station industry are further analysed in Table 4. The territory served by and the primary power installed in central stations are graphically indicated on the map facing page 390 and the diagram facing page 392 of the 1921 Year Book, to which the reader is referred. The statistics concerning the pulp and paper industry are analysed in Table 5.

During 1924 and 1925 installations were made amounting to over 1,000,000 h.p., this figure including both new construction and the erection of new turbines and generators in existing water power stations. At the present time there are new developments either in course of construction or actively projected, the ultimate capacity of which is more than 1,000,000 h.p. There is every indication that for a long time to come the development of water power in Canada will make continued progress.

3.—Distribution of Developed Water Power by Industries, Feb. 1, 1925.

Provinces.	Turbine Installation in H.P.				
	In Central Stations. ¹	In Pulp and Paper Mills. ²	In other industries. ³	Total.	Per 1,000 population.
British Columbia.....	242,401	55,140	58,181	355,722	643
Alberta.....	33,340	—	767	34,107	54
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	35	35	0.4
Manitoba.....	145,625	—	16,400	162,025	250
Ontario.....	1,246,203	178,989	159,990	1,585,182	518
Quebec.....	965,110	237,851	105,145	1,308,106	527
New Brunswick.....	23,613	13,728	7,315	44,656	112
Nova Scotia.....	30,417	17,331	16,209	63,957	120
Prince Edward Island.....	288	—	1,988	2,276	26
Yukon.....	10,000	—	3,209	13,209	1,100
Canada.....	2,696,997	503,039	369,239	3,569,275	386

¹ Includes only hydro-electric stations which develop power for sale. ² Includes only water power actually developed by pulp and paper companies. In addition to this total, pulp and paper companies purchase from the hydro-power central stations, totalled in column 1, 96,985 h.p. in Ontario, 131,120 h.p. in Quebec and 650 h.p. in New Brunswick. The total hydro power utilized in the pulp and paper industry is therefore 731,794 h.p. ³ Includes only water power actually developed in connection with industries other than the central station and the pulp and paper industries. These industries also purchase blocks of power from the central stations totalled in column 1.

4.—Developed Water Power in Canada utilized in the Central Electric Station Industry, Feb. 1, 1925.

NOTE.—Statistics in this table are based upon a census of the industry made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in co-operation with the Dominion Water Power Branch.

Provinces.	Commercial Stations. ¹			Municipal Stations. ²			Total.			
	Installation.			Installation.			Installation.			
	No.	Generator K.V.A.	Turbine H.P.	No.	Generator K.V.A.	Turbine H.P.	No.	Generator K.V.A.	H.P. per turbine unit.	Total turbine H.P.
British Columbia.....	24	153,686	232,356	8	6,353	10,045	32	160,039	4,108	242,401
Alberta.....	3	22,250	32,380	1	850	960	4	23,100	2,223	33,340
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba.....	4	58,350	78,400	2	57,312	67,225	6	115,662	6,935	145,625
Ontario.....	70	409,084	519,975	38	529,122	726,228	108	938,206	4,327	1,246,203
Quebec.....	82	744,963	943,785	18	15,962	21,325	100	760,925	4,089	965,110
New Brunswick.....	7	8,460	11,703	3	9,363	11,910	10	17,823	1,073	23,613
Nova Scotia.....	10	3,279	3,849	13	20,739	26,568	23	24,018	895	30,417
P. E. Island.....	7	331	288	—	—	—	7	331	32	288
Yukon.....	1	6,000	10,000	—	—	—	1	6,000	5,000	10,000
Canada.....	208	1,406,403	1,832,736	83	639,701	864,261	291	2,046,101	3,932	2,696,997

¹ Commercial stations include all privately owned. ² Municipal stations include all publicly owned.

5.—Developed Water Power in Canada utilized in the Pulp and Paper Industry, Feb. 1, 1925.

Provinces.	No. of Mills.	Installed and Purchased Power—H.P.					
		Turbine installation in the Industry.			Purchased Hydro-Electric Power. ⁴	Total Hydro-Elec. (Col. 3 + Col. 5). ⁵	Total Utilized in the Industry (Col. 4 + Col. 5).
		Direct drive. ¹	Hydro-electric drive. ²	Total. ³			
British Columbia.....	5	26,790	28,350	55,140	—	28,350	55,140
Ontario.....	46	89,066	89,923	178,989	96,985	186,908	275,974
Quebec.....	57	151,792	86,059	237,851	131,120	217,179	368,971
New Brunswick.....	4	2,668	11,060	13,728	650	11,710	14,378
Nova Scotia.....	10	17,251	80	17,331	—	80	17,331
Canada.....	122	287,567	215,472	503,039	228,755	444,227	731,794

¹ Includes all turbines actually installed in the industry and directly driving mill equipment. ² Includes all turbines actually installed in the industry and transmitting power through electric drive. ³ Total of the turbine capacity actually installed in the industry. ⁴ Includes only power purchased from hydro-electric central stations for the operation of pulp and paper mills. ⁵ Total of the hydro-electric power used in the industry.

2.—Central Electric Stations.

The development of the central electric power industry was greatly stimulated during the war by the urgent need of power for the manufacture of war munitions. In Table 6 will be found statistics of the number of central electric stations, capital invested, revenue from sale of power, total horse power, kilowatt hours generated and number of subscribers for the eight-year period ended 1924, together with the number of persons employed and the amount expended for salaries and wages.

6.—Statistics of Central Electric Stations, calendar years 1917-1924.

Years.	Number of stations. ¹	Capital invested.	Revenue from sale of power.	Total horse power.	Kilowatt hours generated.	Subscribers.	Persons employed.	Salaries and wages.
		\$	\$		(000)			\$
1917.....	666	356,004,168	44,536,848	1,844,571	—	—	8,847	7,777,715
1918.....	795	401,942,402	53,549,133	1,841,114	—	—	9,696	10,354,242
1919.....	805	416,512,010	57,853,392	1,907,135	5,497,204	—	9,656	11,487,132
1920.....	819	448,273,642	65,705,060	1,897,024	5,894,867	894,158	10,693	14,626,709
1921.....	857	484,669,451	73,376,580	1,977,857	5,614,132	973,212	10,714	15,234,678
1922.....	905	568,068,752	82,328,866	2,258,398	6,740,750	1,053,545	10,684	14,495,250
1923.....	532	581,472,583	91,141,296	2,423,845	8,099,192	1,122,900	11,094	14,784,038
1924.....	528	627,895,911	95,077,471	2,849,060	9,315,281	1,186,379	12,917	17,897,444

¹ Excluding non-generating stations in 1923 and 1924.

The primary power equipment of all central electric stations aggregated 2,849,060 h.p. in 1924. This included water wheels and turbines, steam reciprocating engines and turbines and internal combustion engines. The hydraulic power machines greatly predominated over the other prime movers, providing over 95 p.c. of the total capacity, with steam turbines, steam reciprocating engines and internal combustion engines making up the remaining 5 p.c. Not included in the above were steam engines and internal combustion engines, with a capacity of 168,102 h.p. or 6.2 p.c. of the total water power capacity, installed in water power stations as auxiliary or standby equipment.

Central electric stations that have no water power, but are operated by steam and internal combustion engines, are on the whole small stations. Of the 147

steam reciprocating engines installed in central electric stations in 1924, only 15 in number, or about 10 p.c., were over 500 h.p. The steam turbines averaged over 2,000 h.p., with 5 units averaging over 6,000 h.p., but there were only 40 steam turbines in the industry and these were confined to 18 stations, whereas the 666 water wheels and turbines averaged over 4,000 h.p.

The majority of the fuel-using stations are primarily for lighting purposes, using the cheapest fuel procurable, generally local coal. In the Prairie Provinces, lignite coal is used for the steam engines and gasoline, oil distillates and producer gas for the internal combustion engines.

Of the 271 internal combustion engines in central electric stations in 1924, 162, or 60 p.c., were in Saskatchewan, 46 in Alberta, and 17 in Manitoba.

During 1924 the fuel stations produced an aggregate of 149,328,000 kilowatt hours at a cost for fuel of \$1,903,723, or at an average of 1.27 c. per kilowatt hour. This production was, however, less than 2 p.c. of the total output, hydro-electric stations producing over 98 p.c. The auxiliary equipment in hydraulic stations consumed fuel valued at \$484,567, but no record is available of their output of current.

The distribution by provinces of the electric energy generated in central electric stations throughout Canada is shown in Table 7 for the calendar years 1922, 1923 and 1924. In the latter year more than 85 p.c. of the total generated electric energy was produced in the leading industrial provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From Table 9 it is seen that the total of electric energy exported in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, was 1,239,071,297 kilowatt hours, or about 13 p.c. of the amount produced in the calendar year 1924, the nearest corresponding period. Electric energy exported during the calendar year 1924 amounted to 1,302,316,668 kilowatt hours.

7.—Electrical Energy generated in the calendar years 1922-1924, by Provinces.

Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ('000' omitted).			Provinces.	Kilowatt hours ('000 omitted).		
	1922.	1923.	1924.		1922.	1923.	1924.
P. E. Island.....	1,368	1,431	1,559	Saskatchewan.....	57,624	60,090	59,200
Nova Scotia.....	36,910	41,848	39,106	Alberta.....	122,568	122,113	121,291
New Brunswick...	37,009	37,521	39,967	British Columbia...	522,675	577,240	608,089
Quebec.....	2,539,874	2,816,397	3,714,805	Yukon.....	8,637	11,358	8,718
Ontario.....	3,151,460	4,121,733	4,289,029	Total.....	6,740,750	8,099,192	9,315,281
Manitoba.....	262,625	309,461	433,517				

Electric Light and Power.—Electric light and power companies are subject to registration and inspection under the Electricity Inspection Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 14), and the production of electrical energy for export is regulated by the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 16). Both Acts were administered by the Department of Inland Revenue until Sept. 1, 1918, when by Order in Council of June 3, 1918, their administration was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce. The statistics published in connection with these Acts are given in Tables 8 and 9. The number of electric light companies registered under the above-mentioned Act (see Table 8) has increased from 398 in 1910 to 1,310 in 1925, and the export of electric energy from 538,331,425 kilowatt hours in 1911 to 1,239,071,297 kilowatt hours in 1925.

8.—Number of Electric Light and Power Companies registered under the Electricity Inspection Act in the fiscal years 1916-1925.

Provinces.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	6	7	7	8	11	11	11	12	12	12
Nova Scotia.....	35	38	36	37	37	45	55	59	61	68
New Brunswick.....	24	23	25	25	27	28	30	38	45	46
Quebec.....	61	79	94	133	140	184	216	226	280	269
Ontario.....	287	308	317	328	328	371	419	424	480	524
Manitoba.....	16	18	20	23	23	25	46	59	63	64
Saskatchewan.....	54	58	59	65	86	93	101	118	131	154
Alberta.....	36	41	45	47	53	*46	65	76	108	91
British Columbia.....	55	60	60	62	63	77	82	84	49	82
Total.....	574	632	663	728	768	880	1,025	1,096	1,229	1,310

9.—Electrical Energy generated or produced for export under authority of the Electricity and Fluid Exportation Act during the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Companies.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.	k.w. hours.
Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario.....	—	—	—	—	—	485,183,000
Ontario Power Company of Niagara Falls, Niagara Falls, Ontario.....	319,362,000	328,256,600	304,224,400	295,849,500	341,323,900	1
Canadian Niagara Power Company, Niagara Falls, Ont.....	203,601,550	172,251,210	82,264,000	244,948,750	346,930,250	311,592,066
Electrical Development Company (Toronto Power Co.), Niagara Falls, Ont.....	108,237,000	102,884,000	102,122,000	103,922,550	222,215,400	1
Ontario and Minnesota Power Company, Fort Frances, Ont....	12,043,420	15,803,451	12,729,010	8,606,760	12,065,000	11,921,200
Maine and New Brunswick Electric Power Company, Ltd., Aroostook Falls, N.B.....	6,122,638	7,877,398	8,460,291	10,713,925	10,546,707	8,281,281
British Columbia Electric Ry. Co., Vancouver, B.C....	354,780	385,678	419,692	467,353	754,558	631,562
Western Power Co. of Canada, Vancouver, B.C.....	14,541,734	21,626,236	24,825,300	32,457,700	40,531,531	41,912,888
Sherbrooke Railway and Power Company, Sherbrooke, Que.....	273,696	281,038	252,200	212,347	14,400	200
Cedars Rapids Mfg. and Power Co., Cedars Rapids, Que....	282,225,000	364,432,000	324,193,000	356,795,000	425,304,000	378,989,000
West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd., Rossland, B.C.....	2,997,000	5,774,400	2,084,900	898,700	545,600	560,100
Total.....	949,758,518	1,019,572,011	861,574,793	1,054,872,585	1,400,231,340	1,239,071,297

¹ Included under Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

3.—Public Ownership of Hydro-Electric Power.

When, in the early years of the twentieth century, it became evident that the development of hydro-electric power would become a "key industry" in Canada, more especially in its coal-less central provinces of Ontario and Quebec, a strong movement arose in favour of conserving the water-powers of the country for the public benefit instead of allowing them to pass into the hands of private corporations. This "public ownership" movement developed especial strength in Ontario and finally led to the establishment of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission, the operating statistics of which are given below. In more recent years, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have established Hydro-Electric Commissions on the model of the Ontario system. In Quebec, on the other hand, the development of hydro-electric power has been left in the hands of private corporations.

1.—The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario.

The hydro-electric power scheme in Ontario had its beginning in 1903, when seven municipalities (Toronto, London, Brantford, Stratford, Woodstock, Ingersoll and Guelph) united in an investigation of the transmission possibilities of Niagara power. The Ontario Power Commission, which was created to report on the question, favoured the construction of a generating plant at Niagara falls, and the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario was formed in 1906 to carry out its recommendations.

The capital required by the Commission for its transmission plant was provided by issues of bonds, guaranteed by the Government of Ontario, whose security was something more corporate than that of the associated municipalities. The contracts between the Commission and the municipalities called for repayment to the Government in thirty years.

When a municipality wishes to become part of the Hydro system, an engineer of the Commission reports on the cost of connection with the existing transmission lines. Then the question of joining the Hydro is voted upon under a civic by-law, which, if passed, is followed by another giving the necessary money. The local distribution system is financed by an issue of municipal debenture bonds to be retired in twenty years. Monthly bills are sent by the Commission to the municipalities, based upon an approximation to the yearly expense incurred in supplying power to the municipality, and at the year's end a thirteenth statement is sent, which brings the approximation to a true account. Like any efficient business concern, the Commission makes provision from the charges for power for sinking funds, repairs and replacements.

The Commission had been given authority to generate its own power, but chose rather to contract for power from the Ontario Power Company at \$9.40 for the first 25,000 h.p. and \$9.00 for any in addition up to 100,000 h.p. In 1916 power was purchased from the Canadian Niagara Power Company as well, and in the following year the Ontario Power Company was acquired through purchase of practically all the stock. It was at this time that the Queenston-Chippawa development was begun. Of the total drop of 327 feet between lake Erie and lake Ontario, an effective head of 305 feet is obtained by the Queenston-Chippawa development. This effective head is about twice that utilized by the plant located at the falls. This means that the efficiency of utilization of the water diverted from Niagara falls has been doubled, and for each cubic foot per second, instead of 15 h.p., approximately 30 h.p. is now developed.

The Queenston-Chippawa development was begun in 1917 as a war measure, when the consumption of power in munition factories was greatest, at a time when the duration of the war could not be foreseen. High wage costs and high prices of material raised construction costs far above the original estimate of \$10,500,000, besides which the ultimate capacity of the plant was enlarged. The cost of completing the first five units, totalling 275,000 h.p., is now estimated at approximately \$60,000,000.

The first of these units began operation on Dec. 28, 1921; three others commenced operations in 1922 and the fifth in 1923. A sixth unit was put into operation early in 1924 and two others are in process of installation.

Hydro-Electric Power Statistics.—The Canada Year Book of 1910 (p. xliii) described the turning on, on Oct. 11, 1910, at Berlin, (now Kitchener) Ontario, of electrical energy generated by the Niagara falls, and the initial work carried out by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the supply of electrically generated power to 15 municipalities. The growth of the Hydro system in Ontario is shown in the amount of power used by its customers. In 1910, the Commission supplied 750 h.p. to 10 municipalities; in 1915, 100,242 h.p. to 99 municipalities; in Dec., 1924, the amount of power taken was 402,282 h.p. "The government electric utilities in Ontario have grown from a league of seven municipalities formed in 1903 until now the vested interests of the people in this class of property are represented by investments totalling nearly \$250,000,000, the bonded indebtedness of which is guaranteed by the Province of Ontario."

In Table 10 will be found a consolidated operating report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission for the years 1912 (the earliest year for which the statistics are available) to 1924. The table shows that, during the 13-year period covered, the number of municipalities securing electricity from the Commission has increased from 28 to 241, the number of consumers from 34,967 to 374,408, the earnings from \$1,617,674 to \$18,798,723, and the operating expenses from \$1,377,168 to \$16,661,164.

10.—Consolidated Operating Report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, 1912-1924.

Years.	Number of municipalities.	Number of consumers.	Horse-power used.	Earnings.	Expenses.
1912.....	28	34,967	—	\$ 1,617,674	\$ 1,377,168
1913.....	45	65,697	—	2,617,440	2,041,183
1914.....	69	96,744	70,698	3,433,656	2,678,328
1915.....	99	120,028	100,242	4,070,295	3,371,414
1916.....	128	148,732	120,768	4,983,601	4,140,066
1917.....	143	170,916	157,048	6,070,065	5,077,491
1918.....	166	183,987	159,990	7,082,039	5,736,335
1919.....	181	216,086	185,355	7,827,055	6,531,482
1920.....	184	245,666	208,232	9,707,901	8,094,056
1921.....	205	268,743	242,349	10,981,942	9,317,781
1922.....	214	303,090	294,061	12,756,104	11,343,766
1923.....	224	348,028	350,486	17,219,044	15,208,508
1924.....	241	374,408	402,282	18,798,723	16,661,164

The assets and liabilities of the Commission, as reported for the year ended Oct. 31, 1924, are each given as \$190,748,029. Advances to the Commission by the Provincial Treasurer constitute over 65 p.c. of the liabilities, being \$124,239,129, while debentures issued total \$16,388,873, and debentures assumed by the Commission and guaranteed by the province, \$26,058,946, reserves \$12,381,220 and liabilities in respect of radial railway undertakings, the only other large liability, \$8,149,913. Of the assets, the sum of \$148,469,980 represents investments in the Niagara system; \$9,119,908 are assets in respect of railway undertakings and about \$16,000,000 is invested in the various systems operated other than the Niagara system.

In Table 11 will be found the financial statistics of the electrical installations of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission for the four years 1921 to 1924. A very rapid growth will be noticed.

11.—Statement of Earnings and Operating Expenses of Electric Departments of Municipalities served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar years 1921-1924.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Number of municipalities.....	205	214	224	241
Earnings—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Domestic Light.....	3,149,080	3,786,608	5,166,452	5,993,231
Commercial Light.....	1,851,502	2,158,306	3,260,773	3,566,227
Power.....	3,895,437	4,383,913	5,927,666	6,222,866
Power, Municipal.....	654,531	973,263	1,161,599	1,352,966
Street Light.....	1,060,358	1,160,447	1,269,604	1,356,669
Rural.....	145,566	105,877	116,639	75,100
Miscellaneous.....	225,468	187,690	316,311	231,664
Total Earnings.....	10,981,942	12,756,104	17,219,044	18,798,723
Expenses—				
Power purchased.....	4,876,650	6,636,853	8,699,027	9,669,789
Sub-Station Operation.....	314,838	315,444	474,442	430,056
“ “ Maintenance.....	104,798	100,764	133,816	202,050
Dist. System, Operation and Maintenance.....	479,406	519,252	636,477	648,701
Line Transformers Maintenance.....	65,088	52,932	75,920	82,937
Meters.....	116,723	107,807	139,105	141,231
Consumers' Premises—Expenses.....	134,855	143,380	218,682	237,316
Street Light System, Operation and Maintenance.....	297,482	297,364	299,579	269,973
Promotion of Business.....	101,804	129,933	184,371	202,061
Billing and Collecting.....	321,686	338,154	444,307	490,273
General Office, Salaries and Expenses.....	656,268	605,852	937,463	889,908
Undistributed expenses.....	317,337	385,895	354,207	494,079
Interest and Debenture Payments.....	1,530,796	1,710,127	2,606,112	2,902,790
Total Expenses.....	9,317,781	11,343,766	15,208,508	16,661,164
Surplus.....	1,664,161	1,412,338	2,010,536	2,137,560
Depreciation Charge.....	1,044,435	715,814	916,783	973,650
Surplus less Depreciation Charge.....	619,726	696,524	1,093,753	1,163,910

Statistics of the assets and liabilities of the electric departments of the municipalities served by the Hydro-Electric Commission are given in Table 12. These show total assets of \$72,884,271 in 1924, as compared with liabilities of \$43,065,052. Of the difference, \$13,518,402 is allotted as reserves, leaving a surplus of \$16,300,817. The above assets are exclusive of the assets of the Hydro-Electric Commission shown above.

**12.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities of Electric Departments of Municipalities
served by the Ontario Hydro-Electric Commission for the calendar
years 1921-1924.**

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Assets—Plant—				
Lands and Buildings.....	3,230,986	3,331,523	4,488,055	4,561,649
Sub-Station Equipment.....	5,403,689	5,046,858	6,015,920	6,800,238
Distribution Systems, Overhead.....	8,397,361	11,165,330	13,135,582	14,182,190
Underground.....	1,401,136	1,598,053	1,959,120	2,873,446
Line Transformers.....	3,077,650	3,618,685	4,211,656	4,456,669
Meters.....	3,552,077	4,033,690	4,548,934	5,149,630
Street Light Equipment, Regular.....	1,335,997	1,419,016	1,061,474	1,134,492
Ornamental.....	610,587	666,084	708,431	728,298
Misc. Construction Expenses.....	3,030,134	3,261,496	3,681,275	4,168,262
Steam and Hydraulic Plant.....	704,848	565,159	566,620	4,196,803
Old Plant.....	912,389	7,997,947	8,051,496	5,587,421
Total Plant.....	31,656,854	42,706,841	48,428,563	53,839,098
Other Assets—				
Bank and Cash Balance.....	900,842	1,164,336	1,276,140	1,748,912
Securities and Investments.....	477,679	443,938	1,153,424	1,329,623
Accounts Receivable.....	2,155,789	3,874,317	3,198,769	3,898,752
Inventories.....	1,504,596	1,738,796	1,819,712	1,745,628
Sinking Fund on Local Debentures.....	2,541,718	3,416,232	3,896,261	4,520,723
Equity in Hydro Systems.....	795,570	1,543,434	2,929,604	5,420,568
Other assets.....	78,930	238,940	190,072	250,293
Total Assets.....	40,111,978	55,126,834	62,892,545	72,753,596
Deficit.....	258,486	147,868	132,794	130,675
Total Plant and Other Assets.....	40,370,464	55,274,702	63,025,339	72,884,271
Liabilities—				
Debenture Balance.....	21,619,221	30,454,186	33,056,501	38,005,163
Accounts Payable.....	1,887,568	3,699,292	3,708,782	3,117,224
Bank Overdraft.....	989,100	456,707	680,715	162,101
Other Liabilities.....	938,369	586,203	1,517,828	1,780,564
Total Liabilities.....	25,434,258	35,196,388	38,963,826	43,065,052
Reserves—				
For Depreciation.....	5,401,859	6,512,814	7,328,859	8,097,835
For equity on H. E. P. C. System.....	800,249	1,543,434	2,929,604	5,420,567
Total Reserves.....	6,292,108	8,056,248	10,258,463	13,518,402
Surplus—				
Debentures paid.....	1,860,080	3,104,591	2,852,039	3,530,610
Local Sinking Fund.....	2,541,718	3,416,231	3,896,261	4,520,723
Additional operating surplus.....	4,242,300	5,501,244	7,054,750	8,249,484
Total Surplus.....	8,644,098	12,022,066	13,803,050	16,300,817
Total Liabilities, Reserve and Surplus.....	40,370,464	55,274,702	63,025,339	72,884,271
Per cent net debt to total assets.....	64.7	65.6	64.9	61.4

2.—Hydro-Electric Power Commissions in other Provinces.

Quebec.—The Quebec Streams Commission, originally created by 1 Geo. V, c. 5, and given additional powers by 3 Geo. V, c. 6, is authorized to ascertain the resources of the waters of the province, to make recommendations regarding their government and operation, and to carry out certain damming and similar operations. The Commission has not undertaken the direct production of electric power, but has provided assistance to power development and pulp and paper companies engaged in such works. It has itself constructed dams on several of the more important rivers, notably the St. Maurice, the St. Francis, and at the mouth of lake St. John and at lake Kenogami. Its activities are closely allied with the pulp and paper industry of the province.

Nova Scotia.—The Nova Scotia Power Commission operates two generating stations at St. Margaret's bay, N.S., one on the North East river, about two miles up from the mouth of the stream, operating under a head of 156 ft. and developing 3,900 h.p., and the other at tidewater near the mouth of the North East river, operating under a head of 90 ft. and developing a total of 6,900 h.p.

The hydro-electric station of the Lunenburg Gas Co. on the Mushamush river, a mile from Mahone, was also purchased and rebuilt. This plant operates under a head of 22 ft. and develops 875 h.p. The Commission is generating and, at present, selling all its power from the St. Margaret's bay plants to the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co., and is selling power from the Mahone plant to the Lunenburg Gas Co. for distribution in Lunenburg and Riverport.

New Brunswick.—The New Brunswick Electric Power Commission has constructed a power plant at the mouth of the Musquash river, operating under a head of 95 ft. with turbines aggregating 11,100 h.p. The plant commenced operation in May, 1923, and delivers power to the municipalities of St. John, Moncton, Fairville, Westfield, Fair Vale, Hampton, Norton, Sussex, Apohaqui, Petitcodiac and Salisbury. The Commission is also buying power from the Bathurst Co. and selling it to the town of Newcastle.

Manitoba.—The Manitoba Power Commission entered into a contract with the city of Winnipeg for a supply of power and built 164 miles of transmission lines from Winnipeg, connecting Oakville, Portage la Prairie, Carman, Morden and Roland. The Commission purchased the hydro plant of the Minnedosa Power Co. and also built a fuel plant at Virden, equipped with two oil engines aggregating 240 h.p. The Minnedosa plant is equipped with a 125 h.p. water turbine, operating under a head of 19 ft., and two oil engines of 120 h.p. each. Minnedosa and Virden are not connected with the system of transmission lines, but are separately operated units.

VIII.—MANUFACTURES.

1.—Evolution of Canadian Manufactures.

Manufacture is defined as the operation of making wares from raw materials by the hands, by tools or by machinery, thus adding, in the phraseology of the economist, new utilities, and therefore additional value, to the already existing utilities and values of the raw material. Manufacture, in primitive societies and in the pioneer stages of new communities, is normally carried on within the household for the needs of the household, as was the case among the early settlers of Canada in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when domestic manufactures were carried on in combination with the cultivation of the soil, mainly at the times of the year when agricultural operations were suspended. At a later period in the evolution of society, small manufactures were carried on in specialized workshops for the needs of the immediate locality or neighbourhood, as was generally the case in Eastern Canada in the first half of the nineteenth century. Later still, as a consequence of the introduction of machinery operated by steam or electric power—the so-called “industrial revolution”—and of the cheapening of transportation, manufacture has to an ever-increasing extent been concentrated in factories, often employing hundreds and even thousands of persons and producing for a national or even an international market. So far as Canada is concerned, this “industrial revolution” may be said to have commenced shortly before Confederation and to be still in progress. The growth of manufacturing production since 1870 is outlined in this article and the accompanying Table 1, while the increasing importance of Canadian manufacturing for the international market may be illustrated by the statistics of Table 7 of the Trade and Commerce section of the 1920 Year Book, which shows that Canadian exports of manufactured produce increased from less than \$3,000,000 per annum on the average of 1871-1875 to \$614,000,000 in the post-war fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1920. Exports of “fully or chiefly manufactured” products in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, amounted in value to \$430,222,448, and exports of “partly manufactured” products to \$161,376,031.

Early Manufactures.—The type of manufactures established in a community will in the beginning be largely determined, more especially where transportation charges are high, by the raw materials available in that community. For example, probably the first agricultural process to be carried on by Europeans in what is now the Dominion of Canada was the raising of a crop of grain at Port Royal, Nova Scotia, in 1605; the first corresponding manufacturing process was the grinding of the grain in the autumn of that year. Other early manufactures were also necessarily connected with the satisfaction of the primary needs of human beings for food, clothing and shelter, and with the other primary need for protection. At a census of occupations taken in 1681, we find enumerated a comparatively large number of tailors and shoemakers, masons and carpenters, gunsmiths and edge-tool makers.

The earlier manufactures were necessarily of a rather crude and primitive type, concerned with the production of commodities which were too bulky to bear the heavy transportation charges of those days, when only one round trip per year could be made between France and Quebec, and vessels were constantly subject to the storms of the North Atlantic and very frequently to the attacks of the English. Indeed, although the colonial policy of France under the old *régime* aimed at preventing the manufacture in Canada of any article which could be

imported from the mother country, the uncertainties of transportation due to the colonial wars of the period—France and England were at war for 34 years out of the 74 years between 1689 and 1763—led to a necessary relaxation of restrictions. On the occasion of the English capture of a convoy in 1705, the colonists were driven to manufacture rough cloth out of whatever fibres they could obtain, such as the Canadian nettle and the inner bark of the basswood. Such events led to the introduction of sheep-raising and the manufacturing of homespun woollens. The number of sheep in the colony increased from 1,820 in 1706 to 12,175 in 1720, 28,022 in 1765, 84,696 in 1784 and 829,122 in Lower Canada alone in 1827. This increase in sheep approximately measures the growth of the manufacture of homespun woollens. In the same year, according to census records, there were in Lower Canada 13,243 spinning-wheels, while 1,153,673 French ells of home-made cloth, 808,240 French ells of home-made flannel and 1,058,696 French ells of home-made linen were produced. In 1842 Upper Canada produced 433,527 yards of home-made cloth, 166,881 yards of home-made linen and 727,286 yards of home-made flannel, and in 1848, 624,971 yards of fulled cloth, 71,715 yards linen and 1,298,172 yards flannel. Nova Scotia in 1851 produced 119,698 yards fulled cloth, 790,104 yards non-fulled cloth and 219,352 yards flannel. Such production of homespun goods did not materially interfere with the market for the more elaborate factory-made goods imported from the United Kingdom, but supplied the daughters of pioneer families with useful work in their own homes.

In the days when ships were built of wood, Canada was advantageously situated with respect to their production. Pont-Gravé built two small vessels at Port Royal in 1606 and one at Tadoussac in 1608. Talon, in 1666, built on his private account a ship of 120 tons, and in 1672 a vessel of over 400 tons was on the stocks at Quebec. Ships were built for the French navy and for the West India trade. Under the British *régime* shipbuilding was conducted on a large scale in Quebec and New Brunswick, the industry reaching its climax of prosperity about 1865, when 105 Quebec-built ships with a tonnage of 59,333 were placed on the register. Thereafter iron and steel ships gradually supplanted the wooden vessels, but the forests of Canada have since provided the raw material for the pulp and paper and other important industries.

The manufacture of mineral products has been of comparatively recent date. Iron deposits in the St. Maurice region were worked as early as 1733 and furnaces set up there for smelting in 1737 were in fairly constant operation until 1883. The iron and steel used in manufacturing in Canada, as well as the coal which has supplied the manufacturing industries with power, has in the main been imported from the United States, chiefly because the principal manufacturing centres of this country in the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes region were fairly conveniently situated with regard to the coal and iron supplies of the United States and far away from the coal and iron supplies of the Maritime Provinces. In recent years the shortage of coal has been made up for by the increasing use of electric power, and the great bulk of the pig-iron used in Canadian manufactures is now made in domestic blast-furnaces.

The Introduction of the Factory System.—In Canada, as in the United States and in Great Britain, it was inevitable that manufactures, carried on in the household or in small adjoining workshops, should be supplanted in the leading industries of the country by manufactures carried on in factories. A factory has been defined as “an establishment where several workmen are collected for the purpose of obtaining greater and cheaper conveniences for labour than they could

procure individually at their homes, for producing results by their combined efforts which they could not accomplish separately and for preventing the loss occasioned by carrying articles from place to place during several processes necessary to complete their manufacture." Such factories began to exist in Canada in the sixties and the seventies of the last century and have since that time become the dominant factor in Canadian manufacturing industry.

Encouragement of Manufactures by Protective Tariffs.¹—In all new and developing countries, producing food products and raw materials in abundance, there comes to be at a certain stage a movement for working up these commodities within the country. Thus, a movement to promote a rise of manufacturing industries in Canada took place in the fifties of the last century, and in 1858 the Canadian Legislature enacted a protective tariff against which English exporters of manufactured goods vehemently protested. Canada, however, claimed the right to raise her revenue in the manner which suited herself, and Great Britain did not contest the point. From that day to this, there has been an element of protection in Canadian tariff legislation. For a considerable time, the protection afforded to Canadian manufacturers was described as "incidental protection", and after Confederation the tariff was reduced in deference to the low tariff sentiment prevailing in the Maritime Provinces, which were commercial rather than manufacturing communities. However, after a commercial depression which took place in the 1870's the people of Canada, at the general election of 1878, voted in favour of a higher tariff.

The policy of protection was definitely adopted in 1879, when the manufacturer was given an increase in the duty on his finished product, offset in some cases, it is true, by higher duties on his raw materials. Sugar and molasses products comprised some twelve tariff items, seven bearing a compound duty, the average *ad valorem* duty imposed being 26.25 p.c. On the lines of cotton goods likely to be manufactured in Canada, duties were raised from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c. The duties on woollens, which were all in the 17½ p.c. schedule in 1878, were practically doubled. On some of the 36 iron and steel articles enumerated in the schedule, the duties were specific, on some compound, but on the whole, there was an average duty of 16.17 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, was made to pay \$2 a ton. The duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 p.c. and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 p.c. to 35 p.c. protection. On coal, both bituminous and anthracite, a duty of 50 cents a ton was imposed. The average *ad valorem* rate of duty on the dutiable imports in 1880 was 26.1 p.c., as compared with 21.4 p.c. in 1878. The maximum percentage was reached in 1889, when the rate was 31.9 p.c. By 1896 there was a slight drop in the rate to 30.0 p.c., and the declining trend continued until 1918 and 1919, when a rate of 21.5 p.c. was recorded. In 1924 the rate was 22.9 p.c. and in 1925 23.3 p.c. These rates are based on the gross sums collected; if the refunds and drawbacks were allowed for, the net rate of customs duty would be substantially lower.

Growth of Canadian Manufactures Prior to the War.—Until the later nineties, the growth of Canadian manufacturing industry was not particularly rapid, though the great fall in the prices of commodities during the period from 1873 to 1897 was largely responsible for the comparatively slow growth of the values of manufactured commodities from \$221,600,000 in 1870 to \$469,800,000 in 1890. Afterwards there was a change; the prices of commodities commenced to rise, while the industries generally shared in the advantages of the great growing

¹ On this subject, see also the commencement of the subsection on External Trade.

period from 1900 to 1912. The gross product of establishments with five hands or over increased from \$368,700,000 in 1890 to \$1,166,000,000 in 1910 and to \$1,381,500,000 in 1915. The fundamental advantages of the position of Canada, her abundant raw material, her inexhaustible water power, her growing home market in the expanding West, had contributed to this result.

In the present as in the past, Canadian manufacturing production has been chiefly dependent upon the use of Canadian raw material, though this is less true than formerly. Raw cotton, for example, is imported from the Southern States, hides from the Argentine, rubber from the Straits Settlements and Malay peninsula, sugar from Cuba and the British West Indies and wool from Australia and New Zealand, to supply the raw material for Canadian manufacturing industries.

The Influence of the War.—The influence of the war upon the manufactures of Canada was profound and far-reaching, tending to promote the diversification of product and the production at home of many commodities which had previously been imported. On account of the practical suspension of the importation of manufactured goods of many kinds from Europe, enterprising Canadian manufacturers were given opportunities of entering upon new lines of manufacture with practical control of the market. There was added to this the reflex effect of the great prosperity of agriculture, produced by the unprecedented prices of war-time, with the general result that industry worked at high pressure, not only to produce munitions and military supplies for the armies of the Allies, but also to make the manifold varieties of goods required for the stimulated civilian consumption. The world shortage of staple commodities, coupled with a strong domestic demand, gave Canadian industries in general a pronounced stimulus toward greater production, and in a great number of cases the capacity of manufacturing plants was increased; this increase created a demand for greater supplies of raw material. Incidentally, factory methods became more specialized and a high degree of administrative and mechanical efficiency was attained, and Canada, partly owing to the industrial inactivity of Europe, assumed a new position as one of the leading manufacturing countries of the world. The inflation of the war period led to unprecedented figures of values produced.

The great boom in Canadian manufactures described above reached its height in the summer of 1920, statistics for that year showing greatest gross and net value of products. Statistics for 1921, as published in Table 1, show a great decline in values, which does not mean a corresponding decline in quantity of production, though a certain decline undoubtedly took place. There was also some decline in 1922, followed, however, by a general improvement during 1923. It would appear, speaking generally, that manufacturing industry has made some recovery from the great depression of 1921 and that the rather low statistics for that year and for 1922 were not more representative of normal conditions in Canadian manufacturing industries than were the extremely high figures of 1920. During the early months of 1924 the general outlook was good, but expectations of greater activity were not fulfilled during the second and third quarters, and final statistics for that year will probably show little change from those of 1923. The outlook for 1925 is for a slight improvement.

2.—Statistics of Manufactures.

1.—Historical Statistics since 1871.

The growth of large-scale production in manufactures during the past fifty years is evident from the statistics of Table 1, though this tendency has been less marked

in Canada than in more highly developed industrial communities, with larger populations able to absorb a larger amount of standardized commodities. Even so, in the electoral district of South Toronto, the most important manufacturing centre of Ontario, the census of 1911 showed that one-half of the industrial establishments employed 90 p.c. of the workers. In the period immediately preceding the Great War many consolidations of independent manufacturing plants were effected, involving large economies in the purchase of materials and in selling expenses.

The historical Table 1 shows fairly well the advance of the "industrial revolution" (which might better be called "evolution") in Canada. The average capital per manufacturing establishment, the average number of employees per establishment, and the average value of product per establishment, if allowance be made for the inflation of values and generally disturbed conditions of the war period, have continued to increase. If the consolidation of industry lessens the chances of an employee becoming a master, it must also be remembered that the amounts paid to employees in salaries and wages have also increased, so that the position of the average employee has been greatly ameliorated, though the lack of statistics on Canadian prices before 1890 prevents any detailed comparison of the purchasing power of the average wages of the worker of 1870 and of the employee of the present.

The Censuses of Manufactures.—The comparability of the statistics of various censuses is seriously affected by the different methods employed in census-taking. In the censuses of 1870, 1880 and 1890, all manufacturing establishments were included, the instructions to enumerators running as follows:—"An industrial establishment is a place where one or several persons are employed, in manufacturing, altering, making up or changing from one shape into another materials for sale, use or consumption, quite irrespectively of the amount of capital employed or of the products turned out. All repairs, mending or custom work are understood to be industrial products and are to be entered accordingly, by value, in the returns of industrial establishments."

In the statistics of 1900, 1905 and 1910, however, only establishments employing five hands and upwards were included. The 1901 instructions were that no manufacturing establishment or factory was to be so recognized for census purposes if it did not employ at least five persons, either in the establishment itself or as piece-workers employed out of it. This, however, did not apply to cheese and butter factories nor to certain mineral industries. The 1911 instructions stated that every factory in operation during the whole or part of 1910, and employing five or more persons, was to make a full report. All flour mills, saw and shingle mills, lime kilns, brick and tile works, butter and cheese factories, fish-curing plants, electric light and power plants whatsoever, were nevertheless to be included. The statistics for 1915 included only establishments having an output of \$2,500 or over, irrespective of the number of persons employed, except in the case of flour and grist-mills, butter and cheese factories, fish-preserving factories, saw-mills, brick and tile yards, lime kilns and electric light plants, where all plants were included.

Under the Statistics Act of 1918, the policy of including mines, fisheries, manufactures and other industrial production in the decennial census was abandoned and an annual "census of industry" substituted therefor. (See first annual report of the Dominion Statistician, pp. 30-36).

In the census of industry for 1917, the limit of output was withdrawn and all establishments reporting to the Bureau were included, the effect being an increase

in the number of establishments included from 21,306 in 1915 to 34,392¹ in 1917—an increase due mainly to change of method, rather than to a change in the actual number of industrial establishments existing in the Dominion. In the taking of an annual canvass of the wide scope of the Canadian industrial census, it is inevitable that changes in the number of reporting industries shall be made from time to time, interfering with the comparability of the results. The statistics in regard to a large number of the custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922, resulting in the dropping from the compilation of the entire group of “construction, hand trades and repairs.” Again, several custom industries, such as the custom clothing industry in the textile group, were not compiled for 1922. For 1923 again, statistics of ship and bridge-building and of various clay-products industries were collected and included for the first time. The result has been that, in order to restore the desired comparability between statistics of various years, a complete revision of all figures from 1917 to 1923 has been made. Considerable changes have resulted, but statistics of these years are now free of all inaccuracies due to changes in methods of collection or compilation.

Censuses of Manufactures in Recent Years.—The census of manufactures has since 1917 been taken annually by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, instead of quinquennially as theretofore. The last of the quinquennial censuses was taken in 1916 for the calendar year 1915, and annual censuses have been taken in the years from 1918 to 1924 for the years 1917 to 1923.

In any comparison between the results of the 1915 quinquennial census and the subsequent annual censuses, the rapid rise in prices must be borne in mind, and in comparisons between these annual censuses themselves the same factor must be taken into account. Thus, the new Canadian index number of wholesale prices, compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, was 248·2 in 1920, as compared with 213·2 in 1919, 207·8 in 1918, 174·6 in 1917 and 115·6 in 1915. In 1921, however, there was a great decline to 177·3—a decline of approximately 28·6 p.c. from the preceding year. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that up to 1920 phenomenal advances in the money value of manufactured products should have been recorded, and that wages and salaries paid should also have greatly advanced since 1915. It was equally inevitable that in all these respects 1921 should show a great decline, due in much larger measure to the fall in values than to the decrease in physical production. In 1923 the index number was 153·0—an increase of less than 1 p.c. over 1922 and a drop of 11 p.c. from 1921 prices. This would indicate that the comparatively small decline in the gross production of manufactured goods in 1922 was entirely due to declining values and that the increased production of 1923 has resulted from larger quantities. (See Table 3).

In Table 1 are presented statistics showing by provinces the development of Canadian manufacturing industries during the half-century from 1870 to 1923. Particularly notable is the increase in the manufactures of British Columbia from \$2,900,000 in 1880 to \$176,000,000 in 1923, and of Manitoba from \$3,400,000 in 1880 to \$97,000,000 in 1923. Saskatchewan also shows an increase from \$2,400,000 in 1905 to \$34,000,000 in 1923 and Alberta from \$5,000,000 in 1905 to \$54,000,000 in 1923. Thus the West is rapidly becoming an important contributor to Canadian manufacturing production.

¹ The subsequent decision to omit the group of “construction, hand trades and repairs” from the census of manufactures, together with other less important changes, accounts for the reduction of the number of manufacturing establishments in 1917, as appearing in Table 1, to 22,838, a comparable figure with the 2,642 establishments recorded in 1923.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1923.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1870.	No.	£	No.	\$	£	\$	\$
Canada	41,259	77,964,020	187,942	40,851,009	124,907,846	96,709,927	221,617,773
Nova Scotia.....	4,912	6,041,966	15,535	3,176,266	5,806,257	6,531,848	12,338,105
New Brunswick....	3,479	5,976,176	18,352	3,869,360	9,431,760	7,935,927	17,367,687
Quebec.....	13,818	28,071,868	66,714	12,389,673	44,555,025	32,650,157	77,205,182
Ontario.....	19,050	37,874,010	87,281	21,415,710	65,114,804	49,591,995	114,706,799
1880.							
Canada	49,722	165,302,623	254,935	59,429,002	179,918,593	129,757,475	309,676,068
P.E. Island.....	1,617	2,085,776	5,767	807,208	1,829,210	1,570,998	3,400,208
Nova Scotia.....	5,493	10,183,060	20,390	4,098,445	10,022,030	8,559,296	18,575,326
New Brunswick....	3,005	8,425,282	19,922	3,866,011	11,060,842	7,451,816	18,512,658
Quebec.....	15,754	59,216,992	85,673	18,333,162	62,563,967	42,098,291	104,662,258
Ontario.....	23,070	80,950,847	118,308	30,604,031	91,164,156	66,825,714	157,989,870
Manitoba.....	344	1,383,331	1,921	755,507	1,924,821	1,488,205	3,413,026
British Columbia..	415	2,952,835	2,871	929,213	1,273,816	1,652,968	2,926,784
The Territories....	24	104,500	83	35,425	79,751	116,187	195,938
1890.							
Canada	75,964	353,213,000	369,595	100,415,350	250,759,292	219,088,594	469,847,886
P.E. Island.....	2,679	2,911,963	7,910	1,101,620	2,092,067	2,253,843	4,345,910
Nova Scotia.....	10,495	19,730,736	34,944	7,233,111	16,062,479	14,905,913	30,968,392
New Brunswick....	5,429	15,821,855	26,675	5,970,914	12,501,453	11,348,202	23,499,655
Quebec.....	23,034	116,974,615	116,753	30,461,315	80,712,496	66,747,087	147,459,583
Ontario.....	32,151	175,972,021	166,322	49,730,359	127,737,371	111,504,555	239,241,926
Manitoba.....	1,031	5,684,237	4,403	1,905,981	5,688,151	4,467,031	10,155,182
British Columbia..	770	14,404,394	11,507	3,586,897	5,119,258	6,880,670	11,999,928
The Territories....	375	1,713,179	1,081	425,153	846,017	981,293	1,827,310
1890.							
Canada	14,065	-	272,033	79,234,311	-	-	368,696,723
1900.							
Canada	14,650	446,916,487	339,173	113,249,350	266,527,858	214,525,517	481,053,375
P. E. Island.....	334	2,081,766	3,804	445,998	1,319,058	1,007,650	2,326,708
Nova Scotia.....	1,188	34,586,416	23,284	5,613,571	13,161,077	10,431,436	23,592,513
New Brunswick....	919	20,741,170	22,158	5,748,990	10,814,014	10,158,456	20,972,470
Quebec.....	4,845	142,403,407	110,329	36,550,655	86,679,779	71,608,215	158,287,994
Ontario.....	6,543	214,972,275	161,757	56,548,286	138,230,400	103,303,086	241,533,486
Manitoba.....	324	7,539,691	5,219	2,419,549	7,955,504	4,971,935	12,927,439
Alberta and Saskatchewan....	105	1,689,870	1,168	465,763	1,121,342	843,645	1,964,987
British Columbia..	392	22,901,892	11,454	5,456,538	7,246,684	12,201,094	19,447,778
1905.							
Canada	12,547	833,916,155	383,920	162,155,578	-	-	706,446,578
P. E. Island.....	223	1,553,916	2,770	409,915	-	-	1,696,459
Nova Scotia.....	720	74,599,538	23,754	9,139,371	-	-	31,987,449
New Brunswick....	531	26,461,664	19,170	6,497,161	-	-	21,833,564
Quebec.....	4,115	251,730,182	116,748	46,514,619	-	-	216,478,496
Ontario.....	6,163	390,875,465	184,526	80,729,889	-	-	361,372,741
Manitoba.....	280	27,070,665	10,113	5,800,707	-	-	27,857,396
Saskatchewan.....	55	3,820,975	1,376	681,381	-	-	2,443,801
Alberta.....	97	5,400,371	1,983	1,129,272	-	-	4,979,932
British Columbia..	363	52,403,379	23,480	11,253,263	-	-	37,796,740
1910.							
Canada	19,218	1,247,583,609	515,203	241,008,416	601,509,081	564,466,621	1,165,975,639
P. E. Island.....	442	2,013,365	3,762	531,017	1,816,804	1,319,666	3,136,470
Nova Scotia.....	1,480	79,596,341	28,795	10,628,955	26,058,315	26,647,869	52,706,184
New Brunswick....	1,158	36,125,012	24,755	8,314,212	18,516,096	16,906,206	35,422,302
Quebec.....	6,584	326,946,925	158,207	69,432,967	184,374,053	166,527,603	350,901,656
Ontario.....	8,001	595,394,608	238,817	117,645,784	297,580,125	282,230,100	579,810,225
Manitoba.....	439	47,941,540	17,325	10,912,866	30,499,829	23,173,780	53,673,609
Saskatchewan.....	173	7,019,951	3,250	1,936,284	2,747,266	3,584,866	6,332,132
Alberta.....	290	29,518,346	6,980	4,365,661	9,998,777	8,790,048	18,788,825
British Columbia..	651	123,027,521	33,312	17,240,670	29,917,753	35,286,483	65,204,236
1915.							
Canada	15,593	1,958,705,230	-	283,311,505	791,943,433	589,603,792	1,381,547,225
P. E. Island.....	261	1,841,690	-	543,954	1,499,066	1,087,757	2,586,822
Nova Scotia.....	781	125,754,562	-	17,175,818	46,194,004	33,151,815	69,345,819
New Brunswick....	630	45,970,488	-	8,767,230	21,314,643	15,989,257	37,303,900
Quebec.....	5,743	530,312,464	-	80,324,171	213,754,115	167,449,884	381,203,999
Ontario.....	6,538	946,619,114	-	140,009,691	410,670,537	304,861,302	715,551,839
Manitoba.....	499	94,690,750	-	13,389,569	38,529,386	21,952,060	60,481,446
Saskatchewan.....	238	14,736,860	-	2,440,062	7,417,166	5,938,040	13,355,206
Alberta.....	282	41,193,897	-	4,791,281	20,699,967	8,716,254	29,416,221
British Columbia..	621	157,580,405	-	15,269,729	41,864,549	30,457,423	72,321,972

* These statistics are not available by provinces.

* For 1915 the number of employees in establishments employing 5 hands and over has not been compiled.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1923¹—con.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1917.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
P. E. Island.	418	2,225,482	1,588	693,149	3,088,718	1,816,986	4,905,704
Nova Scotia.	1,387	128,052,239	25,814	19,177,657	102,456,085	58,751,437	161,207,522
New Brunswick.	987	64,010,777	20,201	13,192,740	32,466,080	27,996,000	60,462,048
Quebec.	7,193	793,589,489	191,969	143,291,802	385,486,685	396,539,787	782,026,472
Ontario.	9,471	1,302,675,630	306,270	264,442,393	795,095,511	685,063,845	1,480,159,356
Manitoba.	816	95,530,452	20,055	17,381,806	69,884,850	45,062,533	114,947,383
Saskatchewan.	633	30,096,623	6,846	5,906,150	22,093,445	15,529,428	37,622,873
Alberta.	720	60,552,814	10,191	9,323,221	42,725,021	26,105,121	68,830,142
British Columbia.	1,202	215,681,355	38,689	35,864,308	87,764,650	74,978,844	162,743,494
Yukon.	11	3,739,169	71	118,801	26,403	336,786	363,189
Canada.	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
P. E. Island.	390	2,606,886	1,266	670,093	3,354,829	1,737,195	5,092,024
Nova Scotia.	1,357	126,563,220	23,909	20,475,961	89,667,282	57,838,599	147,505,881
New Brunswick.	909	72,783,411	18,443	13,338,342	33,222,984	32,281,038	65,454,022
Quebec.	7,350	833,095,963	190,646	163,483,036	454,373,411	420,651,473	875,024,884
Ontario.	9,701	1,460,384,637	307,283	300,963,759	974,277,838	760,245,667	1,734,523,505
Manitoba.	786	96,382,644	20,289	19,740,123	88,545,136	45,096,245	133,641,381
Saskatchewan.	577	35,435,976	6,348	6,705,910	28,394,364	15,900,874	44,295,238
Alberta.	638	58,284,599	8,457	8,557,536	53,159,734	24,747,604	77,907,338
British Columbia.	1,188	237,645,059	41,605	48,119,819	104,023,957	102,038,534	206,062,491
Yukon.	14	3,633,729	59	102,099	20,834	236,548	257,382
Canada.	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,585
P. E. Island.	402	2,462,324	1,295	789,382	4,005,474	2,225,391	6,230,865
Nova Scotia.	1,392	126,072,240	23,437	19,992,903	71,100,630	57,179,576	128,280,206
New Brunswick.	938	87,428,854	22,262	17,710,418	51,643,683	43,647,725	95,291,408
Quebec.	7,551	906,421,665	186,202	172,373,664	496,716,322	438,879,496	935,595,818
Ontario.	9,626	1,516,458,331	291,740	304,314,318	894,055,235	732,279,292	1,626,334,527
Manitoba.	777	101,709,090	21,963	24,538,624	83,948,482	50,330,559	134,279,041
Saskatchewan.	625	30,635,353	7,240	8,789,389	32,167,014	19,038,862	51,205,876
Alberta.	664	60,233,769	10,802	12,837,805	52,885,069	34,039,386	86,924,455
British Columbia.	1,263	200,652,116	46,034	57,067,542	94,091,505	132,095,198	226,186,703
Yukon.	11	3,552,048	33	59,064	16,426	155,260	171,686
Canada.	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
P. E. Island.	384	2,734,719	1,327	888,121	4,164,223	2,221,746	6,385,969
Nova Scotia.	1,388	141,549,856	23,834	26,127,781	85,724,785	63,274,708	148,999,493
New Brunswick.	928	105,671,688	19,241	19,505,048	60,812,641	46,910,631	107,723,272
Quebec.	7,677	1,028,226,105	186,308	205,829,155	553,558,520	517,693,125	1,071,251,645
Ontario.	9,423	1,668,079,488	300,794	369,846,193	1,071,843,374	822,570,783	1,894,414,157
Manitoba.	773	112,896,616	24,481	33,357,182	92,729,271	65,492,637	158,221,908
Saskatchewan.	639	31,727,162	7,182	10,240,392	34,891,105	24,655,529	59,549,634
Alberta.	722	61,063,132	11,387	15,903,609	56,139,646	32,466,428	88,606,074
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,367	219,991,887	35,432	50,413,414	125,405,084	111,692,821	237,097,905
Canada.	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,893,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
P. E. Island.	339	2,308,216	893	522,488	2,516,415	1,356,940	3,873,355
Nova Scotia.	1,208	105,254,364	4,521	14,400,509	41,099,835	36,384,726	77,484,561
New Brunswick.	867	99,204,791	12,441	10,678,721	32,151,641	23,193,562	55,315,193
Quebec.	7,173	981,177,681	146,763	151,474,436	390,119,293	361,964,897	752,084,199
Ontario.	9,328	1,613,486,222	228,943	274,061,696	704,814,433	625,170,507	1,329,934,940
Manitoba.	775	93,334,151	14,851	19,945,727	60,596,556	45,431,304	106,027,860
Saskatchewan.	600	30,265,504	4,345	5,677,449	25,589,403	15,092,337	40,681,740
Alberta.	709	55,685,908	8,227	10,072,714	33,912,502	26,152,276	60,064,778
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,236	209,509,521	25,094	31,951,397	76,093,617	74,396,795	150,490,412
Canada.	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,134,407	2,482,209,130
P. E. Island.	352	2,046,329	1,127	628,510	2,621,443	1,787,569	4,109,012
Nova Scotia.	1,103	106,617,616	4,286	12,192,652	38,003,168	29,985,794	67,988,962
New Brunswick.	897	82,230,895	14,351	12,201,014	38,059,376	26,821,281	64,880,657
Quebec.	7,410	970,019,442	147,952	144,366,667	337,752,977	370,276,067	708,029,044
Ontario.	9,388	1,696,738,996	243,207	275,559,006	678,746,675	617,752,828	1,296,099,503
Manitoba.	781	88,779,517	14,188	18,274,012	54,630,668	41,326,416	95,957,084
Saskatchewan.	614	31,101,612	4,196	5,618,174	22,450,051	16,357,481	38,807,532
Alberta.	672	55,514,624	7,461	9,493,543	30,306,395	22,813,091	53,119,486
British Columbia and Yukon.	1,264	210,323,379	27,572	32,095,704	81,203,970	71,313,880	152,517,850

¹ Statistics of the construction and custom and repair industries were not collected for 1922 and 1923; the figures for these industries for 1917 to 1921 have consequently been deducted from the totals as previously published. The industries excluded comprise custom clothing, dyeing and laundry work, boot, jewelry, automobile and bicycle repairing, blacksmithing and custom and repair work by foundries.

1.—Historical Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Provinces, 1870-1923—concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Provinces.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1923.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	22,642	3,350,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,925,375	2,781,165,514
P. E. Island.....	368	2,821,440	2,745	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	17,179	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848
New Brunswick....	872	84,563,968	16,221	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006
Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	163,622	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396
Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	262,770	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308
Manitoba.....	803	92,426,674	14,816	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531
Saskatchewan.....	647	29,891,835	4,105	5,384,958	19,333,620	15,004,191	34,337,811
Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	8,767	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,619,970	35,042	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1923.¹

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
1917.	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada	22,838	2,696,154,030	621,694	509,382,027	1,541,087,416	1,332,180,767	2,873,268,183
Vegetable products.	3,816	274,722,765	61,288	44,780,329	365,483,923	181,072,143	546,556,066
Animal products....	5,486	207,165,245	46,994	35,753,133	320,302,039	124,103,990	444,406,029
Textile products....	1,360	196,823,197	82,639	51,189,060	132,479,763	115,739,096	248,218,859
Wood and paper....	7,251	537,731,225	153,751	115,137,384	149,927,482	248,986,564	398,914,046
Iron and its products.....	1,404	634,642,989	142,416	140,334,255	357,688,333	334,616,810	692,305,143
Non-ferrous metals.	296	69,421,911	18,220	15,898,890	46,445,469	41,039,351	87,484,820
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,410	150,328,144	22,284	19,360,952	38,724,530	60,802,754	99,527,284
Chemicals and allied products...	539	175,836,690	56,153	51,505,484	99,068,092	131,381,995	230,450,087
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,272	449,481,864	37,949	35,422,540	30,967,785	94,438,064	125,405,849
Canada	22,910	2,926,815,424	618,305	582,457,488	1,829,040,369	1,460,723,777	3,289,764,146
Vegetable products.	3,824	310,556,340	63,197	49,788,771	409,813,120	188,009,655	597,822,775
Animal products....	5,493	225,949,731	51,085	40,970,545	348,773,348	131,220,539	479,993,887
Textile products....	1,394	232,678,413	82,144	54,754,968	182,529,695	137,903,308	320,433,003
Wood and paper....	7,281	599,594,273	150,732	130,348,989	168,154,574	282,110,061	450,264,635
Iron and its products.....	1,397	631,390,223	127,246	148,361,634	393,204,670	330,388,308	723,592,978
Non-ferrous metals.	286	78,075,726	17,741	17,635,814	40,988,990	38,406,413	79,395,403
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,264	168,367,861	20,940	20,397,078	56,541,480	56,791,607	113,333,087
Chemicals and allied products...	534	162,912,627	56,391	66,741,341	178,227,423	157,923,196	336,150,619
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,437	517,290,230	48,829	53,358,348	50,807,069	137,970,690	188,777,759
Canada	23,249	3,095,025,799	611,008	618,463,139	1,780,629,840	1,509,870,745	3,290,500,565
Vegetable products.	3,964	336,730,861	69,780	62,545,616	497,887,117	199,785,015	697,672,132
Animal products....	5,433	242,003,094	54,372	50,709,455	401,105,903	142,322,561	543,428,464
Textile products....	1,824	257,860,265	87,275	69,661,851	213,282,721	163,841,996	377,124,717
Wood and paper....	7,623	707,052,570	166,176	157,240,646	215,115,868	359,322,951	574,438,819
Iron and its products.....	1,523	611,291,790	129,157	162,103,816	249,399,965	348,540,736	597,940,701
Non-ferrous metals.	311	80,288,911	17,108	18,338,421	33,393,739	38,113,823	71,507,562
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,048	201,452,109	22,852	25,443,422	64,768,623	63,111,247	127,879,870
Chemicals and allied products...	406	106,110,959	14,719	15,255,350	45,399,060	49,168,100	94,567,160
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,417	552,235,240	49,569	57,164,562	60,276,844	145,664,316	205,941,160

¹ See foot-note to Table 1 on opposite page.

2.—Summary of Statistics of Manufactures, by Industrial Groups, 1917-1923— concluded.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Industrial Groups.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1920.							
Canada.....	23,351	3,371,940,653	609,586	732,120,585	2,085,271,649	1,686,978,408	3,772,250,057
Vegetable products.....	4,219	394,123,233	72,380	75,695,530	532,484,195	234,317,527	766,801,722
Animal products....	4,823	221,792,457	48,687	54,291,606	400,496,354	152,995,130	553,491,484
Textile products....	1,304	302,758,185	87,730	84,433,609	256,233,300	173,741,035	429,974,335
Wood and paper....	7,867	772,086,812	143,731	171,610,460	308,282,232	415,784,276	724,066,508
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,690	642,904,322	146,204	205,414,599	349,642,666	365,473,097	715,115,763
Non-ferrous metals.	324	109,382,033	23,162	27,895,343	48,434,120	52,847,178	101,281,298
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,176	223,541,735	27,361	34,406,423	74,200,407	85,216,316	159,416,723
Chemicals and allied products...	464	122,123,730	17,653	22,193,421	62,644,608	65,183,212	127,827,820
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,484	583,228,146	42,678	56,179,594	52,853,767	141,420,637	194,274,404
1921.							
Canada.....	22,235	3,190,026,358	456,076	518,785,137	1,366,593,685	1,209,143,344	2,576,037,029
Vegetable products.....	3,946	360,945,194	61,161	63,130,893	364,123,365	205,448,326	569,571,721
Animal products....	5,051	200,697,527	45,726	48,124,667	267,878,165	111,534,101	379,412,266
Textile products....	1,627	260,158,327	76,379	71,321,283	164,139,109	140,773,447	304,912,556
Wood and paper....	7,152	775,207,859	111,322	131,089,861	203,856,170	283,260,565	487,116,735
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,138	575,680,424	77,080	98,363,983	194,725,179	187,672,905	382,398,084
Non-ferrous metals.	344	104,079,490	17,936	22,692,784	31,439,989	41,149,894	72,589,883
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,075	209,641,529	24,393	28,374,655	67,780,080	75,278,296	143,058,376
Chemicals and al- lied products....	468	118,382,642	12,571	16,192,457	43,108,870	45,495,135	88,604,005
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,434	585,233,366	29,508	39,494,554	29,842,728	118,530,675	148,373,403
1922.							
Canada.....	22,541	3,244,302,410	474,430	510,431,312	1,283,774,723	1,198,434,407	2,482,209,130
Vegetable products.....	4,355	371,361,682	63,217	64,424,922	330,589,052	206,946,749	537,535,801
Animal products....	5,118	201,829,414	49,595	49,933,679	264,078,631	107,473,382	371,552,013
Textile products....	1,709	263,065,238	88,048	76,224,361	153,066,593	155,493,510	308,560,103
Wood and paper....	6,983	761,188,396	118,462	132,084,914	206,682,820	283,131,962	489,814,782
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,040	526,109,953	74,588	90,605,157	168,282,265	163,302,638	331,584,903
Non-ferrous metals.	325	102,208,275	18,222	21,451,629	30,861,895	39,993,798	70,855,693
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,095	238,691,461	22,468	27,204,642	63,377,262	77,911,159	141,288,421
Chemicals and allied products....	469	118,025,483	14,082	16,770,503	47,039,926	48,904,259	95,944,185
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,447	656,822,508	25,748	31,731,505	19,796,279	115,276,950	135,073,229
1923.							
Canada.....	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514
Vegetable products.....	4,427	385,725,299	65,395	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286
Animal products....	5,078	207,000,471	61,517	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815
Textile products....	1,817	283,248,204	92,669	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,196
Wood and paper....	6,875	801,085,402	128,404	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035
Iron and its pro- ducts.....	1,000	552,272,800	88,071	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547
Non-ferrous metals.	333	106,644,467	21,400	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326
Non-metallic min- erals.....	1,091	243,519,222	24,978	29,280,591	69,302,684	74,673,276	143,975,960
Chemicals and allied products....	475	126,537,481	15,149	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156
Miscellaneous in- dustries.....	1,516	674,289,604	27,675	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193

¹ See note to Table 1.

Volume of Manufacturing Production in Recent Years.—An investigation of the greatest importance, especially as applied to a period when values are rapidly changing, is that of the volume of manufacturing production as distinguished from its value. This is, however, a difficult as well as an important subject of research, particularly on account of the constant changes in the commodities manufactured and in their relative proportions. It is, however, a subject on which tentative conclusions are better than none, and accordingly an estimate of the volume of manufactured commodities in recent years has been attempted in Table 3, on the following plan. First, the gross value of the manufactured commodities produced in 1917, the first year of the annual census of manufactures, is taken as 100, and later years given as a percentage of this. Next, the average index numbers of the wholesale prices of the 129 manufactured commodities used in the Bureau's index number of wholesale prices are given for each year, and in the next column reduced to a percentage relative to 1917. Finally, the values, expressed as a percentage, are divided by the prices, also expressed as a percentage, and the quotient is considered to be the volume of manufacturing production. In the table which follows may be noted the decline in the volume of production between 1918 and 1920, in spite of increasing values, and the recovery in the volume of production in 1922 and 1923, in spite of diminished values.

3.—Volume of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1923.

Years.	Values.		Prices.		Index No. Volume of Manufacturing Production.
	Gross Value Manufacturing Production.	Percentage relative to 1917.	Index No. Prices of Manufactured Commodities.	Percentage relative to 1917.	
	\$				
1917.....	2,873,268,183	100.00	175.5	100.00	100.00
1918.....	3,289,764,146	114.49	196.9	112.19	102.05
1919.....	3,290,500,585	114.52	204.4	116.46	98.33
1920.....	3,772,250,057	131.28	242.0	137.89	95.20
1921.....	2,576,037,029	89.65	180.0	102.56	87.41
1922.....	2,482,209,130	86.38	155.0	88.31	97.81
1923.....	2,781,165,514	96.79	159.1	90.65	106.77

2.—Summary of Recent Manufacturing Statistics.

(NOTE.—For the scheme of reports issued annually on the manufacturing industries by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the reader is referred to the subsection "The Dominion Bureau of Statistics" in the present volume, dealing with the organization of the bureau and its publications.)

According to the census of 1923, there were in Canada 22,612 manufacturing establishments, distributed throughout the nine provinces and Yukon Territory. The total number of employees was 525,267, the amount of capital invested \$3,380,322,950 and the output was valued at \$2,781,165,514. As compared with statistics of 1917, there was a decrease of 15.5 p.c. in the number of employees, an increase of over 25 p.c. in the amount of capital invested, and a decrease of over 3 p.c. in the value of products.

Statistics for recent years.—In Table 4 are given summary statistics of the manufactures of Canada for the years 1921 to 1923.

4.—Summary Statistics of Manufactures, 1921-1923.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Items.	1921.	1922.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) p.c., 1921-22.	1923.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) p.c., 1922-23.
Establishments.....No.	22,235	22,541	+ 1.4	22,642	+ 0.4
Capital.....\$	3,190,026,358	3,244,302,410	+ 1.7	3,380,322,950	+ 4.2
Average capital per establishment.....\$	143,469	143,929	+ 0.3	149,295	+ 3.7
Employees on salaries.....No.	74,873	76,040	+ 1.6	78,273	+ 2.9
Salaries.....\$	136,874,992	136,219,171	- 0.5	142,738,681	+ 4.8
Average salary.....\$	1,828	1,791	- 2.0	1,824	+ 1.8
Employees on wages.....No.	381,203	398,390	+ 4.5	446,994	+ 12.2
Wages.....\$	381,910,145	374,212,141	- 2.0	428,731,347	+ 14.6
Average wage.....\$	1,002	939	- 6.3	959	+ 2.1
Cost of materials.....\$	1,366,893,685	1,283,774,723	- 6.1	1,470,140,139	+ 14.5
Average cost of materials per establishment.....\$	61,475	56,953	- 7.4	64,930	+ 14.0
Value added in manufacture. \$	1,209,143,344	1,198,434,407	- 0.9	1,311,025,375	+ 9.4
Value of products.....\$	2,576,037,029	2,482,209,130	- 3.6	2,781,165,514	+ 12.0
Average value products per establishment.....\$	115,885	110,120	- 5.0	122,832	+ 11.5
Piece-workers ¹No.	11,777	6,095	- 48.3	8,642	+ 41.8
Earnings of piece-workers ¹ ... \$	2,468,231	1,284,437	- 47.1	1,627,055	+ 26.7

¹ Not included in general statistics of number of employees or earnings.

Value of Products.—The gross value of manufactured products for 1923 was reported as \$2,781,165,514; the cost of materials was \$1,470,140,139, leaving \$1,311,025,375 as the value added by manufacture. As the finished products of one branch of manufacture are constantly used as materials in other branches in the ascending scale of modern industry, it follows that they are counted over and over again, swelling in this manner the total gross value of products. The total value of manufactured products, strictly defined, would include:—(1) the value of all raw materials obtained from the extractive and primary production industries which have entered into the manufacturing output, and (2) the entire value added to these raw materials by manufacturing processes from the time they first entered any factory up to the close of the census year. This value would be very much greater than the \$1,311,025,375 added by manufacture.

Consumption of Manufactured Products.—One of the beneficial results of placing the classification of external trade and of production upon a common basis is exhibited in Table 5, where the value of commodities made available for consumption in Canada is derived from the statistics of the two important fields. For example, the value of all manufactured commodities made available during 1923 was \$2,828,679,853, a figure obtained by adding the value of manufactured products in 1923 to the value of the imports of manufactured and partly manufac-

tured goods during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, and deducting the value of the corresponding exports for the same period. Vegetable and iron products led the other groups in the value of finished goods made available for consumption. The large amount of vegetable products available for consumption was due to the large production, as the imports and exports were nearly in balance, while iron and steel products, in addition to a large production, showed an excess of imports over exports of more than \$100,000,000.

5.—Consumption of Manufactured Products, by Groups, 1923.

NOTE.—Statistics of manufacturing production are for the calendar year 1923. Imports and exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Groups of Industries.	Value of manufactured products.	Manufactured and partly manufactured goods.		Value of products available for consumption.
		Value of imports.	Value of exports.	
Total.....	\$ 2,781,165,514	\$ 639,343,645	\$ 591,829,306	\$ 2,823,679,853
Vegetable products.....	547,674,286	121,902,560	109,830,444	559,746,402
Animal products.....	384,085,815	20,389,040	82,446,370	322,028,485
Textile products.....	334,439,196	133,559,480	5,010,948	462,987,728
Wood and paper.....	556,025,035	40,055,362	250,033,396	346,047,001
Iron and its products.....	465,959,547	168,036,499	66,890,955	567,105,091
Non-ferrous metals.....	88,199,326	40,506,796	34,905,833	93,800,289
Non-metallic minerals.....	143,975,960	40,626,253	9,005,603	175,596,610
Chemicals and allied products.....	111,244,156	26,088,041	11,025,152	126,307,045
Miscellaneous industries.....	149,562,193	48,179,614	22,680,605	175,061,202

Production of Manufactured Goods according to the Purpose Classification.—In addition to the classification according to the chief component material of the products, used by the industrial census in detailed presentation, a parallel classification based on the chief purpose of the products was applied for the first time to the census returns of 1922 and is presented for the year 1923 in Table 6.

In analysing the relative standing of the two purpose groups which are perhaps of greatest interest, it is noted that the gross production of the food industries was 24.4 p.c. of the output of Canadian manufacturing concerns, as compared with an output of 9.7 p.c. for the clothing industries. The greater production of the food group was in part due to the higher cost of raw materials, the value added by manufacturing being 13.9 p.c. of the total for all industries in the case of the food group and 10.5 p.c. for the clothing group. The clothing industries maintained a larger number of employees on the payroll, in spite of the fact that a smaller output was recorded than in the food industries, this apparent anomaly being perhaps accounted for by the greater prevalence of female employment in the clothing industries. As compared with the total industrial payrolls, the employment in the food and clothing groups was 12.1 p.c. and 13.4 p.c. respectively. The position of the manufacturing industries of Canada according to the purpose classification is shown in Table 6.

6.—Principal Statistics of the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, classified according to the Principal Purpose of the Products, 1923.

(All establishments irrespective of the number of employees.)

Purpose Headings.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Net value of products.	Gross value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	22,642	3,380,322,950	525,267	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,625,375	2,781,165,514
Food	8,227	345,764,285	77,293	69,336,584	495,485,972	182,097,169	677,583,141
Breadstuffs.....	3,756	131,113,677	30,967	31,552,246	180,406,876	77,483,686	257,890,562
Fish.....	938	24,027,549	15,447	3,769,914	15,331,193	10,043,570	25,374,763
Nuts, fruits and vege- tables.....	259	25,893,748	4,530	3,503,950	14,409,498	9,728,720	24,138,218
Meats.....	108	53,692,918	10,066	12,901,443	108,483,871	30,846,871	139,330,742
Milk products.....	3,007	39,120,207	10,159	9,935,414	94,845,862	25,274,528	120,120,390
Oils and fats.....	8	797,414	110	132,444	254,667	340,664	595,331
Sugar.....	23	46,118,595	2,481	3,436,791	62,614,400	15,521,541	78,135,941
Infusions.....	56	11,951,033	1,757	2,044,691	12,478,443	5,740,731	18,219,174
Miscellaneous.....	72	13,049,144	1,776	2,059,691	6,661,162	7,116,858	13,778,020
Drink and tobacco.....	520	109,441,567	14,081	14,471,362	32,859,736	68,500,186	101,359,932
Beverages, alcoholic..	61	54,520,432	3,509	4,865,008	11,560,846	21,925,862	33,486,708
Beverages, non-alco- holic.....	311	10,572,802	1,883	2,040,919	3,347,422	4,685,792	8,033,214
Tobacco.....	148	44,348,333	8,689	7,565,435	17,951,478	41,888,536	59,840,010
Clothing.....	2,032	191,932,116	83,124	76,858,924	131,566,228	137,373,130	268,939,358
Boots and shoes.....	196	45,504,704	19,307	18,339,428	29,865,471	34,156,177	64,021,648
Fur goods.....	245	11,529,824	3,002	3,357,176	6,876,825	6,197,971	13,074,796
Garnments and per- sonal furnishings....	638	65,608,437	32,334	31,192,038	58,309,005	50,918,529	109,227,534
Gloves and mitts.....	56	3,117,241	1,574	1,192,225	2,017,094	1,847,568	3,864,662
Hats and caps.....	108	6,188,303	3,250	3,370,959	5,189,647	5,187,961	10,377,605
Knitted goods.....	153	45,073,368	14,755	11,261,851	24,344,350	23,177,226	47,521,576
Waterproofs.....	15	820,013	192	208,561	394,267	452,550	846,817
Miscellaneous.....	61	14,090,226	8,710	7,936,086	4,569,569	15,435,148	20,004,717
Personal utilities	358	46,847,531	10,301	11,934,908	21,578,596	24,683,219	46,261,815
Jewelry and time- pieces.....	103	9,954,743	2,729	3,641,277	3,987,635	6,246,243	10,233,878
Recreational supplies.	98	15,566,471	3,681	4,058,300	5,581,294	6,630,997	12,212,291
Personal utilities, n.e.s.....	157	21,326,217	3,891	4,235,331	12,009,667	11,805,979	23,815,646
House furnish- ings.....	585	64,280,384	16,105	17,515,203	23,195,716	33,963,681	57,159,397
Books and sta- tionery.....	1,536	91,136,337	29,071	38,739,470	29,761,991	73,093,813	102,855,804
Vehicles and ves- sels.....	1,049	214,335,369	37,748	50,641,177	140,518,004	86,573,861	227,091,865
Producers' materials.....	5,859	1,194,469,979	171,513	189,540,284	408,382,495	436,047,291	844,429,786
Farm materials.....	18	3,616,001	329	310,441	831,470	655,774	1,487,244
Manufacturers' materials.....	989	822,112,396	97,558	112,665,519	257,389,027	272,353,099	529,742,126
Building materials....	4,473	324,001,034	61,700	64,876,755	122,235,836	141,123,702	263,359,538
General materials....	379	44,740,548	11,926	11,687,569	27,926,162	21,914,716	49,840,878
Industrial equipment....	2,332	1,093,181,458	81,698	98,500,993	171,172,490	256,679,961	427,852,451
Farming equipment..	74	92,817,188	7,800	9,118,799	11,600,840	14,460,719	26,061,559
Manufacturing equip- ment.....	158	52,676,670	8,923	11,160,107	9,424,104	21,569,534	30,993,638
Trading equipment...	193	6,247,713	1,543	2,093,388	982,941	4,492,738	5,475,679
Service equipment....	181	29,223,731	4,482	5,065,692	8,205,588	13,464,309	21,669,897
Light, heat and power	1,176	784,131,717	33,853	42,175,305	86,650,255	142,254,252	228,904,507
General equipment....	550	128,584,439	25,097	28,887,702	54,308,762	60,438,409	114,747,171
Miscellaneous...	153	28,933,924	4,333	4,531,123	15,618,901	12,013,064	27,631,965

The Forty Leading Industries.—The pulp and paper industry, the third most important industry in 1921, in point of value of gross production, and the second in 1922, is seen in Table 7 to have been the leading industry in Canada in 1923. Its gross production during that year was \$184,414,675, or almost \$30,000,000 more than that of the flour and grist-milling industry, which shows a total gross value of products of \$154,895,991. Saw-milling, which in 1921 and 1922 was ranked in fourth place, was Canada's third leading industry in 1923, with a production of \$139,894,677, slightly more than \$1,500,000 greater than that of the slaughtering and meat-packing industry. Some interesting comparisons may be made between the various industries with regard to the relations between capital invested or cost of materials and the gross value of production.

7.—Principal Statistics of Forty Leading Industries, 1923.¹

(Arranged in order of the gross value of production.)

No.	Industries.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital Invested.	Cost of Materials.	Gross Value of Products.
		No.	\$	\$	\$
1	Pulp and paper.....	110	417,611,678	71,322,722	184,414,675 ✓
2	Flour and grist-mills.....	1,387	60,556,587	128,473,059	154,895,991
3	Saw-mills.....	2,883	155,638,059	73,325,718	139,894,677
4	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	76	53,058,776	107,788,344	138,218,999
5	Butter and cheese.....	2,982	31,758,316	84,932,404	106,405,412 ✓
6	Automobiles.....	10	60,146,195	71,851,653	96,614,176
7	Electric light and power.....	957	581,472,583	—	91,141,296
8	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	34	82,843,739	43,155,326	79,333,985
9	Sugar refineries.....	7	45,618,182	61,817,862	77,004,026
10	Castings and forgings.....	321	88,325,248	26,741,217	70,283,006
11	Railway and rolling stock.....	21	59,237,975	40,205,404	68,213,887
12	Rubber goods (including footwear).....	40	56,061,625	26,335,306	56,512,947
13	Electrical apparatus.....	108	65,077,942	26,257,361	51,360,400
14	Printing and publishing.....	677	41,924,581	12,749,351	49,558,641
15	Bread and other bakery products.....	1,980	28,231,856	24,287,282	48,859,478
16	Biscuits and confectionery.....	361	36,827,117	23,959,877	48,394,175
17	Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	153	45,073,368	24,344,350	47,521,576
18	Leather boots and shoes.....	186	30,533,591	23,295,678	45,596,012
19	Petroleum refining.....	14	60,288,861	36,435,306	45,571,506
20	Steel and rolled products.....	22	82,880,333	27,230,862	44,715,176
21	Woodworking, sash and door factories.....	793	43,317,824	24,585,574	43,821,683
22	Clothing, women's factory.....	333	18,948,917	23,363,551	42,982,646
23	Cigars and cigarettes.....	111	31,312,210	10,424,241	42,176,997
24	Clothing, men's factory.....	153	22,418,753	18,355,897	35,855,242
25	Printing and bookbinding.....	696	34,030,266	10,181,761	34,566,485
26	Sheet metal products.....	105	29,072,727	16,221,926	31,020,322
27	Breweries.....	52	38,384,708	9,846,130	29,260,243
28	Machinery.....	141	50,908,442	9,044,475	28,901,052
29	Furniture and upholstery.....	364	32,183,661	9,652,545	26,234,980
30	Agricultural implements.....	67	92,277,040	11,592,401	26,026,419
31	Men's furnishing goods.....	135	18,085,313	14,279,926	25,502,111
32	Fish-curing and packing.....	938	24,027,549	15,331,193	25,374,763
33	Acids, alkalis and salts.....	47	36,436,315	11,636,321	23,912,992
34	Leather tanneries.....	123	30,348,468	16,458,674	23,633,165
35	Automobile accessories.....	60	18,241,996	13,301,152	22,000,640
36	Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	57	20,806,909	10,754,273	21,553,158
37	Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	4	—	15,698,259	21,355,595
38	Hardware and tools.....	106	31,675,780	6,600,835	20,320,224
39	Wire and wire goods.....	48	18,358,722	10,722,141	19,991,525
40	Gas lighting and heating.....	45	45,526,495	9,024,084	19,605,340
Total for forty leading industries.....		16,707	2,718,858,707	1,201,584,461	2,298,605,513
Total for all industries.....		22,642	3,389,322,950	1,470,119,439	2,781,165,514
Percentage of forty industries to total of all industries.....		73.79	80.43	81.73	79.41

¹ Similar tables for 1921 and 1922 appear on pp. 394-395 of the 1924 Year Book.

Establishments Classified according to Size.—The tendency of manufacturing to become concentrated in large establishments, or the reverse, is a matter of interest from the standpoint of industrial organization.

In order to throw some light upon this subject, statistics are presented in Tables 8, 9, 10 and 11 of establishments grouped, first, according to value of products and secondly, according to number of employees. Of the 22,642 establishments reported as engaged in manufacturing industries in 1923, there were 475, or 2.1 p.c., whose products were valued at more than \$1,000,000 each. These 475 establishments produced 53 p.c. of the gross production. Details may be found in the tables below.

8.—Establishments and Total Production of Canadian Manufactures by Groups of Values, 1922 and 1923.

Groups of Values.	1922.			1923.		
	Number of Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.	Number of Establishments.	Total Production.	Average Production.
	No.	\$	\$	No.	\$	\$
Under \$25,000.....	14,978	114,205,770	7,625	14,755	151,202,231	10,247
\$ 25,000 but under \$ 50,000..	2,401	85,075,807	35,433	2,530	89,541,088	35,391
50,000 " 100,000..	1,793	129,320,947	72,125	1,865	132,450,813	71,019
100,000 " 200,000..	1,355	191,675,689	141,458	1,368	192,644,341	140,821
200,000 " 500,000..	1,078	330,533,712	306,617	1,140	373,298,630	327,453
500,000 " 1,000,000..	516	363,341,076	704,149	509	367,968,289	722,923
1,000,000 " 5,000,000..	364	692,463,530	1,902,372	404	791,544,945	1,959,269
5,000,000 and over.....	56	575,592,599	10,278,439	71	682,517,177	9,612,918
Total.....	22,541	2,482,209,130	110,119	22,642	2,781,165,514	122,832

9.—Establishments and Total Production of Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces and Groups of Values, 1923.

Groups of Values. (000 omitted).	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.	
	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.	Estab-lishments.	Production.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
Under \$25.....	332	2,016,698	951	14,313,150	634	4,054,258
\$ 25-\$ 50.....	20	682,769	103	3,501,645	81	2,811,660
50-100.....	10	691,307	64	4,454,375	56	4,061,737
100-200.....	4	512,557	32	4,816,745	46	6,850,554
200-500.....	2	559,490	27	8,097,795	32	10,550,712
500-1,000.....	-	-	7	4,529,398	11	7,893,228
1,000-5,000.....	-	-	6	18,152,576	11	17,981,811
5,000 and over.....	-	-	3	24,119,164	1	15,910,046
Total.....	368	4,462,821	1,193	81,984,848	872	70,114,006
	Quebec.		Ontario.		Manitoba.	
Under \$25.....	5,325	59,453,521	5,279	52,026,003	483	3,404,934
\$ 25-\$ 50.....	592	20,775,948	1,334	47,634,202	94	3,273,718
50-100.....	382	27,103,879	1,027	72,543,604	76	5,570,904
100-200.....	306	42,917,061	737	103,576,984	56	7,705,213
200-500.....	265	102,238,702	648	201,057,857	52	15,829,875
500-1,000.....	130	101,951,598	284	198,621,119	19	14,772,974
1,000-5,000.....	120	256,216,889	203	390,862,677	21	33,567,495
5,000 and over.....	22	200,445,798	37	385,560,862	2	13,209,418
Total.....	7,142	811,103,396	9,549	1,451,883,308	803	97,334,531
	Saskatchewan.		Alberta.		British Columbia.	
Under \$25.....	505	3,294,577	501	4,780,788	745	7,858,302
\$ 25-\$ 50.....	60	2,005,527	84	3,006,147	162	5,849,472
50-100.....	42	2,906,272	58	3,997,488	150	11,121,247
100-200.....	23	3,301,485	34	4,539,080	130	18,424,662
200-500.....	7	2,246,574	27	8,070,656	80	24,644,969
500-1,000.....	5	3,123,952	9	6,989,858	44	30,086,162
1,000-5,000.....	3	4,257,709	9	17,876,899	31	52,628,889
5,000 and over.....	2	13,201,715	1	5,076,885	3	24,993,289
Total.....	647	34,337,811	723	54,337,801	1,345	175,606,992

10.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, grouped according to the number of Employees per Establishment, 1922 and 1923.

Number of Employees per Establishment.	1922.			1923.		
	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.	Number of Establishments.	Number of Employees.	Average Number Employed.
Fewer than 5 persons.....	14,853	27,837	1.8	13,156	23,632	1.7
5 to 20 persons.....	3,835	42,246	11.0	5,310	53,852	10.1
21 " 50 ".....	1,921	62,267	32.4	2,093	67,408	32.2
51 " 100 ".....	960	69,103	71.9	1,031	73,449	71.2
101 " 200 ".....	522	73,685	141.1	566	79,737	140.8
201 " 500 ".....	345	105,972	307.1	374	115,585	309.0
501 and over.....	105	93,320	888.7	112	112,447	1,004.0
Total.....	22,541	474,430	21.0	22,642	526,110	23.2

11.—Number of Establishments and of Employees in Canadian Manufactures, by Provinces, and the Number of Employees per Establishment, 1923.

Provinces.	Under 5 employees.	5-20.	20-50.	50-100.	100-200.	200-500.	500 and over.	Total.
Prince Edward Island—								
Establishments.....	212	121	33	2	—	—	—	368
Employees.....	412	1,285	927	121	—	—	—	2,745
Average per Establishment....	1.9	10.6	28.0	60.5	—	—	—	7.4
Nova Scotia—								
Establishments.....	631	408	97	38	10	7	2	1,193
Employees.....	2,410	4,099	2,973	2,750	1,275	2,080	1,592	17,179
Average per Establishment....	3.8	10.0	30.6	72.3	127.5	297.1	796.0	14.4
New Brunswick—								
Establishments.....	401	299	104	36	18	12	2	872
Employees.....	617	2,944	3,216	2,433	2,616	3,864	1,384	17,064
Average per Establishment....	1.5	9.8	30.9	67.3	145.3	322.0	692.0	19.6
Quebec—								
Establishments.....	4,800	1,236	510	275	157	123	41	7,142
Employees.....	6,273	12,811	16,520	19,671	22,532	40,535	45,280	163,622
Average per Establishment....	1.3	10.3	32.3	71.1	143.5	329.5	1,104.3	22.9
Ontario—								
Establishments.....	5,128	2,345	1,015	513	296	189	63	9,549
Employees.....	10,396	23,705	32,928	36,739	41,380	56,912	60,710	262,770
Average per Establishment....	2.2	10.1	32.4	71.6	139.7	301.1	963.6	27.5
Manitoba—								
Establishments.....	428	212	92	40	19	12	—	803
Employees.....	754	2,111	3,099	2,692	2,715	3,445	—	14,816
Average per Establishment....	1.7	9.9	33.6	67.3	142.8	287.0	—	18.4
Saskatchewan—								
Establishments.....	504	108	22	7	3	3	—	647
Employees.....	650	1,020	765	470	400	800	—	4,105
Average per Establishment....	1.2	9.4	34.7	67.1	133.3	266.6	—	6.3
Alberta—								
Establishments.....	472	165	49	24	8	4	1	723
Employees.....	831	1,465	1,487	1,666	1,035	1,234	1,049	8,767
Average per Establishment....	1.7	8.8	30.3	69.4	129.3	308.5	1,049.0	12.1
British Columbia—								
Establishments.....	580	416	171	96	55	24	3	1,345
Employees.....	1,289	4,412	5,493	6,917	7,784	6,715	2,432	35,042
Average per Establishment....	2.2	10.6	32.1	72.0	141.5	279.7	810.6	26.0

3.—Production by Groups and Industries.

One of the factors accelerating the progress of Canada is the possession of many natural resources favourable to industrial prosperity. It is upon the country's agricultural resources, forests, minerals and wild life that Canada's industries are mainly based. The sea and lake fisheries, in addition, make an important contribution of raw material to the manufacturing industries of the Dominion. However, the industrial development of Canada was a matter of small beginnings and gradual growth in the face of difficulty over a period of many years. The comparatively small home market, restricted at the present time to a population of nine millions, a large part of it in scattered agricultural areas, is one of the

difficulties of the present situation. Yet Canada is now not merely the second largest manufacturing country in the British Empire; her exports to the other Dominions consist largely of manufactured goods. The exports of manufactured and partly manufactured goods to the United States also exceed the exports of raw material. The rate at which this movement is to continue depends almost entirely upon growth within the Dominion—upon the further development of the many-sided physical assets of the country. A classification based on the chief component material of the various products in each manufacturing establishment was applied for the first time in the compilation of the returns for 1920. The number of groups was reduced from fifteen to nine to correspond with the external trade classification and the classes of industry were somewhat altered to conform with recent industrial development.

The Vegetable Products Group.—With the exception of rubber and sugar factories, the industries of this group are dependent mainly upon domestic farm products as raw materials. The milling industry, which has existed to meet domestic needs for more than 300 years, is one of the Dominion's oldest industries, but it is only within recent times that its progress has become spectacular. The war and the demand it created gave a great impetus to this trade, and the 560 flour mills, many of them of the most modern type and highest efficiency, have now attained a capacity far in excess of Canada's demands. During 1923, productive capacity reached about 125,000 barrels per day, and during the crop year ended July 31, 1924, about 10,000,000 barrels were exported to many countries, Great Britain receiving the largest consignments. The flour manufactured from Canadian hard spring wheat is particularly sought after in overseas markets and, with similar products, is finding a ready sale in the Far East, where bread is being consumed to a greater extent than formerly. Other industries contributing largely to food manufacture are sugar refineries and, to a lesser degree, plants engaged in the canning of fruits and vegetables.

Raw material imported from tropical countries forms the basis for an industry of a different character. Canada now stands fourth among the countries of the world as a manufacturer of rubber goods. Existing plants represent a capital of over \$56,000,000 and give employment to about 11,700 workers.

Animal Products.—Another form of food manufacture—that of slaughtering and meat-packing—has also made great strides. It comes as a surprise to many that slaughtering and meat-packing was until lately at the head of all other single industries in regard to the value of the products, and is now only surpassed by the pulp and paper, saw-milling and flour-milling industries. The leather industries have long been established on a considerable scale, mainly, of course, because the large number of cattle raised and slaughtered provide a ready supply of hides. There are large tanneries in the eastern provinces, and no fewer than 186 boot and shoe factories were in operation in 1923, chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, representing a total capital of nearly \$31,000,000, with an annual output of \$45,600,000, and employing 14,043 men and women. The canning and preserving of fish also calls for reference. Concentrated, naturally, upon the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, this industry has become one of the most important, not perhaps as much from the point of view of achievement as of promise. In 1923 there were in existence 938 establishments engaged in the canning, curing and packing of various kinds of fish. One recent development of great possibilities is the setting up of establishments to utilize the catches from the large northern lakes of the Prairie Provinces.

Textiles.—Although the production of cotton and woollen fabrics, hosiery, knitted goods, men's and women's clothing and so forth amounted in 1923 to a total of over \$334,400,000, considerable quantities of yarns and cloth are still imported into Canada. Canadian textile factories are capable of supplying ordinary domestic needs without undertaking the production of the highest grade materials such as are manufactured in Great Britain, where for two centuries hereditary skill has been developed. The imports of manufactured or partly manufactured textiles during the fiscal year ended Mar., 1924, were \$133,559,480, or 40 p.c. of the gross value of the manufactured product during the calendar year 1923.

The woollen industry may be divided into four sections, according as the chief product of value is cloth, yarn, carpets and mats or miscellaneous goods. Of the 141 plants in operation during 1923, 66 were engaged chiefly in manufacturing cloth, 19 in making yarns, 23 in making carpets and rugs and 33 in making miscellaneous woollen goods. The total value of woollen goods manufactured by the four classes of mills during 1923 amounted to \$33,472,000, as compared with \$29,063,000 in 1922.

A sketch of the cotton industry, which is the most important of the textile group, is given under the heading of "Typical Individual Manufactures" in the Manufactures section of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Wood and Paper.—An outstanding feature of the general expansion of Canadian commerce since the opening of the century has been the change in the industries associated with forestry. Lumber output fluctuated greatly and actually decreased in recent years, as a result of the post-war depression. For example, in 1911 the output of manufactured lumber was 4,918,000,000 board feet, valued at \$75,831,000, as compared with 3,728,445,000 feet, valued at \$108,290,542, in 1923. In contrast with this is the progress in pulp and paper production. Forty years ago, there were in existence in Canada only 36 paper and 5 pulp mills. In 1923 there were 110 pulp and paper mills, consuming more than 3,200,000 cords of pulpwood a year and using hydro-electric energy to the extent of over 725,000 h.p. Production of wood pulp in 1917 was 1,464,308 tons and in 1923 2,475,904 tons. Production of newsprint in 1917 was 689,847 tons, in 1921, 805,114 tons, in 1923, 1,252,000 tons and in 1924, 1,353,000 tons. In the first eight months of 1925 the production was 988,764 tons, an increase of 8.9 p.c. over the same period of the preceding year. This was only some 14,000 tons less than the production of the United States, the world's largest producer.

Iron and Steel.—The primary production of iron and steel in Canada has always been handicapped by the fact that nowhere in Canada are workable deposits of coal and iron ore to be found in juxtaposition. The nearest approach is in Nova Scotia, where there is an abundant supply of coal and iron ore is obtained from Newfoundland. In Central Canada, particularly in Ontario, where the secondary iron and steel industries are chiefly located, there are at present neither supplies of coal nor high-grade deposits of iron ore. There is a possibility, however, that high-grade bodies of ore may be found, and eventually the huge reserves now known to exist, though they require an unduly expensive smelting process, will become more valuable. From the manufacturing standpoint, conditions are much more favourable, as these areas are abundantly supplied with both hydro-electric power and the metals, such as nickel, chromium, molybdenum, etc., used in the manufacture of alloy steels which form an increasingly large part of the output from modern steel works. Many plants now specialize in the large-scale production of special steels that depend for their successful utilization on the forging and heat-treating operations to which they are submitted.

Iron ore, which was imported largely from Newfoundland and the State of Minnesota, was ultimately treated in 1923 in 26 active furnaces and rolling mills, with a capital of \$82,880,333 and a gross production valued at \$66,070,771. There were, in the last year for which complete returns are available, no fewer than 1,000 establishments handling iron and steel products, aside from the numerous custom and repair shops engaged in re-conditioning iron and steel goods. The plants represented a capital of \$552,272,800 and had a gross output valued at \$465,959,547. A great deal of this output is represented by agricultural implements for which there is a large domestic demand, by factory equipment and commercial and passenger motor vehicles. The output of automobiles has increased rapidly in recent years, the total production in 1922 being valued at \$81,956,429 and that of 1923 at \$96,614,176.

Non-Ferrous Metals.—During 1923 there were 333 plants in Canada manufacturing products from metals other than iron and steel. The aluminium, brass and copper products, electric apparatus and miscellaneous non-ferrous metal goods industries all showed increases over the previous year's production, but slightly offset by the decrease in the lead, tin and zinc products industry. Employment showed an increase from 18,222 in 1922 to 21,409 in 1923.

The aluminium industry in America dates from 1890, when the first successful process was worked out for the economical extraction of the metal from its ores. The lightness and ductility of the metal, and the fact that it is not readily attacked by organic acids, air or water, together with its capacity for transmitting heat readily, soon brought it into favour as a material for kitchen utensils, and in this connection it has become well known. Large quantities of aluminium wire are now used for electric transmission lines and quantities are used in the manufacture of such apparatus as cream separator parts and other light machinery. Alloyed with magnesium, it possesses great tensile strength and finds extensive use. Aluminium bronzes, too, are widely used, and during the war great quantities were utilized in the manufacture of aeroplane engines and parts.

A total of 100 plants was engaged during 1923 in manufacturing generators, motors, batteries, telephone and telegraph equipment, copper wires and cables, electric lamps, meters, vacuum cleaners and electrical fixtures of all kinds, of a total value of \$51,360,400. The development of cheap electrical power has done much to popularize the use of electrical equipment, and the future demand for such apparatus will probably only be limited by the development of adequate power.

Another industry of some importance consisted of 81 firms engaged principally in the rolling, casting and manufacturing of brass and copper, the principal products being castings and machinery fittings, brass steam fittings, plates and sheets, rods and wire cloth. The selling value of the products was \$16,794,000, while the materials were worth \$7,549,000.

Non-Metallic Minerals.—The gradual recovery in business conditions since 1921 is demonstrated by developments in the non-metallic mineral group. The recent expansion is accentuated by the growth of the petroleum-refining industry, which in 1923 produced almost 40 p.c. of the gross value of the entire production of the group. The 14 plants were located with a view to the economy of distribution, based on the greatest accessibility to the source of supply and the proximity of the markets. The refineries on the eastern and western coasts obtain their crude petroleum from South America, Mexico and the United States by tank steamers, bringing transportation costs to a minimum. Those situated in the central part of the Dominion are necessarily supplied by rail or pipeline. The more general

use of the automobile has resulted in a continually expanding demand for gasoline and lubricating oils. The installation of oil-using equipment in industrial plants for generating power and in buildings of various kinds for heating purposes has also accelerated the consumption of fuel oil.

The illuminating and fuel gas industry of Canada is chiefly centred in the larger cities, especially in parts of the country where manufacturing predominates. Coal gas and carburetted water gas are the most important products, but pintsch gas is made at many divisional points along the railways to meet the demand for lighting purposes on passenger trains. Acetylene gas is used in several prairie towns where the size of the municipality is not sufficient to warrant a gas plant. The facility with which by-products such as coke, tar and light oils are turned out in connection with large scale production, becomes an incentive to plant expansion, providing that a demand is assured by increasing population and industrial development in the vicinity. The burning of coke in the house furnace, the necessity of enriching the soils with nitrates, the increase of refrigerating operations and the extended use of tar and tar products have prompted the larger plants to increase their output. The industry is also intimately connected with the iron and steel industry or dependent upon the demand of the non-ferrous smelting plants. Coke plants are maintained at Sydney, Hamilton and Sault Ste. Marie by the three principal iron and steel companies, by the International Coal and Coke Co., the Crow's Nest Pass Co. and the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co.

Other industries of a varied nature included in this group are the manufacture of asbestos products, the glass industry, the manufacture of abrasives, the preparation of ornamental and monumental stone, the bottling of aerated waters and the manufacture of various clay products.

Chemicals.—Chemical industries, associated in many phases with the use of hydro-electric power, have recorded marked growth in Canada in recent years. Owing to Canada's great water-power resources and in particular to the fact that many water-powers are situated near tidal waters, there is an opportunity in this country for the expansion and establishment of new chemical industries. Electric refining, at first applied to copper only, is now being extended to all the metals, and electric current is also employed in their extraction from the ores. The production of aluminium, of cyanamid, of new refractory materials and of graphite have already created large industries. The fixation of nitrogen with its many subsidiary industries, such as the manufacture of nitric acid, ammonium nitrate and explosives, the reduction of magnesium and the production of innumerable chemical compounds are now also under commercial development. Noteworthy progress has been made in the output of calcium carbide, which can be readily marketed in countries dependent for their domestic manufacture on electrical energy derived from coal. Exports of this chemical, mainly to the United States, increased in value from \$161,000 in 1914 to \$2,358,000 in 1923. The development of cheap electrical power has contributed to the advance of industries using electro-thermic reactions, the intense heat which it is possible to develop by electrical means being an especially advantageous factor. The manufacture of chemicals during the war period represented enormous figures, and even in 1923 the output reached a total value of \$111,244,000. The products include commodities of such fundamental importance as fertilizers, calcium carbide, cyanamid, soap, paints, varnishes and wood distillates.

The principal statistics of each of the manufacturing industries of Canada during 1923 are presented in Table 12.

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	Canada	22,642	3,380,322,950	61,677	16,596	142,738,681
	TOTALS BY GROUPS.					
1	Vegetable products.....	4,427	385,725,299	8,454	2,233	19,884,124
2	Animal products.....	5,078	207,000,471	8,929	1,641	16,150,913
3	Textile products.....	1,817	283,248,204	5,931	2,259	16,041,669
4	Wood and paper products.....	6,875	801,085,402	14,414	3,645	34,822,426
5	Iron and its products.....	1,000	552,272,800	9,428	2,389	23,342,059
6	Non-ferrous metals and products.....	333	106,644,467	3,246	1,076	7,774,546
7	Non-metallic mineral products.....	1,091	243,519,222	2,523	663	5,508,299
8	Chemicals and allied products.....	475	126,537,481	3,176	1,033	7,977,117
9	Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	674,289,604	5,676	1,657	11,267,528
	TOTALS BY PROVINCES.					
1	Prince Edward Island.....	368	2,821,440	179	31	173,996
2	Nova Scotia.....	1,193	106,947,436	1,210	348	2,450,304
3	New Brunswick.....	872	84,563,968	1,263	370	2,663,543
4	Quebec.....	7,142	1,009,898,982	17,464	3,836	40,557,364
5	Ontario.....	9,549	1,775,493,340	33,205	10,405	78,990,006
6	Manitoba.....	803	92,426,674	2,640	649	5,878,088
7	Saskatchewan.....	647	29,891,835	867	157	1,716,990
8	Alberta.....	723	61,659,305	1,545	310	3,142,677
9	British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	216,610,970	3,304	490	7,165,713
	GROUP 1.—VEGETABLE PRODUCTS.					
	Total	4,427	385,725,299	8,454	2,233	19,884,124
1	Biscuits and confectionery.....	361	36,827,117	1,592	496	3,742,906
2	Bread and other bakery products.....	1,980	28,231,856	1,079	320	2,282,922
3	Breweries.....	52	38,384,708	479	58	1,336,677
4	Cigars and cigarettes.....	111	31,312,210	899	207	2,089,204
5	Cocoa and chocolate.....	5	3,986,501	14	17	174,936
6	Coffee and spice mills.....	51	7,964,532	331	95	850,117
7	Distilleries.....	9	16,135,724	78	4	233,626
8	Flour and grist-mill products.....	560	56,426,207	1,009	245	2,282,028
9	Chopping mills.....	827	4,130,380	27	5	39,650
10	Fruit and vegetable canneries.....	182	17,189,164	344	107	645,885
11	Ice cream cones.....	7	674,955	12	6	24,540
12	Linseed oil and oil cake.....	8	2,818,291	34	6	82,562
13	Macaroni and vermicelli.....	9	1,091,171	38	9	71,812
14	Malt mills.....	5	2,473,818	32	10	133,083
15	Maple syrup and sugar.....	5	272,334	12	3	26,564
16	Miscellaneous food products.....	52	6,261,973	195	67	405,007
17	Miscellaneous vegetable products.....	7	2,787,168	51	9	116,922
18	Pickles and vinegar.....	70	5,917,416	155	38	328,699
19	Rice mills.....	7	1,258,173	18	1	56,224
20	Rubber footwear.....	10	14,971,113	461	162	904,683
21	Rubber goods.....	30	41,090,512	909	217	2,034,060
22	Starch and glucose.....	8	4,380,179	53	31	182,936
23	Sugar refineries.....	7	45,618,182	300	48	831,107
24	Syrups.....	11	228,079	19	2	27,999
25	Tobacco, chewing and smoking.....	37	13,036,123	207	57	867,385
26	Wines and grape juice.....	16	2,257,413	46	13	112,530
	GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS.					
	Total	5,078	207,000,471	8,929	1,641	16,150,913
1	Animal hair goods.....	7	816,817	19	5	69,061
2	Belting and hose, leather.....	7	1,625,094	49	14	115,995
3	Boot and shoe findings.....	16	1,208,264	33	7	68,117
4	Boots and shoes, leather.....	186	30,533,591	1,252	352	3,460,123
5	Butter and cheese.....	2,982	31,758,316	3,427	456	3,760,773
6	Condensed milk.....	25	7,361,891	87	33	213,191
7	Fish-curing and packing.....	938	24,027,549	543	42	681,101
8	Fur dressing.....	10	773,271	38	5	145,173
9	Fur goods.....	235	10,756,553	344	135	858,577
10	Gloves and mittens, leather.....	56	3,117,241	180	33	345,291
11	Harness and saddlery.....	312	6,643,211	212	50	353,512
12	Human hair goods.....	4	24,193	1	1	2,668
13	Leather goods, n.e.s.....	46	1,326,101	84	26	177,104
14	Leather, tanned, etc.....	123	30,348,468	280	58	902,452

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe-male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe-male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
344,453	102,541	428,731,347	406,130	119,137	571,470,028	1,470,140,139	1,311,025,375	2,781,165,514	
37,813	16,895	47,557,502	46,267	19,128	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286	1
36,556	14,391	36,719,211	45,485	16,032	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815	2
33,910	50,569	65,202,536	39,841	52,828	81,244,205	178,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,196	3
101,604	8,811	112,492,947	115,918	12,486	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035	4
73,480	2,774	92,111,750	82,908	5,163	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547	5
13,757	3,330	17,241,119	17,003	4,406	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326	6
20,533	1,259	23,772,292	22,934	1,874	29,280,591	69,362,684	74,673,276	143,975,960	7
8,343	2,597	10,456,562	11,519	3,630	18,433,679	54,638,062	56,606,094	111,244,156	8
18,457	1,885	23,177,428	24,133	3,542	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193	9
1,495	1,040	452,697	1,674	1,071	626,693	2,766,092	1,696,729	4,462,821	1
12,230	3,391	10,776,074	13,440	3,739	13,226,378	50,103,942	31,880,906	81,984,848	2
10,997	3,591	10,204,621	12,260	3,961	12,868,164	40,181,251	29,932,755	70,114,006	3
102,812	39,510	123,798,718	120,276	43,346	164,356,082	396,714,471	414,388,925	811,103,396	4
172,244	46,916	228,876,308	205,449	57,321	307,866,314	779,943,613	671,939,695	1,451,883,308	5
8,997	2,530	12,516,396	11,637	3,179	18,394,484	55,973,093	41,361,438	97,334,531	6
2,788	293	3,667,968	3,655	450	5,384,958	19,333,620	15,004,191	34,337,811	7
5,938	974	7,491,028	7,483	1,284	10,633,705	31,612,377	22,725,424	54,337,801	8
26,952	4,296	30,947,537	30,256	4,786	38,113,250	93,511,680	82,095,312	175,606,992	9
37,813	16,895	47,557,502	46,267	19,128	67,441,626	337,790,150	209,884,136	547,674,286	
4,658	5,978	7,382,255	6,250	6,474	11,125,161	23,959,877	24,434,298	48,394,175	1
8,493	1,014	9,966,086	9,572	1,354	12,249,008	24,287,282	24,572,196	48,859,478	2
2,530	333	2,971,873	3,009	91	4,308,550	9,846,130	19,414,113	29,260,243	3
2,004	3,298	3,391,864	2,903	3,505	5,481,068	10,424,241	31,752,756	42,176,997	4
290	260	446,372	364	277	621,308	2,470,598	1,571,508	4,042,106	5
370	320	573,266	701	415	1,423,383	10,007,845	4,169,223	14,177,068	6
307	20	322,832	385	24	556,458	1,714,716	2,511,749	4,226,465	7
4,524	98	4,628,298	5,533	343	6,910,386	115,978,278	22,065,524	138,043,802	8
878	—	500,392	905	5	540,042	12,494,781	4,357,408	16,852,189	9
1,361	1,515	1,615,811	1,705	1,622	2,261,696	9,114,236	6,089,195	15,203,431	10
31	18	44,395	43	24	68,935	126,899	225,538	352,437	11
207	2	217,344	241	8	299,906	4,697,051	1,064,789	5,761,840	12
100	87	122,671	138	96	194,483	515,908	484,426	1,000,334	13
141	1	231,051	173	11	364,134	1,504,187	1,095,779	2,599,969	14
20	1	20,290	32	4	46,854	356,323	162,209	518,532	15
393	174	587,954	588	241	992,961	3,514,917	3,414,484	6,929,401	16
126	25	126,049	177	34	242,971	2,390,794	846,102	3,236,896	17
514	285	670,584	669	323	999,283	2,904,468	2,793,423	5,697,891	18
47	—	43,873	65	1	100,097	1,539,664	248,517	1,788,181	19
2,893	1,748	3,483,301	3,354	1,910	4,387,984	6,569,793	11,855,843	18,425,636	20
4,571	685	5,907,073	5,480	902	7,941,133	19,765,513	18,321,798	38,087,311	21
468	27	471,197	521	58	654,133	3,146,245	1,988,858	5,135,103	22
1,961	84	2,498,555	2,261	132	3,329,662	61,817,862	15,186,164	77,004,026	23
30	1	32,276	49	3	60,275	440,215	173,168	613,383	24
808	1,209	1,216,982	1,015	1,266	2,084,367	7,527,237	10,135,776	17,663,013	25
88	12	84,858	134	25	197,388	675,090	949,292	1,624,382	26
36,556	14,391	36,719,211	45,485	16,032	52,870,124	273,995,639	110,090,176	384,085,815	
93	18	89,235	112	23	158,296	295,174	311,155	606,329	1
129	—	135,075	178	14	251,070	969,896	715,676	1,685,572	2
238	70	230,462	271	77	298,579	619,024	658,313	1,277,337	3
7,785	4,654	10,491,321	9,047	5,006	13,951,444	23,295,678	22,300,324	45,596,012	4
5,316	167	5,230,174	8,743	623	8,990,947	84,932,404	21,473,008	106,405,412	5
699	64	731,276	696	97	914,167	9,913,58	3,801,520	73,714,978	6
846	6,387	3,088,813	9,018	6,129	3,769,914	15,331,193	10,043,576	25,374,763	7
135	56	469,821	173	61	614,997	298,055	1,001,967	1,213,028	8
568	1,109	1,883,602	1,221	1,244	2,742,179	6,668,770	5,193,001	11,861,771	9
955	793	846,903	718	826	1,192,225	2,017,091	1,817,568	3,881,662	10
24	14	9,915	5	15	12,583	16,980	25,487	42,467	11
210	267	393,555	321	296	570,659	732,425	862,138	1,591,867	12
3,329	120	3,399,617	3,609	178	4,302,069	16,458,674	7,174,491	23,633,165	13

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 2.—ANIMAL PRODUCTS— concluded.						
15	Sausage, sausage casings.....	32	634,142	24	6	61,356
16	Slaughtering and meat-packing.....	76	53,058,776	2,275	387	4,713,265
17	Tallow and animal oils.....	8	797,414	15	5	37,665
18	Trunks and valises.....	15	2,189,579	66	26	185,489
GROUP 3.—TEXTILES.						
	Total.....	1,817	283,248,204	5,931	2,259	16,041,669
1	Awnings, tents and sails.....	55	1,759,535	87	21	184,667
2	Bags, cotton and jute.....	16	5,356,095	83	21	250,738
3	Batting.....	3	679,136	11	4	41,271
4	Carpets, mats and rugs.....	23	4,130,485	62	24	154,768
5	Clothing, men's factory.....	153	22,418,753	1,089	283	2,786,487
6	Clothing, women's factory.....	333	18,948,917	1,147	569	3,380,093
7	Cordage, rope and twine.....	9	7,329,319	61	19	194,186
8	Corsets.....	17	6,155,454	200	167	578,448
9	Cotton and wool waste.....	6	756,694	15	6	49,905
10	Cotton thread.....	5	4,015,023	62	24	165,100
11	Cotton yarn and cloth.....	34	82,843,739	412	94	1,193,481
12	Dyeing, cleaning and finishing.....	605	10,798,737	—	—	—
13	Furnishing goods, men's.....	135	18,085,313	650	236	1,733,703
14	Hats and caps.....	102	5,865,733	378	110	831,249
15	Hosiery and knit goods.....	153	45,073,368	781	372	2,200,598
16	Linen goods.....	5	971,326	20	6	63,055
17	Oiled and waterproof clothing.....	15	820,013	29	11	70,593
18	Silk and silk goods.....	7	4,594,313	190	132	480,032
19	Textiles, miscellaneous.....	16	3,291,489	214	34	404,253
20	Woollen cloth.....	66	22,527,138	283	70	763,810
21	Woollen goods, miscellaneous.....	33	7,211,177	91	28	310,129
22	Woollen yarns.....	19	9,279,418	46	22	157,465
23	Cotton goods, n.e.s.....	7	337,029	20	6	47,638
GROUP 4.—WOOD AND PAPER PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	6,875	801,085,402	14,314	3,645	31,822,426
1	Baskets and crates.....	25	1,053,220	33	6	60,682
2	Blue prints.....	11	125,779	11	3	25,445
3	Bobbins and spools.....	4	689,853	17	—	55,358
4	Beekeeper's supplies.....	4	21,550	—	—	—
5	Boxes and packing cases.....	105	6,182,706	192	14	410,689
6	Boxes, cigar.....	4	721,590	17	12	47,655
7	Boxes, paper.....	86	13,278,272	371	122	1,131,844
8	Box shooks.....	11	711,899	16	2	34,653
9	Canoes, row-boats and launches.....	96	1,703,130	50	9	103,767
10	Carriages, wagons and sleighs.....	529	10,497,536	228	43	476,904
11	Carriage and wagon materials.....	14	1,202,457	30	3	66,464
12	Clothes pins.....	3	245,853	5	—	9,060
13	Coffins and caskets.....	35	2,782,405	85	16	190,019
14	Cooperage.....	110	2,087,807	47	9	86,670
15	Fly paper.....	3	67,628	4	1	7,200
16	Furniture and upholstery.....	364	32,183,661	904	250	2,236,005
17	Handles, wooden.....	16	561,361	14	4	32,144
18	Incubators.....	3	18,598	1	—	300
19	Lasts, trees and pegs.....	12	898,183	49	7	116,667
20	Lithographing and engraving.....	105	10,638,565	512	198	1,457,913
21	Paper goods, n.e.s.....	11	317,553	21	5	36,961
22	Paper patterns.....	5	870,045	22	32	66,404
23	Printing and book-binding.....	696	34,030,266	1,602	482	4,129,045
24	Printing and publishing.....	677	41,224,581	3,784	1,420	8,085,081
25	Pulp and paper.....	110	417,611,678	2,430	390	7,069,196
26	Saw, lath and shingle mills.....	2,883	155,638,059	1,998	204	4,307,864
27	Stationery and envelopes.....	23	4,034,699	195	80	545,195
28	Stereotyping and electrotyping.....	13	764,894	64	12	138,060
29	Wall board, building paper, etc.....	13	5,534,556	176	44	479,883
30	Wall paper.....	4	3,398,354	144	25	444,528
31	Waxed and oiled paper.....	7	1,597,855	65	24	167,929
32	Woodenware.....	11	1,018,940	28	9	85,202
33	Wood preserving.....	6	2,133,137	18	1	31,005
34	Wood-working, sash and door factories.....	793	43,317,824	1,064	193	2,353,282
35	All other industries.....	83	3,920,908	117	25	333,352

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—
tinued.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe- male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
115	8	131,834	139	14	193,190	695,527	416,306	1,111,833	15
6,764	487	7,994,988	9,039	874	12,708,253	107,788,344	30,430,665	138,218,909	16
83	7	94,779	98	12	132,444	254,667	340,664	595,331	17
538	92	550,999	604	118	736,488	1,064,549	1,401,202	2,465,751	18
33,910	50,569	65,202,536	39,841	52,828	81,244,205	176,445,427	157,993,769	334,439,196	
178	185	310,513	265	206	495,180	1,014,506	788,980	1,803,486	1
274	548	628,353	357	569	879,091	10,636,855	1,651,446	12,288,301	2
77	8	80,619	88	12	121,890	428,080	328,136	756,216	3
660	285	893,055	722	309	1,047,823	1,638,149	2,170,765	3,808,914	4
3,960	4,657	8,262,337	5,049	4,940	11,048,824	18,355,897	17,499,345	35,855,242	5
2,820	8,622	9,515,615	3,967	9,191	12,895,708	23,363,551	19,619,095	42,982,646	6
966	259	1,243,442	1,027	278	1,437,628	4,389,703	2,890,373	7,280,076	7
110	1,127	685,307	310	1,294	1,263,755	2,309,631	2,577,904	4,887,535	8
89	32	61,649	104	38	141,554	1,107,373	399,774	1,507,147	9
155	509	492,609	217	533	657,709	2,233,810	2,252,529	4,486,339	10
10,675	8,061	12,907,042	11,087	8,155	14,100,523	43,155,326	36,178,659	79,333,985	11
3,513	4,456	7,156,359	3,513	4,456	7,156,359	1,824,628	13,727,056	15,551,684	12
983	5,714	4,250,648	1,633	5,950	5,984,351	14,279,926	11,222,185	25,502,111	13
1,069	1,511	2,404,101	1,447	1,621	3,235,350	5,046,794	4,921,527	9,968,321	14
3,855	9,747	9,061,253	4,636	10,119	11,261,851	24,344,350	23,177,226	47,521,576	15
86	141	146,971	106	147	210,026	262,959	254,042	517,001	16
71	81	137,968	100	92	208,561	394,267	452,550	846,817	17
312	823	744,004	502	955	1,224,036	2,677,229	2,367,739	5,044,968	18
226	267	375,474	440	301	779,727	2,744,941	2,708,092	4,453,033	19
2,647	2,309	3,963,137	2,930	2,379	4,726,947	8,564,356	7,890,519	16,454,875	20
544	423	798,487	635	451	1,108,616	3,141,428	2,661,738	5,803,166	21
618	778	1,013,898	664	800	1,171,363	4,333,348	3,071,784	7,405,132	22
22	26	39,695	42	32	87,333	198,320	182,305	380,625	23
101,604	8,841	112,492,947	115,918	12,486	147,315,373	236,808,842	319,216,193	556,025,035	
389	110	326,023	422	116	386,705	293,729	618,237	911,966	1
41	5	38,007	52	8	63,452	48,358	130,716	179,074	2
201	15	158,805	218	15	214,163	244,467	289,004	533,471	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
2,284	50	1,830,602	2,476	64	2,241,291	3,997,991	3,726,239	7,724,230	5
180	50	160,144	197	62	207,799	346,231	367,748	713,979	6
1,218	1,829	2,262,865	1,589	1,951	3,394,709	5,753,922	6,411,683	12,165,605	7
272	14	217,789	288	16	252,442	682,942	501,067	1,184,009	8
473	1	482,171	523	10	585,938	361,128	958,043	1,319,171	9
2,089	10	1,871,021	2,317	53	2,347,925	2,871,292	3,591,697	6,462,989	10
239	3	223,623	269	6	290,087	530,730	597,909	1,128,639	11
101	32	75,715	106	32	84,775	57,155	131,438	188,593	12
533	68	561,788	618	84	751,807	1,057,457	1,409,116	2,466,573	13
504	2	482,025	551	11	568,695	1,670,691	1,053,498	2,724,189	14
7	4	8,825	11	5	16,025	37,293	87,835	125,128	15
7,631	343	7,535,372	8,535	593	9,771,377	9,652,545	16,582,435	26,234,980	16
176	6	148,445	190	10	180,589	212,674	429,279	641,953	17
4	-	3,710	5	-	4,010	5,592	15,513	21,105	18
223	32	237,903	272	39	354,570	193,714	560,660	754,374	19
2,001	602	3,346,124	2,513	800	4,804,037	7,447,179	7,927,257	11,374,436	20
48	13	51,343	69	18	88,304	172,102	200,049	372,151	21
73	63	125,273	95	95	191,677	185,915	1,152,297	1,338,212	22
5,825	2,396	9,302,947	7,427	2,878	13,431,992	10,181,761	24,384,724	31,566,485	23
7,162	1,310	10,401,124	10,946	2,730	18,486,205	12,749,351	36,809,290	49,558,641	24
25,506	908	31,313,649	27,936	1,298	38,382,845	71,322,722	113,091,953	184,414,675	25
32,868	-	29,182,640	34,866	204	33,490,504	73,325,718	66,568,959	139,894,677	26
4,433	666	892,799	828	746	1,437,994	3,070,273	2,878,878	5,949,151	27
180	-	289,426	244	12	427,486	92,967	762,899	855,866	28
506	1	576,992	682	45	1,056,875	3,773,784	2,725,830	6,499,611	29
367	86	385,498	511	111	830,026	984,256	1,933,263	2,917,519	30
174	51	258,563	239	75	426,492	1,495,224	898,344	2,393,568	31
330	24	314,433	358	33	399,635	517,228	711,430	1,228,658	32
194	-	144,473	212	1	175,478	1,285,733	687,972	1,973,705	33
8,714	36	8,540,502	9,778	229	10,893,784	24,585,574	19,236,089	43,821,663	34
655	111	739,753	772	136	1,073,105	1,598,297	1,773,654	3,371,951	35

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 5.—IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	1,000	552,272,800	9,428	2,389	23,342,059
1	Agricultural implements.....	67	92,277,040	1,079	274	2,395,367
2	Automobiles.....	10	60,146,195	1,169	311	3,260,467
3	Automobile supplies.....	60	18,241,996	300	88	840,575
4	Bicycles and motorcycles.....	4	1,091,467	47	10	89,460
5	Boilers and engines.....	34	8,907,457	215	51	523,067
6	Foundries and machine shop products.....	321	88,325,248	1,939	506	5,015,524
7	Hardware and tools.....	106	31,675,780	602	207	1,558,282
8	Iron and steel products, n.e.s.....	57	11,119,418	436	70	1,044,949
9	Machinery.....	141	50,908,442	1,401	426	3,130,908
10	Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	4	—	35	1	110,172
11	Railway rolling stock.....	21	59,237,975	799	117	1,996,670
12	Sheet metal products.....	105	29,072,727	838	202	1,874,451
13	Steel and rolled products.....	22	82,880,333	283	24	743,925
14	Wire and wire goods.....	48	18,388,722	285	102	758,242
GROUP 6.—NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	333	106,644,467	3,246	1,076	7,774,546
1	Aluminium and its products.....	11	8,994,806	82	24	195,705
2	Brass and copper products.....	81	20,322,808	583	129	1,307,027
3	Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	108	65,077,942	2,139	717	5,023,414
4	Lead, tin and zinc products.....	20	1,749,383	45	19	115,946
5	Miscellaneous non-ferrous metal products.....	16	739,457	32	10	87,372
6	Precious metal products.....	97	9,760,071	365	177	1,045,082
GROUP 7.—NON-METALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	1,091	243,519,222	2,523	663	5,508,299
1	Abrasive products.....	6	1,403,587	22	12	56,933
2	Abrasives, artificial.....	5	4,028,810	48	10	90,330
3	Aerated and mineral waters.....	295	8,315,389	365	56	704,047
4	Asbestos products.....	9	1,486,589	34	13	83,518
5	Cement products.....	128	39,949,074	164	19	293,735
6	Clay products.....	219	29,990,571	342	37	738,144
7	Coke.....	5	20,494,442	33	—	86,979
8	Gas, illuminating and fuel.....	45	45,526,495	554	306	1,094,241
9	Glass, plate, cut and ornamental.....	35	1,831,121	133	34	227,671
10	Glass, pressed and blown.....	11	13,061,251	86	26	331,732
11	Lime.....	56	6,050,954	77	17	170,328
12	Lubricating oils and greases.....	6	738,843	38	5	93,628
13	Mica trimming.....	19	570,401	16	9	41,012
14	Petroleum refining.....	14	60,288,861	325	64	816,751
15	Sand, lime and brick.....	8	1,042,619	19	1	49,257
16	Stone, ornamental and monumental.....	210	5,073,618	198	26	464,823
17	All other industries.....	20	3,666,597	69	28	165,170
GROUP 8.—CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.						
	Total.....	475	126,537,481	3,176	1,033	7,977,117
1	Acids, alkalies and salts.....	47	36,436,315	437	83	963,323
2	Ammunition, explosives and matches.....	18	13,820,102	238	21	426,903
3	Coal tar and its products.....	14	3,205,780	34	11	103,440
4	Fertilizers.....	18	3,616,001	84	14	152,134
5	Inks, dyes and colours.....	26	2,252,370	112	30	382,272
6	Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	104	14,655,699	552	258	1,541,560
7	Paints and varnishes.....	57	20,806,909	698	230	2,050,381
8	Washing compounds and toilet preparations.....	70	15,668,592	471	175	1,145,547
9	Wood distillation.....	9	2,814,045	23	3	43,796
10	All other industries.....	112	13,261,668	527	208	1,167,761

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—
tinued.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe-male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe-male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
73,480	2,774	92,111,750	82,908	5,163	115,453,809	256,417,991	209,541,556	465,959,547	
6,329	110	6,716,847	7,408	384	9,112,214	11,592,401	14,434,018	26,026,419	1
7,596	229	11,737,800	8,765	540	14,998,267	71,851,633	24,762,543	96,614,176	2
3,172	205	4,644,328	3,412	293	5,484,903	13,301,152	8,699,488	22,000,640	3
400	39	371,313	477	49	460,773	492,889	586,409	1,079,298	4
1,149	7	1,333,052	1,364	58	1,856,119	2,144,355	2,785,565	4,929,920	5
16,354	347	18,618,914	18,293	853	23,634,438	26,741,217	43,541,789	70,283,006	6
4,497	754	4,994,615	5,099	961	6,552,797	6,600,835	13,719,389	20,320,224	7
2,115	29	2,397,701	2,551	99	3,442,650	4,570,402	5,937,905	10,508,307	8
6,423	172	7,482,952	7,824	598	10,613,860	9,044,475	19,856,577	28,901,052	9
778	—	1,231,740	813	1	1,341,912	15,698,259	5,657,336	21,355,595	10
12,391	9	15,421,313	13,190	126	17,417,983	40,205,444	28,008,443	68,213,887	11
4,724	631	5,406,548	5,562	833	7,280,999	16,221,926	14,798,396	31,020,322	12
4,928	—	8,730,364	5,211	24	9,474,289	27,230,862	17,484,314	44,715,176	13
2,684	242	3,024,363	2,969	344	3,782,605	10,722,141	9,269,384	19,991,625	14
13,757	3,330	17,241,119	17,003	4,406	25,015,665	42,775,264	45,424,062	88,199,326	
838	63	1,000,582	920	87	1,196,287	3,192,546	3,825,284	7,017,830	1
3,043	342	3,466,375	3,626	471	4,773,402	7,548,898	9,244,697	16,793,595	2
7,978	2,434	9,968,136	10,117	3,151	14,991,550	26,257,361	25,103,039	51,360,400	3
117	12	130,582	162	31	246,528	1,556,716	624,557	2,181,273	4
115	39	164,484	147	49	251,856	269,557	503,999	773,556	5
1,666	440	2,510,960	2,031	617	3,556,042	3,950,186	6,122,486	10,072,672	6
20,533	1,259	23,772,292	23,056	1,922	29,280,591	69,302,684	71,673,276	143,975,960	
87	1	102,225	109	13	159,158	234,123	366,103	600,226	1
582	—	742,426	630	10	832,756	1,840,533	3,490,071	5,330,604	2
1,218	85	1,139,484	1,583	141	1,843,531	2,672,332	3,736,500	6,408,832	3
89	9	93,468	123	22	176,986	260,281	322,732	583,013	4
2,034	46	2,716,794	2,198	65	3,010,529	596,654	15,973,535	16,570,189	5
4,307	38	4,272,456	4,649	75	5,010,600	—	10,478,163	10,478,163	6
565	—	755,397	598	—	842,376	11,437,863	2,463,582	13,901,445	7
2,161	—	2,707,591	2,715	306	3,801,832	9,024,084	10,581,256	19,605,340	8
383	90	434,949	516	124	662,020	910,405	986,061	1,896,466	9
2,447	151	2,784,450	2,533	177	3,116,182	2,804,110	6,397,450	9,201,560	10
1,103	—	1,021,088	1,180	17	1,191,416	—	3,266,608	3,266,608	11
18	1	23,123	6	6	116,751	381,390	327,638	709,028	12
46	786	159,931	62	795	200,943	334,295	527,935	862,230	13
3,783	23	4,714,818	4,108	87	5,531,569	36,435,306	9,136,200	45,571,506	14
205	—	235,991	224	1	285,248	218,118	679,842	897,960	15
1,054	—	1,378,140	1,252	26	1,842,963	1,683,126	3,341,877	5,025,003	16
451	29	489,961	520	57	655,131	470,064	2,597,723	3,067,787	17
8,343	2,597	10,456,562	11,519	3,630	18,433,679	51,638,062	56,606,091	111,244,156	
2,227	41	2,817,120	2,664	124	3,780,443	11,636,321	12,276,671	23,912,992	1
1,352	679	1,705,094	1,590	700	2,131,997	9,270,641	5,157,749	14,428,390	2
193	1	231,525	227	12	334,965	1,381,724	1,784,376	3,166,100	3
229	2	158,307	313	16	310,441	831,470	655,774	1,487,244	4
216	57	277,064	328	87	659,336	1,141,102	1,735,245	2,876,347	5
620	841	1,126,181	1,172	1,099	2,667,741	4,474,487	7,782,121	12,256,608	6
1,467	196	1,615,442	2,165	426	3,665,823	10,754,273	10,798,885	21,553,158	7
966	470	1,314,108	1,437	615	2,459,655	9,400,752	8,508,259	17,909,011	8
318	—	288,230	341	3	332,026	976,621	1,766,674	2,743,295	9
755	310	923,491	1,282	518	2,091,252	4,770,671	6,140,340	10,911,011	10

12.—Statistics of the Numbers, Capital, Employees, Salaries and Wages, Cost of con

No.	Groups and Kinds of Industries.	Number of Establish- ments.	Capital Employed.	Salaried Employees.		
				Male.	Female.	Salaries.
		No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
GROUP 9.—MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.						
Total		1,546	674,289,604	5,676	1,657	11,237,528
1	Advertising and other novelties.....	8	92,979	10	8	31,305
2	Artificial feathers and flowers.....	6	322,570	22	8	56,117
3	Bridge-building.....	9	8,433,989	182	19	459,443
4	Brooms, brushes and mops.....	79	3,543,561	176	69	475,573
5	Buttons.....	20	1,414,602	56	15	154,287
6	Candles and tapers.....	7	234,617	4	1	11,750
7	Electric light and power.....	957	581,472,583	3,760	1,139	6,724,082
8	Fountain pens.....	4	1,563,112	27	2	54,733
9	Ice, artificial.....	24	3,422,571	46	13	96,976
10	Jewel cases and silverware cabinets.....	6	194,672	19	1	28,556
11	Mattresses and springs.....	56	6,613,225	203	45	565,579
12	Musical instruments.....	64	13,514,530	233	93	641,254
13	Pipes, tobacco.....	4	47,128	5	—	8,191
14	Refrigerators.....	14	2,351,587	60	17	130,695
15	Regalia and society emblems.....	8	140,106	13	8	30,347
16	Scientific and professional equipment.....	22	11,325,290	169	93	375,666
17	Shipbuilding.....	38	33,925,343	489	49	943,039
18	Signs.....	125	1,583,405	—	—	—
19	Sporting and athletic goods.....	34	2,051,941	58	25	110,892
20	Statuary and art goods.....	18	416,462	26	9	57,543
21	Stamps and stencils.....	28	522,590	41	26	83,707
22	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	459,737	22	8	88,345
23	Umbrellas and parasols.....	6	367,506	39	6	77,971
24	All other industries.....	5	275,498	16	3	31,477

4.—Capital Employed.

In a retrospective study of capital employed in Canadian manufactures since 1900, the remarkable increase denotes rapid growth in industrial operations. From 1900 to 1905 the capital increased from \$446,900,000 to \$833,900,000, and advanced to \$1,958,700,000 in 1915. During this period returns were received from establishments with 5 hands and over, and while the rise of wholesale prices did not exceed 37 p.c., the capital employed in manufactures increased nearly 340 p.c.

The capital used during 1923 in all establishments, irrespective of the number of employees, was \$3,380,322,950, compared with \$3,244,302,410 in 1922, an increase of 4.2 p.c., and with \$3,052,818,000 in 1921, an increase of 10.7 p.c. in 2 years.

The provincial distribution of the manufactures of Canada may be illustrated by capital investments. Capital employed in Ontario during 1920 was 49.5 p.c. of the total, increasing to 50.6 p.c. in 1921, 52.3 p.c. in 1922 and 52.5 p.c. in 1923. The proportion of the total capital employed in the plants of Quebec was 30.5 p.c. in 1920, 30.8 p.c. in 1921, 29.9 p.c. in 1922 and 29.9 p.c. in 1923. British Columbia held third place in 1923, with a capital of 6.4 p.c. of the total, while Nova Scotia,

Materials and Value of Products of Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923—
cluded.

Wage Earners.			Total Employees.			Cost of Materials.	Value of Products.		No.
Male.	Fe- male.	Wages.	Male.	Fe- male.	Salaries and Wages.		Net.	Gross.	
No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	
18,457	1,885	23,177,428	24,133	3,542	34,414,956	21,966,080	127,596,113	149,562,193	
12	42	34,048	22	50	65,353	75,217	106,495	181,712	1
15	137	79,492	37	145	135,609	142,853	266,434	409,287	2
1,010	—	1,434,685	1,192	19	1,894,128	2,464,370	2,690,841	5,155,211	3
828	265	844,799	1,004	334	1,320,372	1,991,615	2,585,704	4,577,319	4
206	232	332,423	262	247	486,710	313,099	785,936	1,099,035	5
26	11	25,750	30	12	37,500	95,059	81,866	176,925	6
6,196	—	8,059,956	9,956	1,139	14,784,038	—	91,141,296	91,141,296	7
110	63	139,121	137	65	193,854	295,071	591,854	886,925	8
185	—	246,573	231	13	343,549	48,179	962,184	1,010,363	9
31	30	56,679	50	31	85,235	37,449	123,757	161,206	10
1,023	156	1,261,062	1,226	201	1,826,641	3,635,341	4,170,676	7,806,017	11
2,566	168	2,855,632	2,799	261	3,496,886	4,514,607	5,641,098	10,155,705	12
29	1	27,622	34	1	35,813	42,271	59,064	101,335	13
468	3	466,084	528	20	596,779	1,004,805	1,055,853	2,060,658	14
15	37	40,865	28	45	71,212	114,582	125,006	239,588	15
543	443	1,012,239	712	536	1,387,905	2,439,705	3,845,932	6,285,637	16
3,507	6	4,045,799	3,996	55	4,988,838	2,236,378	8,255,020	10,491,398	17
840	—	1,166,060	840	—	1,166,060	451,514	2,527,282	2,978,796	18
398	140	450,522	456	165	561,414	1,066,687	989,899	2,056,586	19
169	52	195,141	195	61	252,684	222,706	418,743	641,449	20
164	6	200,722	205	32	284,429	102,137	471,164	573,301	21
28	14	48,664	50	22	137,009	232,660	281,821	514,481	22
27	68	77,096	66	74	155,067	343,037	232,669	575,706	23
61	11	76,394	77	14	107,871	96,738	185,519	282,257	24

Manitoba and New Brunswick followed in the order named, with proportions of between 2 p.c. and 4 p.c. each. (Table 13.)

In a survey of the industrial groups in which the capital of the country is invested, it appears that the wood and paper group led in 1923, with an investment of 23.7 p.c. of the total. The iron and steel group was second (excluding the miscellaneous group) with 16.3 p.c., and the vegetable products group third, with 11.4 p.c. The proportion of the capital employed by the miscellaneous group, including the electric power industry, increased from 18.4 p.c. in 1921 to 19.9 p.c. in 1923. (Table 14.)

The statistics of capital employed in the manufacturing industries are of interest in deducing the proportions of fixed and liquid assets. In 1921, lands, buildings and machinery constituted 60 p.c. of the total capital, while in 1922 the proportion increased to 63 p.c. and in 1923 to over 64 p.c. The fixed assets amounted to \$2,165,497,811 in 1923, while quick assets, including the materials on hand, stock in process, cash and sundries were valued at \$1,214,825,139. Details by industrial groups and by provinces are given in Table 15.

13.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, in Percentages by Provinces, 1917-1923.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Prince Edward Island.....	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Nova Scotia.....	4.8	4.3	4.1	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.2
New Brunswick.....	2.4	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.5
Quebec.....	29.4	28.5	29.3	30.5	30.8	29.9	29.9
Ontario.....	48.3	49.9	49.0	49.5	50.6	52.3	52.5
Manitoba.....	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.9	2.7	2.7
Saskatchewan.....	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Alberta.....	2.3	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
British Columbia.....	8.0	8.1	8.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
Yukon.....	0.1	0.1	0.1				
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

14.—Distribution of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Industrial Groups and Percentages, 1922 and 1923

Industrial Groups.	1922.		1923.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	\$		\$	
Vegetable products.....	371,361,682	11.5	385,725,299	11.4
Animal products.....	201,829,414	6.2	207,000,471	6.1
Textile products.....	268,065,238	8.3	283,248,204	8.4
Wood and paper.....	761,188,396	23.5	801,085,402	23.7
Iron and its products.....	526,109,953	16.2	552,272,800	16.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	102,208,275	3.1	106,644,467	3.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	238,691,461	7.4	243,519,222	7.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	118,025,483	3.6	126,537,481	3.8
Miscellaneous industries.....	656,822,508	20.2	674,289,604	19.9
Total.....	3,244,302,410	100.0	3,389,322,950	100.0

15.—Forms of Capital employed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and by Groups of Industries, 1923.

Description.	Number of establishments.	Fixed Capital.		Working Capital.		Total capital.
		Land, buildings and fixtures.	Machinery and tools.	Materials on hand, stocks in process and miscellaneous supplies.	Cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	22,642	1,577,750,058	587,747,753	655,775,934	559,019,205.3	3,380,322,950

(A) By Provinces.

Prince Edward Island.....	368	1,118,486	623,651	533,775	515,528	2,821,440
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	56,173,933	23,417,428	16,201,567	11,149,508	106,947,436
New Brunswick.....	872	37,300,472	18,032,883	18,207,718	11,022,895	84,563,968
Quebec.....	7,142	474,801,111	179,522,690	187,715,036	167,860,115	1,009,899,952
Ontario.....	9,519	796,541,864	299,091,853	365,982,919	313,876,701	1,775,493,340
Manitoba.....	803	47,607,518	13,973,975	15,361,329	15,483,852	92,426,674
Saskatchewan.....	647	18,988,257	4,129,082	4,096,525	2,677,971	29,891,835
Alberta.....	723	38,054,927	8,018,559	9,296,098	6,289,721	61,659,305
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	107,158,490	40,937,632	38,380,967	30,142,881	216,619,970

(B) By Industrial Groups.

Vegetable products.....	4,427	134,005,671	92,291,076	87,327,141	72,098,411	385,725,299
Animal products.....	5,078	58,611,785	38,222,857	63,202,592	46,963,237	207,000,171
Textile products.....	1,817	60,360,845	76,482,272	80,374,440	66,030,647	283,248,204
Wood and paper.....	6,875	346,987,570	179,068,533	165,186,940	109,842,359	801,085,402
Iron and its products.....	1,000	186,476,535	103,809,288	138,063,440	123,923,537	552,272,800
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	25,536,381	26,228,526	29,136,450	25,743,111	106,644,467
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,091	160,787,983	33,783,494	31,009,791	17,937,981	243,519,222
Chemicals and allied products.....	475	47,964,108	21,062,807	27,943,150	29,567,116	126,537,481
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	557,019,180	16,795,901	33,532,017	66,942,506	674,289,604

5.—Employment.

The total number of persons engaged in those manufacturing industries of Canada for which statistics were obtained in 1923 was in that year 525,267, as compared with 474,430 in the same industries in 1922 and 456,076 in 1921.¹ The 1923 employees included 78,273 salaried employees, this figure being obtained from the manufacturers at the end of each year, and 446,994 wage-earners, the average number employed as derived from the manufacturers' records of numbers on the pay-rolls on the 15th of each of the twelve months.

The number of salaried employees and of wage-earners, as thus ascertained, is given for each of the years since 1917, the year of the first annual census of manufacturing production, in Table 16. Then, taking the percentage of those employed in each year to those employed in 1917, and dividing it into the volume of manufacturing production in each year (see Table 3 for method used in obtaining this figure), the quotient gives a tentative conclusion regarding the efficiency of production per person employed in years subsequent to 1917, as compared with that year. How far the increased efficiency may be due to the use of improved appliances of production, how far to increased efficiency in the employees and how far to improvements in methods of organization, is a problem which cannot be solved for the country as a whole with our present information. It may, however, be possible for those having intimate knowledge of the business of individual firms to solve this problem with approximate accuracy for their own particular plants. The table here published may be considered as supplying satisfactory evidence of the general gain in volume of production per person employed. In this connection it should be remembered, however, that in 1917, owing to the large numbers overseas, a considerable number of persons of low efficiency was being employed, their inefficiency being at the time concealed by the prevailing inflation of prices.

16.—Salaried and Wage-earning Employees in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, with Volume of Manufacturing Production and Comparative Efficiency of Production, 1917-1923.

Years.	*Salaried Employees.	Wage Earners.	Total Employees.	Percentage of Number of Employ- ees relative to 1917.	Index Number of Volume of Mfd'd Products.	Efficiency of Production.
	No.	No.	No.	p.c.		
1917.....	68,726	552,968	621,694	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	70,706	547,599	618,305	99.5	102.1	102.6
1919.....	81,681	529,327	611,008	98.3	98.3	100.0
1920.....	83,015	526,571	609,586	98.1	95.2	97.0
1921.....	74,873	381,203	456,076	73.4	87.4	119.1
1922.....	76,040	398,390	474,430	76.3	97.8	128.2
1923.....	78,273	446,994	525,267	84.5	106.8	126.4

Distribution of Employees by Sex, Provinces and Industrial Groups.—

In Table 17 is shown the distribution of employees in manufacturing establishments by sex, by province and by industrial groups. Particularly notable is the fact that more than half of the employees in manufactures are in Ontario, where also is paid more than half of the total wage and salary bill. Quebec came second with

¹ For statistics showing the trend of employment in manufacturing industries in 1924 and 1925, see in the index, "Employment as reported by employers."

31 p.c. of the total number of wage and salary-earning employees, receiving 28·8 p.c. of the total wage and salary bill. British Columbia was third with 6·6 p.c. of the total number of employees, receiving 6·6 p.c. of the wages and salaries.

Throughout the Dominion the average number of employees per establishment rose from 21 in 1922 to 23·2 in 1923, or by 10·5 p.c., and the average paid in wages and salaries per establishment from \$22,645 in 1922 to \$25,240 in 1923, or by 11·5 p.c. The average salary per employee increased from \$1,791 in 1922 to \$1,824 in 1923 and the average wage from \$939 in 1922 to \$959 in 1923. The grand total paid for labour in the latter year was \$571,470,028.

Piece-workers employed outside the factories numbered 8,638 in 1923, 2,476 males and 6,162 females; the total payments to these piece-workers were \$1,625,842.

17.—Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Employees on Salaries.		Salaries.	Employees on Wages.		Wages.
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
(A) PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	179	31	173,996	1,495	1,040	452,697
Nova Scotia.....	1,210	348	2,450,304	12,230	3,391	10,776,074
New Brunswick.....	1,263	370	2,663,543	10,997	3,591	10,204,621
Quebec.....	17,464	3,836	40,557,364	102,812	39,510	123,798,713
Ontario.....	33,205	10,405	78,990,006	172,244	46,916	228,876,308
Manitoba.....	2,640	649	5,878,088	8,997	2,530	12,516,396
Saskatchewan.....	867	157	1,716,990	2,788	293	3,667,968
Alberta.....	1,545	310	3,142,677	5,938	974	7,491,028
British Columbia and Yukon.....	3,304	490	7,165,713	26,952	4,296	30,947,537
Total.....	61,677	16,596	142,738,681	344,453	102,541	428,731,347
(B) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	8,454	2,233	19,884,124	37,813	16,895	47,557,502
Animal products.....	8,929	1,641	16,150,913	36,556	14,391	36,719,211
Textile products.....	5,931	2,259	16,041,669	33,910	50,569	65,202,536
Wood and paper.....	14,314	3,645	34,822,426	101,604	8,841	112,492,947
Iron and its products.....	9,428	2,389	23,342,059	73,480	2,774	92,111,750
Non-ferrous metals.....	3,246	1,076	7,774,546	13,757	3,330	17,241,119
Non-metallic minerals.....	2,523	663	5,508,299	20,533	1,259	23,772,292
Chemicals and allied products...	3,176	1,033	7,977,117	8,343	2,597	10,456,562
Miscellaneous industries.....	5,676	1,657	11,237,528	18,457	1,885	23,177,428

Real Earnings of Employees in Recent Years.—The total amount paid to the employees in industrial plants during 1923 was \$571,470,028, as compared with \$509,382,027 in 1917. The wage payments in 1923 were \$428,731,347, while the salaried employees received a remuneration of \$142,738,681. The average yearly wage of the wage earner was \$959 in 1923, as compared with \$760 in 1917, an increase of 26·1 p.c. in average earnings. When the index number representing the average yearly wages, with 1917 as a base, is divided by the index number of the cost of living, with the same base, it is seen that real wages advanced by about 10 p.c. from 1917 to 1923. The details of the computation are given in Table 18.

18.—Average Yearly Earnings and Real Wages of Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1917-1923.

Years.	Amount of Wages paid.	Average Number of Wage Earners.	Average Yearly Earnings.	Index Numbers.		
				Average Yearly Earnings.	Retail Prices.	Real value of Average Yearly Earnings.
1917.....	\$ 420,094,869	552,968	\$ 760	100.0	100.0	100.0
1918.....	480,949,599	547,599	878	115.5	113.8	101.5
1919.....	496,570,995	529,327	938	123.4	122.2	101.0
1920.....	583,853,225	526,571	1,109	145.9	142.7	102.2
1921.....	381,910,145	381,203	1,002	131.8	125.1	105.4
1922.....	374,212,141	398,390	939	123.6	115.1	107.4
1923.....	428,731,347	446,994	959	128.2	116.1	110.4

Percentage of Wages and Salaries to Value of Product.—An interesting enquiry is that regarding the relation between wages and salaries paid by manufacturers and the total net value of production. Figures of gross production are often erroneously used in such calculations, but the values out of which the wages of employees must in the long run come are the values added to the raw materials while they are in the factory. Such added values constitute the real production of the manufacturing plant, and are alone available for payment of wages and salaries, of interest, rent and taxes and of charges for fuel, power, lighting, repairs and all other overhead charges. While amounts paid on some of these accounts are not readily ascertainable, amounts paid in wages and salaries are available from the statistics of the census of manufactures. These figures are given for 1917 and subsequent years in Table 19, and show the increasing part of the manufacturer's dollar which has gone to his salaried and wage-earning employees in the years since 1917. In the three latest years, salaries seem to bear a particularly large percentage to the total net production of Canadian manufacturing industries, while the percentage of wages to total product was not very much larger in 1923 than in 1917.

19.—Percentages of Wages and Salaries paid to Total Net Value of Manufacturing Production, 1917-1923.

Years.	Value added by process of manufacture.	Salaries paid.	Wages paid.	Percentage		
				of salaries to values added.	of wages to values added.	of total salaries and wages to values added.
1917.....	\$ 1,332,180,767	\$ 89,287,158	\$ 420,094,869	6.7	31.5	38.2
1918.....	1,460,723,777	101,507,889	480,949,599	6.9	32.9	39.8
1919.....	1,509,870,745	121,892,144	496,570,995	8.1	32.9	41.0
1920.....	1,686,978,408	148,267,360	583,853,225	8.8	34.6	43.4
1921.....	1,209,143,344	136,874,992	381,910,145	11.3	31.6	42.9
1922.....	1,198,434,407	136,219,171	374,212,141	11.4	31.2	42.6
1923.....	1,311,025,375	142,738,681	428,731,347	10.9	32.7	43.6

Days in Operation and Hours Worked.—During 1923, each plant, on the average, operated full time 221.2 days and part time 12.4 days. The average day was 8.5 hours and the average week was 49.3 hours. The time in operation and the average number of hours worked are shown by provinces and industrial groups in Table 20. The number of piece-workers and their earnings are given in Table 21.

20.—Number of Days in Operation and of Hours worked per Shift and per Week in the Manufactures of Canada by Provinces and Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Number of Estab- lishments.	Time in Operation—Number of Days.			Average Number of Hours Worked.	
		Full time.	Part time	Idle.	Pershift.	Per week.
PROVINCES.						
Prince Edward Island.....	368	41,355	2,552	6,014	8-3	48-9
Nova Scotia.....	1,193	196,872	8,503	27,953	9-0	52-8
New Brunswick.....	872	141,887	5,790	17,704	8-8	51-3
Quebec.....	7,142	1,458,908	62,550	164,509	8-8	51-3
Ontario.....	9,549	2,263,157	160,282	210,596	8-6	49-3
Manitoba.....	803	207,610	11,214	15,977	8-4	47-2
Saskatchewan.....	647	168,698	10,008	17,638	8-5	50-3
Alberta.....	723	181,800	10,528	15,073	8-2	52-2
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,345	327,134	9,868	19,536	8-2	47-4
Total.....	22,642	4,987,421	281,295	495,000	8-5	49-3
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.						
Vegetable products.....	4,427	1,020,765	99,361	243,502	8-9	51-1
Animal products.....	5,078	1,024,660	30,324	20,698	8-5	48-5
Textile products.....	1,817	483,544	29,030	29,692	8-5	48-2
Wood and paper.....	6,875	1,284,300	67,947	116,995	8-6	44-7
Iron and its products.....	1,000	262,573	20,868	12,655	8-0	49-3
Non-ferrous metals.....	333	87,731	7,772	5,729	8-4	46-3
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,091	189,470	13,058	42,202	8-6	50-6
Chemicals and allied products.....	475	128,781	4,317	11,876	8-5	49-2
Miscellaneous industries.....	1,546	505,597	8,618	11,651	8-1	48-7

21.—Number of Piece-workers and their Earnings, by Provinces and Industrial Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Outside Piece-workers.			
	Male.	Earnings.	Female.	Earnings.
PROVINCES.				
	No.	\$	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	20	7,992	5	200
Nova Scotia.....	14	2,150	15	1,463
New Brunswick.....	5	126	8	732
Quebec.....	188	178,482	1,721	214,322
Ontario.....	334	332,754	2,710	237,467
Manitoba.....	12	1,592	3	505
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—
Alberta.....	6	150	6	1,050
British Columbia and Yukon.....	1,899	460,184	1,696	187,886
Total.....	2,478	983,430	6,164	643,625
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.				
Vegetable products.....	79	3,017	505	18,742
Animal products.....	2,012	511,117	2,021	249,664
Textile products.....	165	305,119	2,309	291,429
Wood and paper.....	—	—	—	—
Iron and its products.....	63	106,602	51	5,470
Non-ferrous metals.....	39	15,003	3	1,336
Non-metallic minerals.....	—	—	1,089	57,455
Chemicals and allied products.....	13	5,733	7	431
Miscellaneous industries.....	107	36,839	179	19,098

6.—Power and Fuel.

Power.—The statistics of the use of mechanical power in manufacturing establishments bring into relief another phase of industrial development in Canada. The power produced by steam and internal combustion engines, by water wheels and motors, as well as electric power generated and that purchased from outside concerns, has been included in the computation of the total h.p. installed as in 1923. The statistics include also those of central electric stations which produce energy for driving the machinery of other industries and for lighting purposes. The total net power installed amounted to 3,761,628 h.p. in 1923. The power capacity of electric motors in 1923 was 1,315,828 h.p., as compared with 1,162,649 h.p. in 1922.

The total net h.p. available in the factories of Ontario in 1923 was 1,594,044, in Quebec 1,277,304 and in British Columbia 407,806. The total electric power available in Ontario was 625,816 h.p., and in Quebec 477,097. Aside from the miscellaneous group, which includes the central electric stations, the wood and paper group had the largest power capacity in 1923, amounting to 1,146,571 h.p., which may be compared with 257,176 h.p. in the vegetable products group. The iron products group had a capacity of 213,705 h.p.

22.—Power installed in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups of Industries, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Steam Engines and Tur- bines.	Internal Combus- tion Engines.	Hydraulic Turbines and Water Wheels.	Electric Motors driven by Purchased Power.	Total Power Equip- ment Em- ployed.	Electric Motors driven by power generated in each Industry.	Total Electric Motors.
	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.	h.p.
PROVINCES.							
Prince Edward Island.....	1,687	1,445	1,911	215	5,043 ¹	19	234
Nova Scotia.....	51,188	4,086	38,231	11,566	93,505 ¹	17,176	28,742
New Brunswick.....	62,001	3,886	33,114	3,806	99,001 ¹	27,484	31,290
Quebec.....	174,912	12,648	1,089,744	347,165	1,277,304 ¹	129,932	477,097
Ontario.....	286,038	20,359	1,287,647	496,608	1,594,044 ¹	129,208	625,816
Manitoba.....	24,708	2,285	89,650	30,643	116,643 ¹	2,698	33,341
Saskatchewan.....	48,345	9,141	—	6,967	57,486 ¹	1,089	8,056
Alberta.....	72,579	5,613	32,604	18,744	110,796 ¹	4,102	22,846
British Columbia and Yukon.	106,412	4,557	296,837	42,978	407,806 ¹	45,428	88,406
Total.....	827,870	64,020	2,869,738	958,692	3,761,628¹	357,136	1,315,828
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.							
Vegetable products.....	59,903	10,224	42,107	144,942	257,176	21,930	166,872
Animal products.....	24,818	5,995	1,925	48,157	80,895	9,727	57,884
Textile products.....	21,722	2,262	17,604	66,262	107,855	23,655	86,917
Wood and paper.....	340,685	16,834	457,781	331,271	1,146,571	238,166	569,437
Iron and its products.....	47,726	5,791	4,906	155,282	213,705	35,629	190,911
Non-ferrous metals.....	7,010	158	55,452	37,343	99,963	9,843	47,186
Non-metallic minerals.....	28,460	4,953	826	97,541	131,780	11,628	109,169
Chemicals and allied products	15,813	412	6,525	39,997	62,447	4,962	41,359
Miscellaneous industries.....	281,733	17,391	2,282,612	38,197	2,581,736 ¹	1,596	39,793

¹ Net; exclusive of purchased power.

Fuel.—The fuel used in industrial establishments in 1923 included 5,338,446 tons of bituminous coal, valued at \$38,283,135, constituting 65.2 p.c. of the total fuel cost. The other chief fuels in order of value were fuel oil, comprising 10.6 p.c., anthracite coal 7.8 p.c. and coke 5.5 p.c. Out of a fuel account of over \$58,700,000, Ontario expended \$29,200,000, or 49 p.c. of the total. The manufacturing concerns of Quebec expended \$17,200,000 and those of Nova Scotia \$3,100,000.

The groups of industry in which fuel was most extensively used in 1923 were wood and paper, \$16,658,000, non-metallic minerals, \$11,672,000, iron and steel, \$10,412,000, and vegetable products, \$6,947,000. Fuel is used quite generally throughout the industrial field for the generation of power by means of internal combustion and steam engines. The principal industries where fuel is used as a material that enters into the actual composition of the product are the manufactures of coke and gas. The most important industries where heat is applied directly to materials to transform them or to facilitate their manipulation are foundries and machine shops, blast-furnaces and steel mills, non-ferrous metal smelting, brick and tile, lime and cement-making, petroleum-refining and the glass industry.

23.—Fuel used in the Manufacturing Industries of Canada, by Provinces and Groups, 1923.

Provinces and Groups.	Bituminous Coal.		Anthracite Coal.	Lignite Coal.	Coke.	Gasoline.	Oil.	Total. ¹
	Tons.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PROVINCES.								
Prince Edward Island...	4,163	43,223	35,640	6,712	30	2,223	3,234	111,480
Nova Scotia.....	267,582	1,482,347	355,935	2,574	101,149	22,700	881,238	3,110,777
New Brunswick.....	244,057	1,714,207	230,235	880	21,313	12,349	30,817	2,145,562
Quebec.....	1,468,357	11,610,936	1,425,322	11,396	838,345	129,005	1,968,627	17,231,245
Ontario.....	2,972,566	21,297,744	1,268,561	72,545	2,019,991	312,147	1,720,936	29,215,731
Manitoba.....	73,050	553,956	173,208	177,735	170,259	29,271	139,265	1,438,222
Saskatchewan.....	17,259	141,301	580,425	143,900	8,372	59,517	633,745	1,701,009
Alberta.....	85,965	341,404	476,154	91,302	12,487	38,697	20,102	1,150,126
British Columbia and Yukon.....	205,447	1,098,017	68,759	1,970	66,311	50,825	843,728	2,632,786
Total.....	5,338,446	38,283,135	4,614,239	509,011	3,238,257	656,734	6,241,692	58,736,938
GROUPS.								
Vegetable products.....	602,310	4,000,164	634,268	253,778	466,693	124,368	568,431	6,946,588
Animal products.....	336,685	2,305,727	142,468	139,641	28,107	127,677	48,023	3,492,436
Textile products.....	342,982	2,594,076	157,027	14,078	30,990	16,237	13,710	2,916,689
Wood and paper.....	1,736,895	13,596,107	975,213	20,692	27,399	96,082	913,049	16,658,377
Iron and its products.....	818,485	5,957,764	287,551	52,414	2,005,812	136,011	1,465,817	10,411,656
Non-ferrous metals.....	83,449	598,727	58,674	3,635	133,334	14,286	214,818	1,157,878
Non-metallic minerals.....	1,087,808	7,091,156	52,087	18,434	195,257	39,757	2,651,074	11,671,916
Chemicals and allied products.....	237,686	1,661,485	80,790	2,392	328,407	11,150	67,169	2,229,349
Miscellaneous industries..	62,146	477,929	2,226,161	3,950	22,258	91,166	299,601	3,252,049

¹ Includes other varieties of fuel to the total value of \$5,193,867.

7.—Localization of Manufacturing Industries.

The prosperity of many of the cities and towns of Canada is intimately connected with their manufacturing industries. Statistics of the manufacturing industries in all cities, towns and villages of over 1,000 population in which there were three or more establishments are given for the year 1923 in Table 24.

Cities having a gross manufacturing production of over \$100,000,000 each in 1923, in the order of the value of their products, were Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. Winnipeg and Vancouver, the only cities in the \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000 class in 1923, produced manufactures to the gross value of \$70,647,027 and \$71,221,905 respectively. Other important manufacturing cities producing goods to a gross value of between \$20,000,000 and \$50,000,000 in 1923 were, in the order of value of products, Oshawa, Ford, Ottawa, London, Kitchener, St. John, Quebec, Walkerville, Niagara Falls, Peterboro, Three Rivers, Sault Ste. Marie, Brantford and Sydney.

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown.....	31	1,147,259	369	293,806	833,805	1,573,675
Summerside.....	12	248,155	71	48,589	86,248	161,599
Souris.....	5	44,253	48	7,004	22,128	33,658
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst.....	25	6,190,435	943	898,521	1,190,124	2,734,201
Annapolis Royal.....	6	90,447	31	23,060	40,280	87,153
Antigonish.....	6	95,208	34	28,387	51,579	111,435
Bridgetown.....	12	304,132	116	85,639	183,683	351,178
Bridgewater.....	18	694,807	141	90,853	267,737	587,602
Canso.....	8	507,795	192	122,972	384,350	748,600
Dartmouth.....	17	8,207,180	522	613,611	9,678,213	12,171,685
Dieby.....	7	196,488	88	46,925	153,286	217,148
Glace Bay.....	8	236,713	64	72,592	40,484	224,480
Halifax.....	89	11,422,912	2,596	2,479,973	3,591,505	9,545,038
Kentville.....	10	173,053	42	39,823	30,043	122,106
Liverpool.....	7	2,902,328	156	99,266	192,848	476,731
Louisburg.....	6	27,093	38	5,732	55,082	75,566
Lunenburg.....	11	251,733	70	39,488	68,355	140,533
Mahone Bay.....	10	64,456	36	14,011	19,701	39,281
Middleton.....	9	181,887	48	40,940	95,370	165,859
New Glasgow.....	24	6,092,817	1,247	1,194,086	4,002,784	5,821,602
North Sydney.....	9	135,225	111	80,532	73,416	192,305
Oxford.....	10	394,969	136	100,862	205,226	383,363
Parrsboro.....	8	104,708	30	11,954	41,263	73,126
Pictou.....	15	440,535	342	134,950	321,691	581,419
Port Hawkesbury.....	5	696,645	101	82,116	254,738	466,361
Shelburne.....	8	130,921	30	20,179	23,508	65,771
Springhill.....	4	69,669	19	16,191	6,989	40,815
Stellarton.....	7	437,103	48	44,476	85,473	353,831
Sydney.....	33	14,281,140	1,957	2,479,950	15,221,674	22,753,238
Sydney Mines.....	4	160,800	6	5,599	16,224	54,888
Truro.....	22	2,892,702	734	556,170	1,288,698	3,170,895
Westville.....	4	35,698	5	1,716	5,182	9,665
Windsor.....	18	1,520,232	272	181,114	356,137	674,918
Wolfville.....	6	79,527	24	19,116	84,725	146,909
Yarmouth.....	28	3,330,845	717	573,188	1,706,956	2,801,358
New Brunswick—						
Bathurst.....	15	11,201,149	700	774,987	1,292,048	4,111,525
Campbellton.....	13	2,655,916	382	390,468	872,997	1,723,044
Chatham.....	14	2,792,681	557	438,502	1,000,118	2,068,484
Dalhousie.....	4	1,609,865	231	164,676	513,489	841,358
Edmundston.....	7	4,308,854	338	385,758	1,371,876	2,808,852
Fredericton.....	28	3,271,181	730	688,195	1,187,184	2,555,573
Grand Falls.....	7	455,213	248	162,287	325,503	564,529
Moncton.....	40	2,719,513	913	827,407	1,361,695	2,904,550
Newcastle.....	11	3,156,706	393	303,674	855,896	1,467,847
Richibucto.....	5	94,490	30	4,607	11,302	21,570
Sackville.....	13	1,016,360	294	267,419	289,342	658,743
St. Andrews.....	4	36,594	6	3,696	3,917	16,444
St. George.....	6	372,041	144	130,438	155,144	387,742
St. John.....	130	28,763,213	3,911	3,830,478	20,309,736	29,706,660
St. Stephen.....	16	3,687,584	747	717,934	2,241,679	3,913,276
Shediac.....	4	57,650	21	7,260	16,590	33,675
Sussex.....	13	400,996	114	89,209	275,474	540,497
Woodstock.....	18	454,844	155	108,284	125,618	336,500
Quebec—						
Actonville.....	9	88,718	49	29,262	104,452	239,785
Amos.....	8	378,222	134	82,002	145,994	313,553
Arthabaska.....	7	209,818	77	46,612	85,563	194,869
Asbestos.....	4	27,977	7	5,240	23,445	47,255
Ragotville.....	3	19,300	8	6,448	19,375	29,220
Baie St. Paul.....	14	96,762	32	11,960	31,064	60,471
Beauceville.....	9	93,675	26	23,536	34,257	78,073
Beauharnois.....	5	2,397,471	368	398,090	775,868	1,809,030
Beauport.....	5	66,751	28	20,528	40,279	71,794
Bedford.....	4	556,350	229	183,010	80,094	426,571
Beloeil.....	8	2,182,824	203	351,796	2,704,761	4,124,118
Berthier.....	6	4,269,015	334	297,492	634,025	1,784,426

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—con.						
Black Lake.....	3	23,702	10	3,660	8,800	14,829
Buckingham.....	11	2,514,646	395	415,191	884,854	2,451,487
Cap de la Madeleine.....	3	408,271	33	33,843	89,851	198,850
Charlesbourg.....	5	14,925	12	7,592	21,407	39,620
Chicoutimi.....	12	9,733,467	612	616,010	768,676	3,281,606
Coaticook.....	23	1,771,959	577	378,528	1,010,442	1,836,184
Courville.....	9	327,429	76	62,889	165,580	348,594
Cowansville.....	10	1,045,843	401	302,724	692,941	1,803,988
Deschailions.....	5	14,126	130	10,135	9,741	29,572
Disraeli.....	5	82,624	65	58,365	80,654	172,070
Dorval.....	3	29,632	11	10,444	1,686	18,176
Drummondville.....	14	6,579,455	1,191	820,023	2,061,179	4,035,640
East Angus.....	3	15,857,023	839	862,941	2,586,312	5,452,467
Farnham.....	14	658,160	324	158,366	502,601	893,387
Granby.....	21	9,278,562	2,423	1,960,459	3,097,279	8,770,105
Grande Baie.....	5	24,000	26	5,550	24,715	36,458
Grand Mère.....	10	50,092,465	1,513	2,261,949	2,793,518	10,872,226
Hull.....	28	11,593,960	2,948	2,696,614	5,646,345	12,123,870
Huntingdon.....	9	155,703	52	46,647	108,334	164,465
Iberville.....	9	341,195	126	105,923	185,423	327,510
Joliette.....	27	1,601,589	648	388,953	1,279,556	2,312,616
Jonquière.....	5	1,647,349	230	287,155	575,024	1,455,219
Lac au Saumon.....	3	419,220	188	93,366	239,301	457,094
Lachute.....	10	737,193	76	79,464	156,538	305,840
Lachine.....	21	8,421,719	1,503	1,856,132	2,079,185	6,187,113
Laprairie.....	4	5,778,642	460	558,246	4,533	1,523,000
L'Assomption.....	4	117,444	33	21,212	13,428	36,768
La Tuque.....	4	8,119,755	678	1,030,293	1,776,044	4,313,932
Lauzon.....	4	978,440	100	68,476	46,810	284,309
Lennoxville.....	5	163,066	68	60,273	115,361	259,715
Lévis.....	14	603,624	149	123,780	123,070	374,497
Longueuil.....	4	37,620	10	12,160	24,203	61,350
Loretteville.....	18	783,341	339	195,552	313,504	688,218
Louiseville.....	7	775,878	279	254,225	480,689	883,888
Macamic.....	10	451,457	124	87,834	97,942	216,740
Magog.....	12	6,486,415	1,300	878,885	5,660,869	8,378,028
Marieville.....	8	987,591	304	305,256	734,016	1,260,451
Mont Joli.....	5	92,014	21	15,596	16,147	65,563
Mont Laurier.....	9	186,780	52	25,604	83,142	185,808
Montmagny.....	15	2,574,428	278	154,119	297,759	598,574
Montreal.....	1,451	473,624,425	85,603	93,943,718	226,198,441	459,254,656
Nicolet.....	8	32,685	8	3,665	22,591	32,106
Pierreville.....	9	29,675	129	21,035	33,530	72,549
Plessisville.....	11	1,338,501	428	273,322	324,102	857,825
Pointe aux Trembles.....	3	116,977	30	33,376	45,825	77,484
Pont Rouge.....	11	1,374,964	252	142,915	347,343	665,831
Quebec.....	225	35,071,423	8,328	7,507,826	13,076,014	28,869,961
Rawdon.....	4	22,725	9	2,546	12,473	20,371
Richmond.....	6	190,531	55	48,976	35,788	143,159
Rimouski.....	8	1,193,443	197	124,162	288,951	630,390
Rivière du Loup.....	16	1,893,128	159	114,062	119,132	385,321
Roberval.....	15	218,219	68	31,129	60,296	150,327
Rock Island.....	14	2,056,971	342	305,917	446,933	1,070,817
Shawinigan Falls.....	19	39,305,549	2,596	3,095,633	6,631,345	16,381,429
Sherbrooke.....	59	20,662,412	3,571	3,558,426	5,386,811	11,968,421
Sorel.....	15	1,228,470	721	304,299	329,349	894,836
Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	5	67,589	30	13,720	16,166	33,464
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	4	25,075	8	6,171	8,890	23,589
St. Benoit Joseph Labre.....	5	26,682	6	1,725	5,097	7,707
St. Casimir.....	8	54,367	99	16,508	33,491	66,722
St. Eustache.....	8	43,048	14	4,816	43,184	61,527
St. Felicien.....	6	88,955	9	4,220	25,639	43,395
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	9	249,852	71	55,765	183,473	318,135
St. Hyacinthe.....	47	7,650,192	2,460	1,746,533	4,665,652	8,159,801
St. Jacques.....	9	33,700	18	6,422	33,982	65,414
St. Jean.....	22	6,423,860	2,063	1,820,425	2,475,360	5,449,967
St. Jérôme.....	21	3,828,547	1,259	951,435	1,785,151	3,918,487
St. Joseph (Beauce Co.).....	7	29,300	7	1,830	6,657	10,718
St. Lambert.....	8	396,768	139	152,353	105,381	325,623
St. Laurent.....	7	1,192,357	328	352,353	408,554	924,717
St. Marc des Carrières.....	5	8,450	46	36,845	6,890	117,186
Ste. Marie.....	11	65,787	113	16,578	55,771	90,507

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Quebec—concluded.						
St. Pierre.....	5	32,885	11	4,052	83,261	93,940
St. Raymond.....	17	1,798,900	330	162,288	339,666	841,132
St. Rémi.....	9	402,212	94	56,599	728,004	1,000,350
Ste. Thérèse.....	13	897,643	228	183,567	394,057	702,396
St. Tite.....	10	271,329	113	71,613	177,873	295,781
Terrebonne.....	9	1,142,286	232	221,500	250,828	547,661
Theftford Mines.....	13	1,037,993	94	94,105	81,499	277,064
Three Rivers.....	42	45,099,838	4,974	5,052,853	10,873,759	27,179,832
Trois Pistoles.....	11	101,475	50	13,864	38,003	66,204
Valleyfield.....	16	12,399,487	2,606	1,972,440	4,185,743	11,708,630
Verdun.....	4	1,022,344	388	336,219	596,525	1,276,427
Victoriaville.....	19	2,901,520	705	442,223	1,035,082	2,826,119
Waterloo.....	11	198,274	104	75,799	129,938	247,763
Windsor.....	4	2,254,331	410	501,345	611,169	1,776,770
Ontario—						
Acton.....	15	2,807,223	469	359,418	2,184,854	2,590,298
Alexandria.....	20	793,851	153	105,434	371,594	684,587
Alliston.....	11	143,643	25	20,219	203,176	292,319
Almonte.....	18	1,473,633	435	343,139	717,089	1,317,355
Amherstburg.....	7	4,840,374	268	439,676	236,091	1,519,101
Arnprior.....	19	5,351,752	538	575,261	1,162,907	2,170,915
Aurora.....	8	69,642	27	19,822	266,846	375,870
Aylmer.....	8	1,076,553	327	317,824	1,026,020	1,814,856
Barrie.....	11	950,755	158	152,424	598,393	1,737,692
Beaconsfield.....	20	1,290,938	257	243,745	614,951	1,118,564
Bellefleur.....	9	332,024	113	67,629	199,875	230,027
Blenheim.....	54	4,366,392	1,112	1,143,615	1,222,546	5,269,225
Blind River.....	7	153,298	31	17,818	28,943	81,473
Bolton.....	4	489,892	106	120,293	430,620	697,430
Bowmanville.....	6	47,047	12	6,494	24,618	42,854
Bracebridge.....	17	2,745,222	420	424,525	1,251,134	2,184,808
Brampton.....	15	1,012,813	177	158,115	328,651	618,780
Bramford.....	22	2,757,773	703	822,608	1,535,120	3,046,466
Bridgeburg.....	108	48,350,173	6,432	6,830,284	13,142,877	26,678,114
Brighton.....	17	1,188,463	194	268,972	894,656	1,904,760
Brockville.....	16	247,357	71	42,953	161,021	288,309
Burlington.....	38	5,385,808	860	881,255	2,677,413	5,310,170
Caledonia.....	9	377,068	96	89,506	200,346	502,968
Campbellford.....	11	453,511	91	97,431	712,665	1,080,201
Cardinal.....	28	2,136,865	505	520,435	1,899,828	2,524,415
Carleton Place.....	6	2,881,919	366	415,831	1,921,700	3,214,932
Chatham.....	22	2,671,193	714	685,680	1,005,619	2,320,588
Chesley.....	58	15,495,165	2,102	2,287,160	8,653,814	14,197,918
Chippawa.....	11	887,380	300	292,336	397,193	896,969
Clinton.....	3	996,708	273	329,814	618,505	2,953,544
Cobalt.....	14	597,179	177	161,284	337,013	715,398
Cobourg.....	11	12,903,350	170	216,363	47,941	965,373
Cochrane.....	33	3,313,955	584	580,640	1,011,766	2,918,792
Collingwood.....	6	125,460	32	41,580	23,974	108,288
Copper Cliff.....	29	1,757,176	234	191,512	778,719	1,162,677
Cornwall.....	3	872,596	15	18,596	6,491	243,195
Deseronto.....	46	11,986,247	2,480	2,087,113	3,899,317	8,972,143
Dresden.....	9	519,763	162	111,333	254,596	563,415
Dryden.....	8	289,170	95	86,456	207,568	422,154
Dundas.....	7	7,158,158	337	474,810	516,111	1,263,842
Dunnville.....	22	4,884,692	706	913,958	1,107,617	2,443,706
Durham.....	19	2,362,557	547	507,688	580,429	1,596,158
Eastview.....	11	736,317	202	181,167	417,463	770,780
Essex.....	5	41,551	10	8,572	28,684	48,088
Etobicoke.....	10	176,942	44	29,087	117,168	190,296
Elmira.....	17	1,963,899	415	411,816	867,959	1,934,188
Elora.....	10	673,173	210	203,163	157,686	591,755
Essex.....	14	213,312	44	53,334	213,287	373,213
Exeter.....	13	465,367	85	48,554	283,976	481,718
Fenelon Falls.....	8	103,677	13	10,819	75,473	119,530
Fergus.....	13	2,230,167	387	426,166	1,190,816	2,375,832
Ford.....	9	29,494,492	4,698	8,937,011	23,335,449	41,522,155
Forestburg.....	8	299,581	101	69,822	199,336	341,097
Fort Frances.....	9	4,454,698	675	958,001	3,057,855	5,996,099
Fort William.....	32	19,158,542	927	1,103,821	4,377,797	7,698,210
Galt.....	75	12,695,293	3,047	3,217,303	4,573,333	10,292,634

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—con.						
Gananoque.....	25	3,044,265	544	609,668	915,227	2,219,864
Georgetown.....	18	2,478,494	392	443,823	1,544,957	2,217,247
Goderich.....	20	1,893,518	328	295,776	3,784,027	4,914,553
Gravenhurst.....	10	736,575	159	145,519	149,804	453,765
Grimsby.....	16	723,068	308	203,777	347,086	705,453
Guelph.....	93	14,481,920	3,889	4,016,391	7,285,259	15,860,343
Hagersville.....	10	119,149	28	16,896	179,268	249,642
Haileybury.....	3	895,197	80	93,171	114,559	432,133
Hamilton.....	436	170,378,119	25,797	31,899,136	77,140,899	141,097,732
Hanover.....	17	2,858,949	621	554,401	1,148,125	2,209,808
Harrison.....	10	393,870	55	49,817	174,680	317,085
Havelock.....	6	58,784	12	6,164	31,221	51,010
Hawkesbury.....	12	5,923,934	797	661,097	2,451,712	5,016,044
Hespeler.....	16	5,525,457	1,200	1,080,299	2,031,195	3,995,127
Humberstone.....	6	132,871	68	63,453	178,717	329,564
Huntsville.....	12	5,742,689	438	362,008	2,474,061	3,281,521
Iroquois Falls.....	3	28,910,742	1,448	2,134,157	3,345,432	10,890,700
Ingersoll.....	33	5,294,697	763	781,708	2,570,678	4,368,913
Keewatin.....	4	4,453,745	422	638,046	11,165,495	13,164,749
Kemptville.....	10	223,286	63	56,326	219,986	319,919
Kenora.....	10	4,372,605	496	457,544	4,034,548	5,000,318
Kincardine.....	15	981,724	356	300,485	492,325	1,165,498
Kingston.....	62	12,077,061	1,653	1,730,415	3,513,710	7,163,773
Kingsville.....	12	1,210,522	83	94,833	1,082,021	1,369,131
Kitchener.....	127	31,570,698	6,944	7,418,823	15,662,244	32,024,166
Lakefield.....	10	120,497	34	23,154	78,638	133,949
Leamington.....	16	1,857,700	399	366,192	1,262,468	2,325,990
Lindsay.....	39	1,988,262	450	416,239	1,030,678	1,926,074
Listowel.....	21	742,521	248	231,399	611,642	862,166
London.....	234	39,228,903	8,890	9,504,810	16,545,610	36,291,350
L'Orignal.....	6	22,325	8	4,610	27,404	40,663
Madoc.....	13	63,680	22	10,689	100,828	133,553
Markham.....	4	61,797	7	5,834	43,386	77,578
Mattawa.....	4	38,361	8	6,800	7,272	22,503
Meaford.....	14	896,857	368	346,724	944,647	1,671,765
Merrittton.....	8	6,174,394	488	656,590	1,110,050	2,513,330
Midland.....	17	3,320,600	526	495,356	2,212,748	3,343,044
Milton.....	13	2,928,902	453	527,334	594,825	1,867,240
Mimico.....	8	935,089	157	189,637	50,798	488,492
Mitchell.....	11	479,699	134	124,793	269,824	518,878
Mount Forest.....	10	430,761	74	63,922	254,296	418,451
Morrisburg.....	11	238,554	83	56,092	115,855	224,626
Napanee.....	21	958,776	209	271,908	728,680	1,245,437
New Hamburg.....	14	1,014,588	213	183,871	440,745	791,694
New Liskeard.....	10	545,033	159	200,423	253,995	577,957
Newmarket.....	14	1,826,074	544	589,636	1,106,747	2,841,212
New Toronto.....	8	19,909,588	2,299	2,859,883	8,144,144	14,438,914
Niagara Falls.....	57	60,241,619	2,886	3,958,760	12,009,121	27,632,002
North Bay.....	19	1,003,667	225	236,250	343,107	933,458
Norwich.....	14	770,824	135	141,822	683,319	1,633,248
Oakville.....	16	1,926,033	399	481,571	979,325	1,950,063
Orangeville.....	11	607,924	106	70,002	244,053	413,763
Orillia.....	44	5,765,876	1,057	1,064,540	1,421,026	3,097,995
Oshawa.....	34	23,978,144	5,019	6,223,833	33,338,313	43,876,305
Ottawa.....	197	43,513,709	7,058	8,454,415	25,706,305	40,965,955
Owen Sound.....	52	7,222,342	1,829	1,749,961	2,001,782	4,939,061
Palmerston.....	9	225,799	45	38,646	360,514	512,305
Paris.....	21	4,095,125	1,135	909,814	2,464,939	4,393,999
Parkhill.....	8	181,707	30	26,285	160,163	246,339
Parry Sound.....	13	704,105	86	70,071	140,464	340,206
Pembroke.....	42	4,792,424	1,340	1,178,541	2,590,842	4,957,571
Penetanguishene.....	16	1,997,449	401	389,984	860,850	1,668,572
Perth.....	23	3,744,918	628	692,661	1,098,006	2,615,767
Peterborough.....	80	23,702,121	4,722	4,217,153	19,127,043	27,585,715
Petrolia.....	16	1,802,026	186	235,600	2,187,620	2,854,939
Pictou.....	29	871,123	193	116,762	484,897	844,368
Point Edward.....	3	134,400	24	38,952	46,005	130,712
Port Arthur.....	24	6,659,434	656	779,270	1,249,473	3,654,189
Port Colborne.....	10	10,752,136	657	1,024,600	10,317,572	14,536,070
Port Credit.....	4	2,385,548	222	246,386	1,203,022	1,898,533
Port Dalhousie.....	4	235,863	62	37,971	52,939	108,362
Port Dover.....	10	689,310	76	56,631	327,032	493,718

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—con.

Cities and Towns.	Estab-lish-ments.	Capital.	Em-ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Port Elgin.....	9	420,783	189	171,553	261,359	525,490
Port Hope.....	32	2,271,518	553	616,590	622,030	1,826,718
Port Perry.....	13	156,014	49	26,232	165,301	237,121
Prescott.....	12	813,966	222	187,219	385,860	814,403
Preston.....	35	5,216,381	1,519	1,681,839	1,974,440	5,067,516
Rainy River.....	3	51,963	7	7,556	3,423	27,295
Renfrew.....	22	3,627,341	573	600,605	1,064,651	2,256,986
Richmond Hill.....	9	178,299	57	55,289	101,242	210,342
Ridgetown.....	15	353,570	90	71,575	234,143	408,319
Rockland.....	7	585,497	517	285,671	622,245	1,172,169
Sarnia.....	41	11,176,672	2,487	3,421,383	11,876,774	19,109,093
Sandwich.....	10	2,025,659	352	487,961	442,559	1,533,342
Sault Ste. Marie.....	43	77,927,651	2,141	3,673,268	15,991,686	26,952,318
Seaford.....	16	310,636	102	79,851	336,449	579,665
Shelburne.....	9	133,581	25	25,766	170,721	250,984
Simcoe.....	31	2,258,418	516	400,980	1,882,863	3,075,028
Sioux Lookout.....	4	121,116	46	29,095	37,721	128,851
Smith's Falls.....	19	3,837,737	562	600,709	889,555	1,819,582
Southampton.....	8	727,785	202	193,785	264,012	601,682
Stratford.....	62	6,961,460	1,781	1,851,091	4,344,557	7,954,439
Strathroy.....	21	1,289,742	219	204,119	609,454	1,102,321
Stouffville.....	7	93,156	17	11,998	116,200	162,343
Sturgeon Falls.....	10	200,913	502	722,632	1,453,481	2,898,831
Sudbury.....	31	3,118,590	436	438,106	768,957	1,972,495
St. Catharines.....	95	17,051,312	3,497	4,016,965	5,552,158	13,919,708
St. Thomas.....	53	6,500,136	1,045	1,123,151	3,366,254	5,931,675
St. Mary's.....	23	3,771,852	557	584,679	729,835	2,733,950
Tavistock.....	11	330,467	120	108,891	396,495	598,329
Thessalon.....	6	482,901	174	206,897	670,758	1,156,682
Thorold.....	15	17,110,656	1,637	2,458,381	4,998,841	12,709,481
Tilbury.....	9	788,274	203	214,236	553,021	977,008
Tilsonburg.....	23	1,310,790	376	359,912	772,910	1,382,454
Timmins.....	11	11,064,918	103	131,580	72,596	913,434
Toronto.....	1,933	389,772,678	82,267	97,417,033	210,786,422	409,829,557
Trenton.....	24	5,756,487	366	318,358	1,676,853	2,505,622
Tweed.....	14	276,563	108	83,603	260,293	436,623
Vankleek Hill.....	15	157,053	57	25,398	182,352	260,515
Victoria Harbour.....	3	756,762	176	158,537	406,892	682,530
Walkerton.....	21	1,235,375	333	298,407	820,959	1,374,629
Walkerville.....	46	25,833,925	3,678	5,825,142	17,543,850	28,001,226
Wallaceburg.....	20	6,759,236	997	1,113,924	5,936,828	8,964,985
Waterford.....	11	479,022	113	69,133	271,379	477,808
Waterloo.....	41	11,297,646	1,204	1,390,252	2,794,001	5,351,053
Watford.....	11	334,335	72	59,291	169,887	384,916
Welland.....	35	21,924,158	2,732	3,114,082	8,856,531	15,537,281
Weston.....	10	4,105,665	816	866,463	1,109,623	2,682,147
Whitby.....	8	491,086	233	245,470	366,913	727,150
Warton.....	13	429,968	94	78,121	226,315	368,386
Winchester.....	13	191,026	58	47,986	227,311	352,110
Windsor.....	112	18,557,788	3,052	4,296,505	8,635,355	19,890,874
Wingham.....	23	870,762	242	221,118	503,057	1,010,571
Woodstock.....	67	8,992,374	1,926	1,865,046	3,672,516	6,998,892
Manitoba—						
Brandon.....	35	4,140,617	484	616,160	2,205,608	3,762,627
Carmar.....	5	17,778	10	8,585	38,833	58,143
Dauphin.....	9	324,238	59	58,580	143,113	314,983
Minnedosa.....	4	183,658	9	10,176	7,743	43,153
Morden.....	4	21,566	19	5,770	39,138	56,701
Neepawa.....	7	211,923	30	28,947	69,983	159,736
Portage la Prairie.....	11	565,713	128	191,892	1,486,851	1,991,280
Selkirk.....	5	193,876	40	34,453	38,103	120,565
Souris.....	6	483,991	32	34,441	195,242	295,835
St. Boniface.....	25	5,435,170	904	1,072,520	9,691,844	12,295,182
Stonewall.....	4	309,386	62	40,888	8,786	109,504
Pat.....	6	1,526,755	290	155,249	509,305	1,297,770
Virden.....	4	147,480	13	18,269	46,464	97,860
Winnipeg.....	425	70,872,528	11,596	14,782,426	38,172,282	70,647,027
Saskatchewan—						
Assiniboia.....	7	86,389	10	9,576	31,320	61,409
Battleford.....	7	84,853	12	15,429	69,350	137,430

24.—Statistics of Manufactures by Municipalities with 1,000 Population or over and with 3 or more Establishments, calendar year 1923—concluded.

Cities and Towns.	Estab- lish- ments.	Capital.	Em- ployees.	Salaries and wages.	Cost of materials.	Value of products.
	No.	\$	No.	\$	\$	\$
Saskatchewan—concluded.						
Biggar.....	7	80,160	13	13,669	27,094	65,738
Estevan.....	9	313,419	82	55,548	121,198	255,896
Gravelbourg.....	4	82,290	9	9,19	27,187	42,253
Humboldt.....	6	182,031	26	29,207	97,834	173,347
Indian Head.....	5	73,119	11	11,662	21,158	60,678
Kamsack.....	3	84,637	9	10,056	8,403	46,381
Kindersley.....	4	71,560	8	9,951	14,755	52,318
Maple Creek.....	5	114,317	17	14,792	81,163	132,732
Melville.....	4	169,942	14	19,540	65,632	127,238
Melfort.....	7	216,676	21	23,538	49,021	133,612
Moose Jaw.....	29	2,553,113	567	814,938	4,979,832	7,267,946
Moosomin.....	6	68,282	9	8,560	34,658	64,623
North Battleford.....	12	527,635	74	94,724	227,748	469,447
Prince Albert.....	19	1,306,218	256	311,562	1,120,728	1,791,895
Regina.....	50	11,641,552	1,222	1,902,294	6,581,130	12,623,517
Rosthern.....	6	109,721	14	11,185	48,622	82,748
Saskatoon.....	50	6,504,593	880	1,209,584	3,135,360	6,013,203
Shaunavon.....	5	96,124	14	14,086	29,399	71,545
Swift Current.....	9	527,190	54	64,509	101,289	319,219
Watrous.....	3	54,888	6	6,908	3,817	29,353
Weyburn.....	10	486,492	64	79,746	195,971	414,803
Yorkton.....	9	711,183	50	55,364	191,375	439,819
Alberta—						
Blairmore.....	4	275,470	45	72,631	142,020	279,800
Calgary.....	143	27,951,808	3,627	4,630,866	10,279,764	18,171,249
Camrose.....	8	150,717	33	43,539	139,010	254,877
Cardston.....	4	121,204	14	13,569	48,711	85,827
Coleman.....	3	10,499	10	8,827	7,247	36,963
Drumheller.....	6	309,243	27	41,524	22,127	119,566
Edmonton.....	133	12,720,020	2,662	3,110,074	9,809,185	16,629,815
Edson.....	7	38,419	14	7,065	4,722	33,716
Grande Prairie.....	4	51,131	10	9,952	12,820	33,035
Hanna.....	4	84,311	12	12,937	102,654	158,475
Lacombe.....	7	100,342	18	21,935	117,304	207,816
Lethbridge.....	25	2,053,909	273	352,907	885,001	2,047,837
Medicine Hat.....	30	5,837,412	579	742,073	5,699,732	7,359,063
Ponoka.....	4	57,977	13	14,185	126,205	180,955
Redcliff.....	6	1,460,159	242	291,929	306,080	1,055,412
Red Deer.....	7	217,471	36	49,878	156,870	269,424
Stettler.....	7	85,918	18	21,141	201,090	300,253
Vegreville.....	7	90,623	25	26,821	114,756	195,547
Vermilion.....	14	126,083	31	42,816	170,641	295,849
Wetaskiwin.....	5	205,194	23	28,398	206,639	310,504
British Columbia—						
Cranbrook.....	8	85,291	22	27,817	31,149	129,586
Chilliwack.....	6	61,464	32	17,505	17,219	41,816
Cumberland.....	6	394,697	47	52,640	50,531	179,995
Duncan.....	7	296,004	181	210,788	413,281	870,846
Fernie.....	10	3,946,715	172	246,910	849,872	1,473,220
Grand Forks.....	7	92,124	32	28,590	70,487	184,382
Kamloops.....	14	1,098,754	142	163,638	214,427	504,490
Kelowna.....	17	756,343	211	227,155	451,149	938,437
Ladysmith.....	4	54,821	37	44,364	49,796	125,090
Merritt.....	7	636,836	213	317,903	554,757	1,186,972
Nanaimo.....	37	660,588	391	214,937	526,154	1,007,432
Nelson.....	24	1,381,851	202	223,136	379,252	862,419
New Westminster.....	49	4,509,248	1,522	1,693,499	4,827,498	8,052,862
North Vancouver.....	7	130,230	96	107,829	74,411	252,794
Port Alberni.....	3	760,874	221	283,929	386,711	877,423
Port Coquitlam.....	3	665,634	109	131,846	272,837	574,920
Prince George.....	6	177,164	55	75,426	45,115	171,655
Prince Rupert.....	16	2,568,269	239	316,946	1,294,093	2,322,375
Revelstoke.....	10	287,718	33	34,361	34,516	133,865
Rossland.....	8	4,933,832	68	119,989	3,745	684,629
Trail.....	6	44,168	31	42,451	40,525	168,324
Vancouver.....	507	80,053,568	11,400	13,815,995	40,518,790	71,221,905
Vernon.....	14	355,813	69	70,365	79,853	224,629
Victoria.....	140	16,759,023	2,478	2,847,254	4,056,163	10,525,673

IX.—CONSTRUCTION.

Construction is the most conspicuous example of a great industry carried on in almost complete dependence on a local demand. The building industry is not only the most widespread in its operations; it is one which expands most rapidly in good times, when it attracts great numbers of general and casual workmen. This characteristic explains the high rate of unemployment from which the industry periodically suffers. Again, apart from the effect of cyclical fluctuations of general business conditions, the construction industry is highly seasonal. In the winter there is a serious contraction, especially in outside operations, while in the other seasons the contractors employ a much larger number of men, casually engaged, than can be retained throughout the year. A considerable portion of the men are in no sense skilled artisans and the supply of unskilled men is generally in excess of the demand. Moreover, conditions in the industry are being transformed on account of the increasing substitution of reinforced concrete for wood and brick construction.

Relation of Construction Industry to General Business Conditions.—

Statistics showing activity in construction are of particular interest both to those engaged in the industry itself and to those concerned with the supplying of its raw materials, such as lumber, steel, cement, paint, glass and hardware. All of these latter industries are prosperous when the construction industry is active, and depressed when it is at a standstill; again, the effects of their activity and depression are felt throughout the whole field of industry, so that the current conditions in the construction industry react powerfully upon the whole economic life of the nation. Thus, in the period between 1909 and 1913, construction, largely financed with borrowed money, contributed in large measure to produce the "boom" of those years.

During the war period the industry was at a low ebb, except for the construction of munition plants, but after the war the housing shortage was a serious problem, and considerable building was undertaken in spite of the high cost of materials and of skilled labour. The urgent requirements due to the practical suspension of the industry during the war have now been fully met, and the decline in the value of contracts awarded in 1923 and 1924 would appear to be a normal development.

The growing recognition of the importance of the construction industry in the business cycle has led in recent years to the proposal that, since construction is largely carried on by public authorities, it should be stimulated by these authorities in periods of depression and suspended in "boom" periods, so as to contribute toward that stabilization of industrial conditions and of employment which is considered desirable. Thus, after the armistice, when a period of depression was apprehended, the shipbuilding programme of the Dominion Government provided employment for many thrown out of work by the stoppage of the munitions industry. Similarly, in the depression of 1921 and 1922, much employment was provided by the carrying into effect of the "good roads" programmes of the provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec.

Construction in Transportation and Public Utility Industries.—The expenditure for construction by the transportation and public utility systems is incorporated in their general maintenance and structural accounts. The mainten-

ance of way and structures account of the steam railways in 1924 totalled \$78,051,798, as compared with \$83,501,064 in 1923. There were 509 miles of new lines opened for operation during 1924, 203 miles completed but not opened for traffic and 770 miles projected or under construction. Total track mileage in 1924 was 52,692, as compared with 51,936 in 1923, a net increase of 756 miles. The expenditure of electric railways on maintenance of way and structures account increased from \$4,233,164 in 1923 to \$4,488,826 in 1924. The length of their main line increased from 2,247.63 miles to 2,261.68, or by 14.05 miles.

As for the growth of the telephone systems of Canada, the pole line mileage increased from 188,408 in 1923 to 195,119 in 1924, and the wire mileage from 2,574,083 to 2,293,596 in the same period. The property and equipment account was \$179,002,152 in 1923 and \$193,884,378 in 1924.

The pole line mileage of the telegraph systems increased from 53,383 in 1923 to 53,484 in 1924, and the wire mileage, which was 270,782 in 1923, increased by 45,331 in the following year. The line and equipment account was \$1,539,739 in 1923 and \$1,015,354 in 1924.

Contracts awarded.—The total value of contracts for construction awarded in Canada during the calendar years 1920 to 1925 inclusive, according to the compilation of the MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is given in Table 1.

1.—Value of Construction Contracts Awarded in Canada, 1920-1925, according to the Compilation of MacLean Building Reports, Ltd.

Distribution.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Geographical Division.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Maritime.....	21,395,000	9,288,900	11,154,000	8,749,400	8,596,700	8,873,700
Ontario.....	108,120,800	113,855,000	166,628,000	156,151,800	136,041,400	121,248,100
Quebec.....	54,904,600	61,337,500	103,291,800	102,569,800	89,511,200	124,509,100
Western.....	78,185,100	55,651,900	50,770,000	46,783,300	42,111,800	43,342,100
Type of Building.						
Residential.....	54,891,100	76,655,400	104,201,500	97,645,200	91,224,800	96,489,900
Business.....	86,073,200	84,721,700	81,385,700	80,436,800	73,666,700	73,067,100
Industrial.....	64,625,900	16,503,700	25,755,800	27,022,000	21,765,000	40,007,300
Engineering.....	50,015,300	62,252,500	120,500,800	109,150,300	89,604,600	88,408,700
Total.....	255,605,500	240,133,300	331,843,800	314,254,300	276,261,100	297,973,000

Building Permits.—The anticipated value of construction in 60 cities of Canada, as indicated by their building permits, is shown for the years 1920 to 1925 inclusive in Table 2. These cities had in 1921 about 32.5 p.c. of the population of Canada, while their 1925 building permits aggregated \$101,021,798, or 81 p.c. of the total contracts awarded, as shown in Table 1. In the following table, the 35 cities for which statistics of building permits are available since 1910 are indicated by an asterisk (*), and the totals for these cities are given beneath the totals for the larger group. Statistics of the building permits in these 35 cities for the years between 1917 and 1920 are given on p. 581 of the 1920 Year Book.

2.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 60 Cities for the calendar years 1920-1925.

Cities.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I., Charlottetown	53,200	138,200	81,500	50,200	31,900	21,800
Nova Scotia	4,356,286	2,807,986	2,416,024	739,646	901,621	1,099,787
*Halifax.....	3,421,379	2,199,398	1,752,632	378,699	731,209	1,035,564
New Glasgow.....	47,970	51,775	58,545	41,785	18,505	20,286
*Sydney.....	886,937	556,813	604,847	319,162	151,907	43,937
New Brunswick	2,535,623	1,508,829	2,028,239	1,049,856	1,492,364	986,325
Fredericton.....	298,650	234,800	293,197	305,895	257,325	98,175
*Moncton.....	1,201,673	699,520	1,037,942	385,461	101,774	204,620
*St. John.....	1,035,300	574,500	707,100	358,500	1,133,265	683,530
Quebec	21,801,692	28,869,803	30,330,234	35,483,853	42,562,336	35,186,268
*Montreal-Maisonneuve..	14,067,609	21,291,273	21,132,586	27,125,863	31,013,419	25,520,523
*Quebec.....	2,301,480	3,695,397	5,397,566	4,786,933	7,331,846	3,274,371
Shawinigan Falls.....	141,200	266,200	124,400	124,990	229,377	384,925
*Sherbrooke.....	3,265,538	753,900	712,000	732,100	529,878	1,037,110
*Three Rivers.....	845,975	1,286,740	1,193,650	780,735	1,046,210	2,064,815
*Westmount.....	1,179,890	1,576,293	1,770,032	1,933,232	2,411,606	2,904,524
Ontario	58,636,365	59,315,845	81,396,259	74,673,080	57,330,141	59,888,867
Belleville.....	73,250	119,700	254,400	54,825	195,000	194,725
*Brantford.....	798,073	404,445	465,420	615,686	191,480	159,537
Chatham.....	387,034	322,555	366,317	245,867	352,329	193,858
*Fort William.....	1,045,160	893,050	1,446,685	1,425,130	1,272,570	727,340
Galt.....	291,760	501,771	731,707	135,631	124,742	108,723
*Guelph.....	494,158	433,257	964,808	571,484	404,304	426,641
*Hamilton.....	4,340,220	4,639,450	4,928,465	5,452,930	3,309,800	2,675,830
*Kingston.....	494,736	591,515	701,495	649,233	1,035,620	493,758
*Kitchener.....	1,277,595	932,050	2,461,321	1,893,892	1,221,122	1,516,262
*London.....	2,146,303	2,527,510	2,605,630	3,261,065	2,113,500	2,389,800
Niagara Falls.....	493,965	1,145,589	676,694	758,513	802,622	1,114,290
Oshawa.....	849,496	329,405	1,155,130	1,923,110	786,985	576,205
*Ottawa.....	3,305,172	2,716,409	5,021,782	3,521,817	2,540,699	4,942,327
Owen Sound.....	146,175	119,000	196,450	319,450	161,125	536,970
*Peterborough.....	939,700	541,754	439,154	295,798	437,510	272,637
*Port Arthur.....	216,350	113,509	1,167,429	2,640,321	1,186,207	402,488
*Stratford.....	440,782	276,089	700,527	509,272	641,619	407,731
*St. Catharines.....	830,632	776,360	1,290,576	806,310	713,638	666,962
*St. Thomas.....	258,821	113,640	221,964	334,239	164,026	350,181
Sarnia.....	742,265	1,331,337	880,260	791,470	840,803	725,698

**2.—Value of Building Permits taken out in 60 Cities for the calendar years 1920-1925—
concluded.**

Cities.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Ontario—concluded.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,034,290	896,920	583,813	401,032	559,245	242,993
*Toronto.....	25,737,063	23,878,246	35,237,925	30,609,227	23,926,028	25,797,196
York Townships.....	4,312,350	8,101,100	11,167,700	8,921,650	5,710,400	6,611,440
Welland.....	299,420	435,735	362,371	206,105	178,880	124,320
*Windsor.....	4,850,310	5,123,110	4,143,495	4,725,034	4,429,308	4,333,915
Ford.....	674,745 ¹	323,185	1,473,270	1,539,702	1,371,662	1,101,445
Riverside.....	²	48,336 ⁴	223,265	334,945	403,450	630,750
Sandwich.....	687,610 ³	550,225	854,250	809,754	959,799	1,224,765
Walkerville.....	1,178,000	1,016,000	431,000	610,000	1,058,000	851,000
Woodstock.....	290,928	114,593	242,956	309,588	237,668	86,050
Manitoba.....	9,248,971	6,714,883	7,653,442	5,177,487	3,867,102	5,205,828
*Brandon.....	412,829	749,190	225,029	183,034	270,825	76,579
St. Boniface.....	465,992	385,293	552,663	510,353	418,377	972,559
*Winnipeg.....	8,370,150	5,580,400	6,875,750	4,484,100	3,177,900	4,156,690
Saskatchewan.....	5,251,600	3,434,681	3,982,213	2,405,976	2,856,190	2,531,380
*Moose Jaw.....	1,533,095	500,177	379,180	289,398	501,129	243,535
*Regina.....	2,597,920	2,160,038	1,784,124	1,264,030	939,785	1,208,403
*Saskatoon.....	1,150,585	774,466	1,818,909	852,548	1,415,276	1,079,442
Alberta.....	6,451,876	4,170,446	5,723,204	2,597,987	3,695,604	2,862,260
*Calgary.....	2,906,100	2,298,800	3,102,700	821,840	1,031,420	1,197,475
*Edmonton.....	3,231,955	1,563,696	2,338,109	1,488,670	2,305,095	1,481,890
Lethbridge.....	252,090	217,760	243,695	258,570	226,222	161,189
Medicine Hat.....	61,731	90,190	38,700	28,907	132,867	21,706
British Columbia.....	8,414,015	9,401,056	14,351,058	11,023,262	12,558,588	16,879,205
Nanaimo.....	78,294	93,273	85,981	137,507	89,005	212,591
*New Westminster.....	319,109	264,870	332,050	350,848	321,432	701,263
Point Grey.....	2,192,114	3,516,800	3,364,200	2,397,750	4,251,300	5,080,000
Prince Rupert.....	405,189	620,833	314,412	97,148	209,312	1,337,769
South Vancouver.....	642,071	882,981	559,716	712,275	618,662	1,032,690
*Vancouver.....	3,569,666	3,045,132	8,661,695	6,277,574	6,230,774	7,964,375
*Victoria.....	1,207,572	977,167	1,033,004	1,050,160	838,103	547,517
Total—60 Cities.....	116,779,628	116,361,720	147,962,173	133,201,347	125,295,846	124,661,720
*Total—35 Cities.....	100,679,839	94,508,164	122,655,581	111,174,325	105,070,284	101,021,798

¹ Ten months only.² No record.³ Eleven months only.⁴ Six months only.

VI.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

This section of the Canada Year Book is divided broadly into two sub-sections, dealing respectively with external and internal trade.

The first of these commences with a short history of Canadian external trade, the Canadian tariff, and recent developments in external trade, followed by a short account of the Commercial Intelligence Service. Thereafter is to be found a treatment of external trade statistics under three main headings:—(1) historical statistics of total Canadian trade and trade with the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 1 to 9), current trend statistics of trade with respect to commodities imported from and exported to all countries, the United Kingdom and the United States (Tables 10 to 18), and finally, current trend statistics of trade with the different trading countries of the world other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by principal commodities imported and exported (Tables 19 to 23).

The sub-section on Internal Trade commences with a general statement on interprovincial trade, and continues with an analysis of grain trade statistics, followed by a treatment of the marketing of live stock and animal products. Statistics of commodities in cold storage are given and the sub-section is brought to a conclusion by a statistical treatment of bounties, patents, copyrights and trade marks and weights and measures.

I.—EXTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Historical Sketch of External Trade and Tariffs.

In the early history of the American continent each of the different European nations establishing settlements in the New World endeavoured to monopolize the commerce of its colonies, prohibited the ships of other nations from resorting to them and prohibited its colonials from importing European goods from other countries, generally granting them, however, preferential treatment in its own market. In these circumstances the colonial wars in America were carried on by governments permeated by the mercantile spirit, for "ships, colonies and commerce." Owing to this fact, wars resulting in the transfer of colonies from one European power to another involved great economic as well as political changes in the community so transferred. The traders who had previously controlled the trade between the colonial power and its colony found their occupations gone, while new traders from the conquering state arrived to take over the import and export trade, which thereafter flowed in new channels perhaps no more artificial than those which had previously existed.

Throughout the earlier part of the French *régime* in Canada, the foreign trade of the colony was in the hands of the monopolistic chartered companies, of which the Company of One Hundred Associates was the most notable. When its monopoly was cancelled in 1663, the foreign trade of Canada still remained a preserve of the merchants of Old France. Upon the conquest of the country by the British, the French merchants who had their offices in Quebec and Montreal for the most part returned to France, and the trade of the colony fell into the hands of the traders from England, Scotland and New England, who had swarmed into the country at the heels of the invading armies. Some of their descendants are still among the leaders in Canadian import and export trade.

For the first sixty years of British rule, Canadian commerce was carried on almost exclusively with or through the United Kingdom, the merchants of New

England complaining, after the American Revolution, of being shut out from the Canadian trade. The geographical juxtaposition of the United States to British North America was, however, a factor which could not permanently be ignored, and smuggling became more and more prevalent as the process of settlement extended westward along the international boundary. In 1822 Great Britain made considerable trading concessions to United States traders. In 1846 she abolished the preferential treatment which she had given to Canadian wheat, and in 1860 all vestige of preference to colonial products disappeared from the British tariff. As a consequence, the colonies which, like Canada, were by this time enjoying responsible government, could not any longer be refused the right to control their own commercial policy—a fact which was emphasized in an important report prepared in 1859 by the then Minister of Finance, Sir A. T. Galt, and forwarded to the British Government. This report declared that the responsibility of the Canadian Government must be to the Canadian people, more especially in matters of taxation (the greater part of the revenue being raised by customs duties), and that the Canadian Government must affirm the right of the Canadian Parliament to adjust the taxation of the people in the way it deemed best, even if this should happen to meet with the disapproval of the British Ministry. This doctrine remained unchallenged by the British Government, and coming at a time when all important parties in Great Britain had accepted free trade as a *fait accompli*, it facilitated the setting up of a protective tariff in Canada, designed to secure the establishment in Canada of manufacturing industries, at a time when British opinion desired that the colonies should concentrate their attention on the production of food and raw materials, importing from Great Britain the manufactured commodities which they required.

The Abolition of Preference and the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854.—The abolition of the British preference to Canadian wheat in 1846 brought about a depression in the flour-milling industry of Montreal and an ephemeral agitation for union with the United States. The effects of the repeal of the preference were, however, mitigated in 1849 by the repeal of the Navigation Acts and the throwing open of the carrying trade between Canada and the United Kingdom to the shipping of the world. Meanwhile, the abandonment of protection in the Mother Country led to the initiation of negotiations for a reciprocity treaty with the United States; a treaty for the free exchange of natural products between them and the British North American colonies was negotiated in 1854, and became effective on Mar. 16, 1855. Under its terms the Canadian farmer and fisherman derived considerable benefit, more especially during the period of the Civil War, when prices in the United States were particularly high. Partly as a consequence of the friction between Great Britain and the United States during the Civil War period, and partly because the new Canadian tariff shut out the manufactured goods of the United States, the treaty was denounced by the United States at the end of the 10-year period for which it had been negotiated, and ceased to operate 12 months later on Mar. 17, 1866. The denunciation of the treaty had a considerable effect in bringing about the Confederation of the British North American colonies, which it was hoped would to a great extent absorb each other's products.

Tariff Policy since Confederation.—The immediate effect of Confederation was to abolish the tariff barriers which existed between the provinces entering the Dominion. As the area of Canada increased until, except for Newfoundland and Labrador, it became conterminous with British North America, the area of internal free trade was thereby extended, while protection against outside competition was

generally maintained. However, the protective tariff of the old province, of Canada, adopted in 1859 with a prevailing rate of 20 p.c., was replaced in 1866 by a tariff assimilated to the revenue tariffs of the Maritime Provinces, with the rates of duties on the great bulk of manufactured commodities reduced from 20 and 25 p.c. to 15 p.c. However, the world-wide depression which commenced in 1873, and the consequent falling off in a revenue based upon trade, necessitated an increase of the general rate to 17½ p.c., with a 20 p.c. rate on certain luxuries. Even this increase failed to fill the treasury.

In 1879, after the people had declared for a protective policy in the general election of 1878, the duties on imported manufactured goods were considerably increased, the rate on goods not otherwise provided being raised from 17½ p.c. to 20 p.c., the rates on cotton goods from 17½ p.c. to rates, specific and *ad valorem*, equivalent on the importations of 1881 to 30 p.c., while the duties on woollens were practically doubled. The rate on furniture and clocks was increased to 35 p.c.; on carriages, glassware, wall-paper and silks to 30 p.c.; on boots and shoes, buttons, rubber goods and woodenware to 25 p.c. Pig iron, previously free, now paid \$2 a ton, and the duty on iron billets, bars and rods was increased from 5 p.c. to 10 and 17½ p.c., while manufactured iron and steel products and machinery were given 25 to 35 p.c. protection. Throughout the 80's the general trend of the minor revisions made in the tariff was still upwards, but in the 90's a downward tendency became manifest. In 1891 the duty on raw sugar was repealed, and in 1894 material reductions were made on agricultural implements, and minor readjustments on cottons and woollens. This period was also marked by the thorough-going extension of protection to the iron and steel industry, both by customs duties and bounties.

In the tariff revision of 1897, the duties on Indian corn, binder-twine, barbed wire, pig iron, flour and refined sugar were reduced or abolished, while the bounties on domestic pig iron were not reduced, but in certain cases increased. But the most distinctive feature of the tariff revision of 1897 was the adoption of what was called a "reciprocal" tariff, one-eighth lower than the general. This "reciprocal" tariff was at once applied to the United Kingdom, and afterwards to New South Wales and to British India, while Belgium and Germany, in virtue of their trade treaties with Great Britain, were also admitted to the benefits of the "reciprocal" tariff, together with Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Persia, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunis and Venezuela, on account of most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and Great Britain, and France and her colonies, in consequence of the Franco-Canadian treaty of 1893. A little later the "reciprocal" tariff was extended to the Netherlands, Japan, Siberia, Morocco, Salvador, South African Republic, Tonga and Spain, also under most-favoured-nation treaties between these countries and the United Kingdom.

The numerous concessions mentioned above were, however, of a merely temporary character, ceasing to exist in 1898 as a consequence of the denunciation by Great Britain of her most-favoured-nation treaties with Germany and Belgium. This left Canada free to confine her lower tariff rates to the United Kingdom and to sister Dominions and colonies. A British preferential tariff, consisting at first of a remission of 25 p.c. of the duty ordinarily paid (Aug. 1, 1898), and later of a remission of 33½ p.c. of the ordinary rate of duty (July 1, 1900) was established. This method of preference was abandoned in 1904 for a specially low rate of duty on almost all imported dutiable commodities.

Customs Tariff of 1907.—In 1907 a new customs tariff was introduced, establishing three scales of duties, British preferential (the lowest), intermediate and general, the intermediate tariff being set up as a basis for negotiation with foreign countries in the interest of Canadian trade. This tariff of 1907 is still in operation, with modifications. Under it, the British preferential tariff applied in 1925 to nearly the whole of the British Empire except Australia and Newfoundland, while to the British West Indies, under an agreement of June, 1920, rates of duties are granted even lower than those of the ordinary preferential tariff—in nearly all cases a remission of 50 p.c. of the duty ordinarily charged. The regular British preference was further increased in 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 42) by a discount of 10 p.c. of the amount of duty computed under the British preferential tariff, when goods paying 15 p.c. duty or over are conveyed without transshipment from a port of a country enjoying the British preferential tariff into a sea or river port of Canada.

The intermediate tariff applied in 1925 to the products of the following countries:—France, her colonies and protectorates, Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands (all these under special treaties), Argentine Republic, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela (under reciprocal most-favoured-nation clause treatment). New commercial treaties with France (including her colonies and protectorates) and Italy were approved at the 1923 session of Parliament (13-14 Geo. V, cc. 14 and 17), a commercial convention with Belgium at the 1924 session (14-15 Geo. V, c. 9) and agreements with Australia, Finland and the Netherlands (including the Dutch colonies) at the 1925 session (15-16 Geo. V, cc. 30, 11 and 19). The general tariff is in force with respect to the products of all other foreign countries.

There is also in the Canadian customs tariff an anti-dumping clause, providing that in the case of imported articles of a kind made or produced in Canada, if the export or selling price to the Canadian importer is less than the fair market value in the country whence imported, there shall be levied, in addition to the duties otherwise payable, a special duty equal to the difference between the selling price for export and the fair market value for home consumption, but such special duty shall not exceed 15 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor be levied on goods when the normal duties are 50 p.c. *ad valorem*, nor on goods subject to excise duties.

Drawbacks of 99 p.c. of duties paid on imported materials are allowed by the customs laws and regulations in cases where articles manufactured from such materials are afterwards exported.

Surtax.—In 1903, the Customs Tariff Act of 1897 was amended to provide for a surtax of one-third of the duty on goods the product of any foreign country, which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries. This surtax was at once applied against German goods, but was removed on Mar. 1, 1910, when Canada obtained the conventional rates of the German tariff on a specified list of goods. Under the Customs Tariff Act of 1914, the rate of surtax is left to be fixed in each case by the Governor in Council, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*. The surtax may also be applied to goods ordinarily on the free list, but is not to exceed 20 p.c. *ad valorem*.

2.—The Commercial Intelligence Service.

The Commercial Intelligence Service, maintained by the Department of Trade and Commerce, is designed to further the interests of Canadian trade in other parts of the Empire and in foreign countries. To this end there are established

throughout the world offices administered by Trade Commissioners. These Trade Commissioners make periodical reports upon trade and financial conditions, variations in markets and the current demand or opportunities for Canadian products. They also secure and forward to the Department in Ottawa specific inquiries for Canadian goods and in general exert their best efforts for the development and expansion of overseas markets. These reports, inquiries, etc., are published weekly in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Service at Ottawa, the subscription to which is \$1 per annum for Canadian manufacturers and others interested.

Canadian Government Trade Commissioners are stationed in the United Kingdom at London, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow and at Dublin in the Irish Free State. They are also located at Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; Kingston, Jamaica; Buenos Aires; Rio de Janeiro; Shanghai; Paris; Brussels; Hamburg; Rotterdam; Milan; Kobe; Melbourne; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town; Calcutta; Singapore; Mexico City and New York. There is also a Canadian Commercial Agent in Sydney, N.S.W. Under an arrangement made by the Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada with the British Foreign Office, Canadian manufacturers, exporters and others interested in trade matters may secure information and advice from British commercial diplomatic officers and British Consuls in all countries in which Canada is not represented by her own Commercial Intelligence Service.

3.—Statistics of External Trade.

Interpretation of Trade Statistics.—In the consideration of the foreign trade statistics of Canada, certain facts should be borne in mind. First, statistics are given since 1907 for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31 and prior to that for the fiscal years ended June 30. Secondly, imports mean always "imports for consumption"; this term does not necessarily imply that the goods have been actually consumed in Canada, but only that they have passed into the possession of the importer; the value given for goods imported is the fair market value thereof when sold for home consumption on the principal markets of the country whence and at the time when the goods were exported to Canada. Thirdly, the term "Canadian produce" includes all imported articles which have been changed in form or enhanced in value by further manufacture in Canada, such as sugar refined in Canada from imported raw sugar, flour ground from imported wheat and articles constructed or manufactured from imported materials; the value of "Canadian produce" is its value at the time of exportation at the Canadian ports from which it is shipped. Fourthly, the term "foreign produce" applies to the exports of foreign goods which have previously been imported (re-exports); the value of "foreign produce" is the actual cost of the goods.

1.—Historical Statistics of Canadian Trade.

A general view of the aggregate trade of Canada for the years from 1868 to 1925 is furnished in Table 1, giving the imports of merchandise for home consumption, dutiable and free, and the exports of Canadian and foreign produce, the total trade as here given being the aggregate of the two. Necessarily, some difficulties have been met in maintaining comparable statistics through such a length of time, one of the most serious of these arising through different methods adopted in dealing with exports of foreign produce. For example, the shrinkage in the exports of foreign produce between 1919 and 1925 has been due to change of statistical method rather than to actual diminution in value or volume of such

goods exported. For the past five years, re-exports of foreign products from bonded warehouses have no longer been included in Canadian trade statistics either as imports or as exports, while the exports of foreign produce have, during this period, been composed of goods which had previously been entered as imports for home consumption. Such goods, therefore, are shown as debited to Canada when entering this country, and should be credited to Canada when re-exported.

From Table 2 it will be observed that in most of the years from Confederation to the outbreak of the Great War, imports entered for consumption exceeded total exports, especially during the great growing period from 1904 to 1914. During the past decade, except in the fiscal year ended Mar., 1921, there has been an annual excess of total exports over imports entered for consumption. For the fiscal year ended 1916, the total exports were 153.34 p.c., for 1917, 139.31 p.c., for 1918, 164.62 p.c., for 1919, 137.95 p.c., for 1920, 120.87 p.c., for 1921, 97.60 p.c., for 1922, 100.82 p.c., for 1923, 117.78 p.c., for 1924, 118.49 p.c. and for 1925, 135.69 p.c. of the imports for home consumption.

The values of coin and bullion imported and exported, these movements from 1914 on representing fiduciary transactions rather than trading exchanges, are shown in Table 3. Amounts collected in export duties from 1868 to 1925, and in import duties from 1868 to 1925, are stated by years in Table 4. Tables 5 and 6 give the statistics of our exports of Canadian produce and our imports for home consumption respectively, furnishing figures of our trade with the United Kingdom, United States and other countries since 1868. These figures show the overwhelming predominance of the two great English-speaking countries in our foreign trade; in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, for example, 76.0 p.c. of our exports of domestic produce was shipped to these two countries, which in the same year together provided 83.0 p.c. of our imports for home consumption. Tables 7 and 8 show respectively by years the percentage proportions of imports from the United Kingdom and the United States to totals of dutiable and free imports since 1901, and the *ad valorem* rates of duty collected on imports from these and from all countries from 1868.

Importations of important raw materials used in Canadian manufacturing industries are given in Table 9 for the years 1902 to 1925.

2.—Review of Current Trade Statistics of Commodities Imported and Exported.

The external trade of Canada, in common with that of every other country in the world, suffered a severe decline, both in volume and in value, following the war. The decline in value was, however, owing to lower prices, very much greater than that in volume, though a precise determination of how much of the decline was due to lower prices and how much to smaller quantities has not yet been made.

Owing, however, to the gradual return to more normal conditions, the volume of trade has again increased, more especially in respect of exports. In the two latest fiscal years ended 1924 and 1925, the exports of Canada have for the first time in her normal history, passed the billion dollar mark, amounting in the latest year ended 1925 to \$1,081,361,643, as compared with imports of \$796,932,537, thus leaving an excess of exports of some \$284,429,000, the largest excess of exports attained in any year of our history except the three war years ended 1917, 1918 and 1919, when prices were much higher and the conditions of trade abnormal. This excess of exports in the fiscal year ended 1925 may be compared with excess exports of \$165,396,430 in 1924, \$142,716,593 in 1923 and \$6,122,677 in 1922.

Comparing the figures with those of the last pre-war fiscal year ended Mar., 31, 1914, the exports of Canadian produce show an increase of 148 p.c. (\$1,069,067,353 as compared with \$431,588,439), while the imports show an increase of only 29 p.c. (\$796,932,537 as compared with \$619,193,998).

Analysis of Canada's Imports and Exports.—The total value of the trade of Canada in the fiscal year ended 1925 was \$1,878,294,180, as compared with a trade in 1924 of \$1,952,130,164, and in 1923 of \$1,747,875,081, being a decrease compared with 1924 of \$73,835,984 or 3.7 p.c., and an increase from 1923 of \$130,419,099, or 7.5 p.c. The imports for 1925 show a decrease compared with 1924 of \$96,434,330, or 10.8 p.c., and with 1923 of \$5,646,707, or 0.7 p.c., whereas the total exports for 1925 show an increase over the year 1924 of \$22,598,346, or 2.1 p.c., and over 1923 of \$136,065,806, or 14.4 p.c. The total value of the imports for the year 1925 was \$796,932,537, compared with an import value in 1924 of \$893,366,867 and in 1923 of \$802,579,244, while total exports in 1925 were valued at \$1,081,361,643, in 1924 at \$1,058,763,297 and in 1923 at \$945,295,837. The improvement in Canada's favourable trade balance in 1925, compared with 1924, amounting to \$119,032,676, was chiefly accounted for by a decrease in imports amounting to \$96,434,330.

The statistics in the following table indicate the trend of Canadian trade from 1914 to 1925, (a) with all countries; (b) with the United Kingdom; and (c) with the United States.

Summary of Trend of Canadian Trade, 1914 to 1925.

(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Years ended March 31.	Imports into Canada.				Exports from Canada.			Excess of Imports (i), Exports (e).	Percentage relation of Exports to Imports.
	Duti- able Goods.	Free Goods.	Total Im- ports.	Per cent Free.	Can- adian Pro- duce.	Foreign Pro- duce.	Total Ex- ports.		
(a) WITH ALL COUNTRIES.									
1914.....	410.3	208.9	619.2	33.7	431.6	23.8	455.4	(i) 163.8	73.5
1915.....	279.8	176.1	455.9	38.6	409.4	52.0	461.4	(e) 5.5	101.2
1916.....	289.4	218.8	508.2	43.0	741.6	37.7	779.3	(e) 271.1	153.3
1917.....	461.7	384.7	846.4	45.4	1,151.4	27.8	1,179.2	(e) 332.8	139.3
1918.....	542.3	421.2	963.5	43.7	1,540.0	46.1	1,586.1	(e) 622.6	161.6
1919.....	526.5	393.2	919.7	42.7	1,216.4	52.3	1,268.7	(e) 349.0	137.9
1920.....	693.6	370.9	1,064.5	34.8	1,239.5	47.1	1,286.6	(e) 222.1	120.9
1921.....	847.5	392.6	1,240.1	31.6	1,189.2	21.2	1,210.4	(i) 29.7	97.6
1922.....	495.6	252.2	747.8	33.7	740.2	13.7	753.9	(e) 6.1	100.8
1923.....	537.3	265.3	802.6	33.0	931.5	13.8	945.3	(e) 142.7	117.7
1924.....	591.3	302.1	893.4	33.8	1,045.4	13.4	1,058.8	(e) 165.4	118.5
1925.....	516.0	280.9	796.9	35.1	1,069.0	12.3	1,081.3	(e) 284.4	135.7
(b) WITH THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
1914.....	102.4	29.7	132.1	22.5	215.2	7.1	222.3	(e) 90.2	167.5
1915.....	68.0	22.1	90.1	24.5	186.6	25.1	211.7	(e) 121.6	234.9
1916.....	52.0	25.4	77.4	32.8	451.9	11.2	463.1	(e) 385.7	593.3
1917.....	75.5	31.6	107.1	29.5	742.1	13.9	756.0	(e) 648.9	705.9
1918.....	58.0	23.3	81.3	28.6	845.5	15.6	861.1	(e) 779.8	1,059.1
1919.....	50.0	23.0	73.0	31.5	540.7	20.1	560.8	(e) 487.8	768.2
1920.....	93.2	33.1	126.3	26.2	489.2	6.8	496.0	(e) 369.7	392.7
1921.....	170.1	43.8	213.9	20.5	312.8	1.4	314.2	(e) 100.3	146.9
1922.....	95.1	22.0	117.1	18.8	299.4	1.0	300.4	(e) 183.3	256.5
1923.....	116.2	25.1	141.3	17.7	379.1	0.8	379.9	(e) 238.6	268.8
1924.....	126.1	27.5	153.6	17.8	360.1	1.1	361.2	(e) 207.6	235.1
1925.....	124.7	26.4	151.1	17.5	395.9	1.3	397.2	(e) 246.1	262.8

Summary of Trend of Canadian Trade, 1914 to 1925—concluded.

(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Years ended March 31.	Imports into Canada.				Exports from Canada.			Excess of Imports (i), Exports (e).	Percentage relation of Exports to Imports.
	Duti- able Goods.	Free Goods.	Total Im- ports.	Per cent Free.	Can- adian Pro- duce.	Foreign Pro- duce.	Total Ex- ports.		
(c) WITH THE UNITED STATES.									
1914.....	249.5	146.8	396.3	37.0	163.4	13.6	177.0	(i) 219.3	44.6
1915.....	168.6	128.5	297.1	43.2	173.3	13.0	186.3	(i) 110.8	62.7
1916.....	199.5	171.4	370.9	46.2	201.1	15.6	216.7	(i) 154.2	58.4
1917.....	332.0	333.3	665.3	50.1	280.6	10.0	290.6	(i) 374.7	43.7
1918.....	429.3	363.6	792.9	45.8	417.2	23.6	440.8	(i) 352.1	55.6
1919.....	416.5	333.7	750.2	44.5	454.9	22.8	477.7	(i) 272.5	63.7
1920.....	499.7	301.4	801.1	37.6	464.0	37.1	501.1	(i) 300.0	62.5
1921.....	544.0	312.2	856.2	36.5	542.3	18.4	560.7	(i) 295.5	65.5
1922.....	312.1	203.9	516.0	39.5	292.6	11.5	304.1	(i) 211.9	58.9
1923.....	332.2	208.8	541.0	38.6	369.1	11.2	380.3	(i) 160.7	70.3
1924.....	355.9	245.3	601.2	40.8	430.7	10.9	441.6	(i) 159.6	73.4
1925.....	287.1	222.9	510.0	43.7	417.4	9.8	427.2	(i) 82.8	83.8

The Visible Balance of Trade.—The outstanding feature of Canada's external trade during the year ended Mar. 31, 1925, was the notable increase in the favourable balance of trade and the equally marked improvement in the trade balance with the United States. During the fiscal year 1922, Canada's favourable balance was only \$6,122,677, compared with an unfavourable balance for the previous year of \$29,730,763. In 1925, however, Canada's exports exceeded her imports by \$284,429,106, an improvement over the previous year of \$119,032,676, and, as compared with the fiscal year 1921, an improvement of \$314,159,869. The unfavourable trade balance with the United States in the fiscal year 1924 was \$159,613,538; for 1925 it was \$82,778,586, an improvement of \$76,834,952. This reduction in Canada's purchases from the United States and the maintenance of her exports at a high level have been largely responsible for the continued improvement in Canadian exchange. During the fiscal year 1921 it took, on the average, about 113 Canadian cents to purchase 100 United States cents, but during the fiscal year 1925, the Canadian dollar was almost on a par with the United States dollar, 100½ Canadian cents, on the average, being equal to 100 United States cents. In fact, during certain periods of the year, the Canadian dollar was at a premium in New York. The average value of the United States dollar in Canadian currency, by months, during the fiscal year 1925 was:—

April, 1924.....	\$1-0184	August.....	\$1-0011	December.....	\$1-0034
May.....	1-0166	September.....	1-0078	January, 1925...	1-0050
June.....	1-0141	October.....	1-0016	February.....	1-0017
July.....	1-0064	November.....	1-0000	March.....	1-0012

Comparison of Pre-war and Post-war Trade by Groups.—From the table below it will be seen that Canada's exports of home produce have increased during the past decade by 147.7 p.c., while her imports have increased by only 28.7 p.c. Two groups, agricultural and vegetable products and wood and paper, have contributed the bulk of the great increase in exports, and together constituted in 1925 slightly less than two-thirds of the total. The growth of the exports in the wood and paper group during the decade was especially remarkable, the 1925 exports being 401 p.c. of the 1914 exports, while the iron and products group increased to 370 p.c. of the 1914 figure, though this started out from a much smaller base. Exports in the fibres and textiles group quintupled in the decade, and those in the

chemicals and products group more than trebled, while the miscellaneous group and the non-metallic minerals more than doubled in the 11-year period.

On the import side, the highest percentage of increase (77.8 p.c.) was attained by agricultural and vegetable products, this being in part due to the higher prices and greater consumption of sugar, tropical fruits and other commodities which cannot be produced in Canada. Imports of non-metallic minerals increased by nearly 51 p.c. in the decade, largely owing to the higher prices of imported coal. Imports in the fibres and textiles group also showed a very considerable increase of 51 p.c., while imports in the animals and products and wood and paper groups remained almost stationary, and in the iron and products and miscellaneous groups actually declined.

Comparison of Canada's Trade by Main Groups, 1914 and 1925.

(Values in Millions of Dollars).

Main Groups.	Imports.		Exports.		Ratio.			
					Imports.		Exports.	
	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.	1914.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products.....	97.6	173.6	201.2	443.3	100	177.8	100	220.3
Animals and products.....	41.1	41.5	76.6	163.1	100	101.0	100	212.9
Fibres and textiles.....	109.2	165.4	1.9	9.7	100	151.5	100	510.5
Wood and paper.....	37.4	38.2	63.2	253.6	100	102.1	100	401.2
Iron and products.....	143.8	134.7	15.5	57.4	100	93.7	100	370.3
Non-ferrous metals.....	35.6	41.1	53.3	90.4	100	115.4	100	169.6
Non-metallic minerals.....	85.3	131.0	9.3	20.7	100	153.6	100	222.6
Chemicals and products.....	17.1	24.8	4.9	16.2	100	145.0	100	330.6
Miscellaneous.....	52.1	46.6	5.7	14.7	100	89.4	100	257.9
Total.....	619.2	796.9	431.6	1,069.1	100	128.7	100	247.7

Reasons for Increases and Decreases in 1925 Trade.—It might be thought from a cursory examination of the imports in 1925, compared with 1924, that as the decrease in the total value of goods imported (amounting to \$96,434,330) was confined largely to decreased imports of raw materials and semi-manufactured products used in Canadian industries, there has been a corresponding decline in the industrial activities of the Dominion. It is essential, however, in analysing such statistics, not to rely wholly upon values, as they do not reveal the true increase or decrease in the physical volume of the trade of a country. It frequently happens, as in this instance, that quantity statistics tell a different story. While the imports of such materials as bituminous coal, raw cotton, raw silk, raw sugar and raw tobacco, and of certain semi-manufactured products show material decreases in values in 1925 as compared with 1924, the decreases in the quantities imported were proportionately much smaller, and in some of these items the quantities imported actually increased. Canadian manufacturers benefited by obtaining these products for their industries at a lower price per unit. Again, certain raw materials used in Canadian industries, such as hides and skins, crude petroleum and raw rubber, show substantial increases in the quantities imported. The falling off in the purchases from abroad of luxuries and of other products obtainable in Canada, has also contributed largely to the total decrease in the value of imports.

The increase in the exports of Canadian produce in 1925 compared with 1924, amounting to \$23,716,297, was chiefly due to two causes:—the exports of butter, meats, fish, rubber products, paper (chiefly newsprint), farm implements, machinery, seeds and leather, were much in excess of similar exports last year, while the higher price received for wheat helped to swell the total value of exports. In fact, if the average export price for wheat in 1925 had been the same as in 1924 the total value of Canadian exports would have shown a decrease instead of an increase.

Relation Between Trade in Raw and Manufactured Products.—The variety and capacity of Canada's manufacturing industries are constantly increasing. Many classes of goods which were formerly imported are now being manufactured in the Dominion in sufficient volume not only to meet the requirements of the home market, but also for export. No statistics are as yet available to show what proportion of Canada's imports and exports for 1925 consisted of raw materials, partly manufactured, or fully manufactured goods. Statistics available for the years 1900 to 1924, indicate, however, that Canada is importing less of manufactured commodities than a few years ago, while the imports of raw materials for use in Canadian manufacturing industries show an increase. Though Canada exports large quantities of raw materials, it is a notable fact that the increase in the imports of raw materials used in her manufacturing industries in recent years is proportionately greater than the increase in total imports. It will be observed from the table below that in 1914 the proportion of the imports of raw materials to total imports for Canada and the United States was 21·8 p.c. and 46·5 p.c. respectively, while in 1924 it was 28·4 p.c. and 44·6 p.c. respectively. In the year 1914 the proportion of imports of fully manufactured goods was, Canada 68·9 p.c. and the United States 36·6 p.c., while in 1924 the proportion for Canada was 60·4 p.c. and the United States 36·9 p.c. With regard to exports, the table below shows that in 1914 the proportion of raw materials exported to total exports was, Canada 63·2 p.c. and the United States 39·9 p.c., while in 1924 the proportion was, Canada 43·4 p.c. and the United States 35·7 p.c. During 1914 the proportion of fully manufactured goods exported to total exports was, Canada 26·7 p.c. and the United States 44·0 p.c., but in 1924 the proportion for Canada was 39·8 p.c. and for the United States 50·2 p.c.

Proportion of Raw Materials and Partly and Fully Manufactured Goods Imported into and Exported from Canada and the United States, 1900 to 1924.

Years.	Raw Materials.				Partly Manufactured.				Fully Manufactured.			
	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Can.		U.S.		Can.		U.S.		Can.		U.S.	
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1900.....	24·9	44·0	41·5	40·2	10·6	15·8	17·7	11·2	64·5	40·2	40·8	48·6
1910.....	24·2	45·7	51·2	39·5	10·0	18·3	16·1	15·7	65·8	36·0	32·7	44·8
1914.....	21·8	46·5	63·2	39·9	9·3	16·9	10·1	16·1	68·9	36·6	26·7	44·0
1920.....	27·5	52·8	35·7	32·6	13·2	15·3	15·1	12·5	59·3	31·9	49·2	54·9
1921.....	24·9	41·1	44·2	35·5	11·7	14·8	16·6	10·3	63·4	44·1	39·2	54·2
1922.....	28·9	46·4	44·5	39·1	9·6	15·6	14·5	11·1	61·5	38·0	41·0	49·8
1923.....	28·4	48·3	44·7	36·3	9·7	18·8	16·2	12·5	61·9	32·9	39·1	51·2
1924.....	28·4	44·6	43·4	35·7	11·2	18·5	16·8	14·1	60·4	36·9	39·8	50·2

Canada's Position in International Trade.—During the period 1913 to 1924 Canada materially improved her position among the principal commercial nations of the world. Canada occupied eighth position among the leading importing countries in 1913, but in 1924 she only occupied tenth position, being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, France, Japan, the Nether-

lands, Italy, Belgium and Argentina. With reference to exports, Canada in 1913 occupied tenth place but in 1924 she had advanced to sixth place, being surpassed by the United States, the United Kingdom, France, Germany and British India. Though Canada in 1924 occupied tenth place in imports and sixth place in exports, she held sixth place in aggregate trade (*i.e.* imports and exports combined), being exceeded by the United Kingdom, the United States, France, Germany and British India. In percentage of increase in import trade from 1913 to 1924, Canada occupied sixteenth place among the leading importing countries, but in increase in exports she occupied second place, the Union of South Africa holding first place. With regard to imports per capita Canada stood in fifth place in 1913 but in 1924 she stood in eighth place, being surpassed only by New Zealand, the Netherlands, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Australia and Belgium. In exports per capita she occupied seventh place in 1913 and second place in 1924, the first place now being held by the Dominion of New Zealand. In respect of total trade per capita (*i.e.* imports and exports combined) Canada was in sixth place both in 1913 and in 1924, being surpassed in the later year by New Zealand, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Australia and Denmark.

Comparison of the Trade of the Principal Countries of the World.

(Calendar Years 1913 and 1924).

Countries.	Foreign Trade.		Increase(+)or Decrease (-), 1924 compared with 1913.		Trade per Capita.	
	1913.	1924.	Amount.	p.c.	1913.	1924.
	Million \$	Million \$	Million \$		\$	\$
<i>Net Imports for Consumption.</i>						
Argentina.....	406.6	799.7	(+) 393.1	96.7	46.74	79.24
Australia.....	370.6	635.7	(+) 265.1	71.5	78.30	109.53
Belgium.....	894.7	826.5	(-) 68.2	7.6	118.07	108.67
Brazil.....	326.0	-	-	-	13.41	-
British India.....	594.1	766.7	(+) 172.6	29.1	1.88	2.40
Canada.....	659.1	795.6	(+) 136.5	20.7	87.65	86.23
Denmark.....	208.3	367.4	(+) 159.1	76.3	75.08	109.61
France.....	1,625.3	2,134.3	(+) 509.0	31.3	41.04	54.43
Germany.....	2,563.3	2,174.1	(-) 389.2	15.2	38.62	36.32
Italy.....	703.6	851.1	(+) 147.5	20.9	20.28	21.92
Japan.....	363.3	1,007.4	(+) 644.1	177.3	6.94	17.23
Netherlands.....	1,575.0	914.5	(-) 660.5	41.9	256.35	128.13
New Zealand.....	104.1	214.3	(+) 110.2	105.8	98.89	158.72
Spain.....	252.1	729.2	(+) 477.1	189.2	12.64	33.44
Sweden.....	226.9	374.4	(+) 147.5	65.0	40.44	62.33
Switzerland.....	370.5	478.4	(+) 107.9	29.1	97.99	122.95
Union of South Africa.....	196.5	284.4	(+) 87.9	44.7	28.72	40.31
United Kingdom.....	3,207.9	5,094.4	(+) 1,886.5	58.8	69.68	114.26
United States.....	1,756.9	3,552.5	(+) 1,795.6	102.2	18.10	31.63
<i>Exports (Domestic).</i>						
Argentina.....	465.6	976.0	(+) 510.4	109.6	53.61	99.19
Australia.....	354.0	602.6	(+) 248.6	70.2	74.78	103.83
Belgium.....	701.5	653.1	(-) 48.4	6.9	92.55	85.87
Brazil.....	314.7	-	-	-	12.94	-
British India.....	781.9	1,204.3	(+) 422.4	54.0	2.48	3.77
Canada.....	436.2	1,058.1	(+) 621.9	142.6	57.95	114.67
Denmark.....	170.8	329.9	(+) 159.1	93.1	61.55	98.41
France.....	1,327.9	2,204.5	(+) 876.6	66.0	33.53	56.23
Germany.....	2,402.9	1,554.9	(-) 848.0	35.3	36.22	25.98
Italy.....	484.7	629.2	(+) 144.5	29.8	13.97	16.20
Japan.....	313.5	738.6	(+) 425.1	135.6	5.99	12.63
Netherlands.....	1,239.4	642.5	(-) 596.9	47.3	201.71	89.25
New Zealand.....	102.1	229.3	(+) 127.2	124.6	97.01	169.85
Spain.....	204.1	381.4	(+) 177.3	86.8	10.23	17.49
Sweden.....	219.0	334.3	(+) 115.3	52.6	39.05	55.66
Switzerland.....	265.6	381.9	(+) 116.3	43.8	70.25	98.17
Union of South Africa.....	133.9	348.5	(+) 214.6	160.3	19.58	49.39
United Kingdom.....	2,556.2	3,553.3	(+) 999.1	39.1	55.52	79.74
United States.....	2,448.3	4,542.7	(+) 2,094.4	85.5	25.23	40.45

Contents of Statistical Tables.—Tables 10 to 18 of this section deal with the current trade statistics of the Dominion. Tables 10 and 11 are summary tables, showing by groups, our trade with the United Kingdom, the United States and all countries, by values and percentages, for the four latest years. Table 12 shows the same in detail for exports and Table 13 for imports of all important articles. Table 14 shows imports as dutiable and free and exports as of Canadian and foreign produce for the five fiscal years ended 1924. Table 15 shows imports and exports for the fiscal year ended 1924 by degree of manufacture and by origin and Table 16 gives similar information on a classification according to purpose. Table 17 gives our imports and exports for the two latest years by ports and provinces and Table 18 shows the values imported from different countries under the preferential, treaty rate and general tariffs.

3.—The Geographical Distribution of Canadian Trade.

Distribution of Canada's Trade by Continents.—The following table shows that the continents of Europe and North America took 90·7 p.c. of the Dominion's exports in 1925 as against 89·6 p.c. in 1924. The proportion shipped to Europe in 1924 was 44·8 p.c. and in 1925 47·9 p.c., the improved outlook for peace accounting for the increases; to North America the proportion in 1924 was 44·8 p.c. and in 1925 42·8 p.c. The same two continents furnished Canada in 1924 with 94·2 p.c. and in 1925 with 93·3 p.c. of her imports. The proportion received from Europe in 1924 was 22·6 p.c. and in 1925 25·4 p.c. and from North America 71·6 p.c. in 1924 and 67·9 p.c. in 1925. The recent disturbances in China have had an unfavourable effect upon our exports to Asia.

Trade of Canada by Continents, 1924 and 1925.

(With proportion of trade with each continent).

Continents.	Imports for Consumption.				Exports (Canadian).			
	Value, (000 omitted).		Per cent of Total.		Value, (000 omitted).		Per cent of Total.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Europe—								
United Kingdom.....	153,587	151,101	17·2	19·0	360,058	395,851	34·5	37·0
Other Europe.....	48,185	51,303	5·4	6·4	107,563	116,108	10·3	10·9
North America—								
United States.....	601,257	510,003	67·3	64·0	430,707	417,457	41·2	39·1
North America, other.....	38,739	30,974	4·3	3·9	37,807	39,655	3·6	3·7
South America.....	16,820	20,099	1·9	2·5	15,655	20,606	1·5	1·9
Asia.....	30,433	27,486	3·4	3·4	49,971	39,502	4·8	3·7
Oceania.....	3,504	4,625	0·4	0·6	33,439	27,724	3·2	2·6
Africa.....	842	1,341	0·1	0·2	10,101	12,164	0·9	1·1
Total.....	893,367	796,932	100·0	100·0	1,045,351	1,069,067	100·0	100·0

Distribution of Canadian Imports and Exports by Countries.—Canada purchased goods from 96 countries and sold her products to 108 countries in 1925. She purchased merchandise from 28 British and 68 foreign countries, while she sold products to 33 British and 75 foreign countries.

The United States holds first place in Canada's import trade. From 1882 to date the imports from the United States have exceeded those from any other country. In 1925 the imports from the United States amounted to \$510,003,256, or 64.0 p.c. of the total imports. Next in order of importance were:—the United Kingdom \$151,100,822, or 19.0 p.c.; France \$18,436,361, or 2.3 p.c.; the British West Indies \$14,882,098, or 1.9 p.c.; the British East Indies \$12,929,744, or 1.6 p.c.; Switzerland \$7,801,575, or 1.1 p.c.; Cuba \$7,798,128, or 1.0 p.c.; Japan \$7,005,056, or 0.9 p.c.; British Guiana \$6,938,760, or 0.9 p.c.; Germany \$6,772,590, or 0.8 p.c.; Argentina \$6,262,738, or 0.8 p.c.; the Netherlands \$5,077,323, or 0.6 p.c.; Belgium \$5,061,912, or 0.6 p.c.; Peru \$3,532,608, or 0.5 p.c.; the Dutch East Indies \$2,951,820, or 0.4 p.c.; San Domingo \$2,686,000, or 0.4 p.c.; Mexico \$2,550,815, or 0.3 p.c.; and China \$2,521,874, or 0.3 p.c.

In the export field the United States in 1925, as in 1924, was Canada's best customer. The exports of Canadian produce to the United States in 1925 were valued at \$417,457,171, or 39.1 p.c. of the Dominion's total domestic exports. Next in order of importance were:—the United Kingdom \$395,850,982, or 37.0 p.c.; Germany \$24,234,685, or 2.3 p.c.; Japan \$22,011,088, or 2.1 p.c.; Belgium \$16,633,411, or 1.6 p.c.; New Zealand \$15,079,661, or 1.4 p.c.; Italy \$14,139,375, or 1.3 p.c.; Newfoundland \$12,701,428, or 1.2 p.c.; the Netherlands \$12,644,245, or 1.2 p.c.; Australia \$12,037,203, or 1.1 p.c.; Russia \$11,669,352, or 1.1 p.c.; the British West Indies \$10,848,487, or 1.0 p.c.; Argentina \$10,322,373, or 0.9 p.c.; France \$10,290,063, or 0.9 p.c.; British South Africa \$9,276,502, or 0.9 p.c.; China \$7,838,187, or 0.7 p.c.; and Cuba \$7,142,406, or 0.7 p.c. Probably the most notable feature in the distribution of Canada's export trade was the displacing during 1925 of Japan as Canada's third best customer by Germany, Japan dropping to fourth position and Germany advancing from eighth to third position. In 1924 France was Canada's fifth best customer, but in 1925 she occupied only thirteenth position.

Statistics showing the course of import and export trade during the last five fiscal years by countries with which Canada carries on trade will be found in Tables 19 (imports) and 20 (exports), in consulting which it should be borne in mind that our index number of prices for the fiscal year 1921 was considerably higher than in subsequent years, so that the figures for that year reflect inflated values. In Table 21 will be found statistics showing imports, exports and total trade by countries for the latest fiscal year ended March, 1925. Table 22 shows by countries the values of goods imported into and exported from Canada *via* the United States for the last two fiscal years.

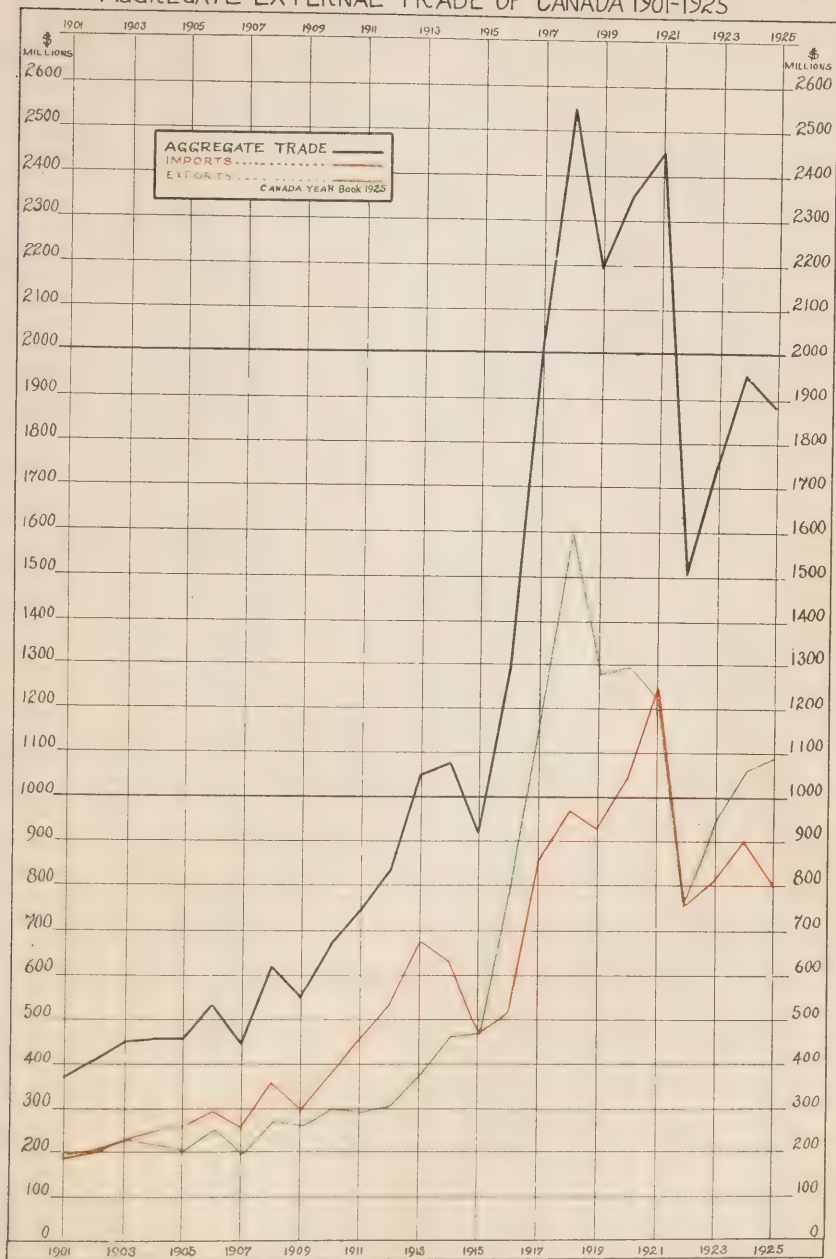
Finally, the trade of Canada with the leading countries with which she trades (other than the United Kingdom and the United States, which are exhaustively dealt with in Tables 12 and 13) is analyzed by countries and by leading commodities in Table 23, for the last two fiscal years. Historical tables showing our trade with these and other countries in each year since Confederation will be found on pages 16-29 of the annual report of the Trade of Canada for 1924, published by and obtainable from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

1.—Aggregate External Trade of Canada, 1868-1925.

Fiscal Years.	IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.			EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE. ¹			Total of Imports for Home Consumption and Exports (Merchandise).
	Dutiable.	Free.	Total.	Canadian Produce. ¹	Foreign Produce.	Total.	
1868.....	43,655,696	23,434,463	67,090,159	48,504,899	4,196,821	52,701,720	119,791,879
1869.....	41,069,342	22,085,599	63,154,941	52,400,772	3,855,801	56,256,573	119,411,514
1870.....	45,127,422	21,774,652	66,902,074	59,043,590	6,527,622	65,571,212	132,473,286
1871.....	60,094,362	24,120,026	84,214,388	57,630,024	9,853,244	67,483,268	151,697,656
1872.....	68,276,157	36,679,210	104,955,367	65,831,083	12,798,182	78,629,265	183,584,632
1873.....	71,198,176	53,310,953	124,509,129	76,538,025	9,405,910	85,943,935	210,453,064
1874.....	76,232,530	46,948,357	123,180,887	76,741,997	10,614,096	87,356,093	210,536,980
1875.....	78,138,511	39,270,057	117,408,568	69,709,823	7,137,319	76,847,142	194,255,710
1876.....	60,238,297	32,274,810	92,513,107	72,491,437	7,234,961	79,726,398	172,239,505
1877.....	60,916,770	33,209,624	94,126,394	68,630,516	7,111,108	75,741,654	169,268,048
1878.....	59,773,039	30,622,812	90,395,851	67,989,800	11,164,878	79,154,678	169,550,529
1879.....	55,426,836	23,275,683	78,702,519	62,431,025	8,355,644	70,786,669	149,489,888
1880.....	54,182,967	15,717,575	69,900,542	72,899,697	13,240,006	86,139,703	156,040,245
1881.....	71,620,725	18,867,604	90,488,229	83,944,701	13,375,117	97,319,818	187,808,147
1882.....	85,757,433	25,387,751	111,145,184	94,137,657	7,628,453	101,766,110	212,911,294
1883.....	91,588,339	30,273,157	121,861,496	87,702,431	9,751,773	97,454,204	219,315,700
1884.....	80,010,498	25,962,480	105,972,978	79,833,098	9,889,106	89,722,204	195,195,182
1885.....	73,269,618	26,486,157	99,755,775	79,131,735	8,079,646	87,211,381	186,967,156
1886.....	70,658,819	25,333,318	95,992,137	77,756,704	7,438,079	85,194,783	181,186,920
1887.....	78,120,679	26,986,531	105,107,210	80,960,909	8,549,333	89,510,242	194,617,452
1888.....	69,645,824	31,025,804	100,671,628	81,382,072	8,803,394	90,185,466	190,857,094
1889.....	74,475,139	34,623,057	109,098,196	80,272,456	6,938,455	87,210,911	196,309,107
1890.....	77,106,286	34,576,287	111,682,573	85,257,538	9,051,781	94,309,367	205,991,940
1891.....	74,536,036	36,997,918	111,533,954	88,671,738	8,798,631	97,470,369	209,004,323
1892.....	69,160,737	45,999,676	115,160,413	99,032,466	13,121,791	112,154,257	227,314,670
1893.....	69,873,571	45,297,259	115,170,830	105,488,798	8,941,856	114,430,654	229,601,484
1894.....	62,779,182	46,291,729	109,070,911	103,851,764	11,833,805	115,685,569	224,756,480
1895.....	58,557,655	42,118,236	100,675,891	102,828,441	6,485,043	109,313,484	209,989,375
1896.....	67,239,759	38,121,402	105,361,161	109,707,805	6,606,738	116,314,543	221,675,704
1897.....	66,220,765	40,397,062	106,617,827	123,632,540	10,825,163	134,457,703	241,075,530
1898.....	74,625,088	51,682,074	126,307,162	144,548,662	14,980,883	159,529,545	285,836,707
1899.....	89,433,172	59,989,244	149,422,416	137,360,792	17,520,088	154,880,880	304,302,296
1900.....	104,346,795	68,304,881	172,651,676	168,972,301	14,265,254	183,237,555	355,889,231
1901.....	105,969,756	71,961,163	177,930,919	177,431,386	17,077,757	194,509,143	372,440,062
1902.....	118,657,496	78,080,308	196,737,804	196,019,763	13,951,101	209,970,864	406,708,668
1903.....	136,796,065	88,298,744	225,094,809	214,401,674	10,828,087	225,229,761	450,324,570
1904.....	148,909,576	94,999,839	243,909,415	198,414,432	12,641,239	211,055,678	454,965,093
1905.....	150,928,787	101,035,427	251,964,214	190,854,946	10,617,115	201,472,061	453,436,275
1906.....	173,046,109	110,694,171	283,740,280	235,483,956	11,173,946	246,657,802	530,398,082
1907.....	152,065,529	98,160,306	250,225,835	180,545,306	11,541,927	192,087,233	442,313,068
1908.....	218,160,047	134,380,832	352,540,879	246,960,968	16,407,984	263,368,952	615,909,831
1909.....	175,014,160	113,580,036	288,594,196	242,603,584	17,318,782	259,922,366	548,516,562
1910.....	227,264,346	143,053,853	370,318,199	279,247,551	19,516,442	298,763,993	669,082,192
1911.....	282,723,812	170,000,791	452,724,603	274,316,553	15,653,657	290,000,210	742,724,813
1912.....	335,304,060	187,100,615	522,404,675	290,228,857	17,492,294	307,716,151	830,120,826
1913.....	441,606,885	229,600,349	671,207,234	355,754,600	21,313,755	377,068,355	1,048,275,589
1914.....	410,258,744	208,935,254	619,193,998	431,588,439	23,848,785	455,437,224	1,074,631,222
1915.....	279,792,195	176,163,713	455,955,908	409,418,836	52,023,673	461,442,509	917,398,417
1916.....	289,866,522	218,834,607	508,201,134	741,610,638	37,689,432	779,300,070	1,287,501,204
1917.....	461,733,609	384,717,269	846,450,878	1,151,375,768	27,835,332	1,179,211,100	2,025,661,978
1918.....	542,341,522	421,191,056	963,532,578	1,540,027,788	46,142,004	1,586,169,792	2,549,702,370
1919.....	526,494,658	393,217,047	919,711,705	1,216,443,806	52,321,479	1,268,765,285	2,188,476,990
1920.....	693,655,165	370,872,958	1,064,528,123	1,239,492,098	47,166,611	1,286,658,709	2,351,186,832
1921.....	847,561,406	392,597,476	1,240,158,882	1,189,163,701	21,264,418	1,210,428,119	2,450,587,001
1922.....	495,626,323	252,178,009	747,804,332	740,240,680	13,686,329	753,927,009	1,501,731,341
1923.....	537,258,732	265,320,462	802,579,244	931,451,443	13,844,394	945,295,837	1,747,875,081
1924.....	591,299,094	302,067,773	893,366,867	1,045,351,056	13,412,241	1,058,763,297	1,952,130,164
1925 ²	516,014,455	280,918,082	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	12,294,290	1,081,361,643	1,878,294,180

¹ Including exports to the United States estimated "short" in the years 1868-1900. ² Nine month³ The figures of imports and exports for the year 1925 are subject to revision.

AGGREGATE EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA 1901-1925



Note—Figures at the sides of the chart are in millions of dollars. Each vertical line represents two years from 1901 to 1925, and each horizontal line represents 100 million dollars from zero to 2,600 millions.

2.—Ratio of Exports to Imports and Value per capita of Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1868-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Excess of Imports entered for Consumption over Total Exports.	Excess of Total Exports over Imports entered for Consumption.	Percentage Rate of Total Exports to Imports entered for Consumption.	Estimated Population.	VALUE PER CAPITA OF—		
					Exports Canadian Produce.	Imports.	Total Trade. ¹
	\$	\$	p.c.		\$	\$	\$
1868.....	14,388,439	—	78.55	3,372,000	14.38	19.90	34.28
1869.....	6,898,368	—	89.07	3,413,000	15.35	18.50	33.85
1870.....	1,330,862	—	98.01	3,454,000	17.09	19.37	36.46
1871.....	16,731,120	—	80.13	3,518,000	16.38	23.94	40.32
1872.....	26,326,102	—	74.92	3,611,000	18.23	29.06	47.29
1873.....	38,565,194	—	69.03	3,668,000	20.87	33.94	54.81
1874.....	35,824,794	—	70.92	3,825,000	20.06	32.20	52.26
1875.....	40,561,426	—	65.45	3,887,000	17.93	30.21	48.14
1876.....	12,786,709	—	86.18	3,949,000	18.36	23.43	41.79
1877.....	18,984,740	—	79.83	4,013,000	16.97	23.45	40.42
1878.....	11,241,173	—	87.56	4,079,000	16.67	22.16	38.83
1879.....	7,915,850	—	89.94	4,146,000	15.06	18.98	34.04
1880.....	—	16,239,161	123.23	4,215,006	17.29	16.58	33.87
1881.....	—	6,831,489	107.05	4,337,000	19.36	20.86	40.22
1882.....	9,379,074	—	91.57	4,384,000	21.47	25.35	46.82
1883.....	24,407,292	—	70.97	4,433,000	19.78	27.49	47.27
1884.....	16,750,774	—	84.19	4,485,000	17.80	23.63	41.43
1885.....	12,544,394	—	87.42	4,539,000	17.43	21.98	39.41
1886.....	10,797,354	—	88.75	4,589,000	16.94	20.92	37.86
1887.....	15,596,968	—	85.16	4,638,000	17.46	22.66	40.12
1888.....	10,486,162	—	89.58	4,688,000	17.36	21.47	38.83
1889.....	21,187,285	—	79.93	4,740,000	16.94	23.02	39.96
1890.....	17,373,206	—	84.44	4,793,000	17.79	23.30	41.09
1891.....	14,063,585	—	87.39	4,844,000	18.31	23.02	41.33
1892.....	3,006,156	—	97.39	4,889,000	20.26	23.55	43.81
1893.....	740,176	—	99.36	4,936,000	21.37	23.33	44.70
1894.....	—	6,614,658	106.06	4,984,000	20.84	21.88	42.72
1895.....	—	8,637,593	108.58	5,034,000	20.43	20.00	40.43
1896.....	—	10,453,382	110.40	5,086,000	21.57	20.72	42.29
1897.....	—	27,839,876	126.11	5,142,000	24.04	20.73	44.77
1898.....	—	33,222,383	126.30	5,199,000	27.80	24.99	52.09
1899.....	—	5,458,464	103.65	5,259,000	26.12	28.41	54.53
1900.....	—	10,585,879	106.13	5,322,000	31.75	32.44	64.19
1901.....	—	16,578,224	109.32	5,403,000	32.84	33.13	65.97
1902.....	—	13,233,060	106.73	5,532,000	35.43	35.56	70.99
1903.....	—	134,952	100.06	5,673,000	37.79	39.68	77.47
1904.....	32,853,737	—	86.53	5,825,000	34.06	41.87	75.93
1905.....	50,492,153	—	79.96	5,992,000	31.85	42.05	73.90
1906.....	37,082,478	—	86.93	6,171,000	38.16	45.98	84.14
1907.....	58,138,602	—	76.77	6,302,000	28.65	39.70	68.35
1908.....	89,171,927	—	74.71	6,491,000	38.05	54.31	92.36
1909.....	28,671,830	—	90.06	6,695,000	36.24	43.10	79.34
1910.....	71,554,200	—	50.68	6,917,000	40.37	53.54	93.91
1911.....	162,724,393	—	64.06	7,206,643	38.06	62.82	100.88
1912.....	214,688,524	—	58.80	7,365,205	39.40	70.93	110.33
1913.....	294,138,879	—	56.18	7,527,208	47.26	89.17	136.43
1914.....	163,756,774	—	73.56	7,692,832	56.10	80.49	136.59
1915.....	—	5,486,601	101.20	7,862,078	52.07	57.99	110.06
1916.....	—	271,098,936	153.34	8,035,584	92.29	63.24	155.53
1917.....	—	332,760,222	139.31	8,180,160	140.75	103.48	244.23
1918.....	—	622,637,214	164.62	8,328,382	184.91	115.69	300.60
1919.....	—	349,053,580	137.95	8,478,546	143.47	108.48	251.95
1920.....	—	222,130,586	120.87	8,631,475	143.60	123.33	266.93
1921.....	29,750,763	—	97.60	8,788,483	135.31	141.11	276.42
1922.....	—	6,122,677	100.82	8,940,150	82.80	83.65	166.45
1923.....	—	142,716,593	117.78	9,082,840	102.55	88.36	190.91
1924.....	—	165,396,430	118.51	9,226,740	113.30	96.82	210.12
1925.....	—	284,429,106	135.69	9,364,200	114.17	85.10	199.27

¹ Nine months.² The figures for 1925 are subject to revision.³ Not including exports of foreign produce.

3.—Movement of Coin and Bullion, 1868-1925.

NOTE.—Up to 1919 "silver bullion in bars, blocks, ingots, drops, sheets and plates, unmanufactured," was included in "coin and bullion," but since that time it has been regarded as "merchandise." The figures from 1899 have been revised in accordance with the new arrangement.

Fiscal Years.	Total Imports.	EXPORTS.			Total Imports and Exports of Coin and Bullion.
		Canadian.	Foreign.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	4,895,147	4,866,168	—	4,866,168	9,761,315
1869.....	4,247,229	4,218,208	—	4,218,208	8,465,437
1870.....	4,335,529	8,002,278	—	8,002,278	12,337,807
1871.....	2,733,094	6,690,350	—	6,690,350	9,423,444
1872.....	2,753,749	4,010,398	—	4,010,398	6,764,147
1873.....	3,005,465	3,845,987	—	3,845,987	6,851,452
1874.....	4,223,282	1,995,835	—	1,995,835	6,219,117
1875.....	2,210,089	1,039,837	—	1,039,837	3,249,926
1876.....	2,220,111	1,240,037	—	1,240,037	3,460,148
1877.....	2,174,089	—	733,739	733,739	2,907,828
1878.....	803,726	—	168,989	168,989	972,715
1879.....	1,639,089	—	704,586	704,586	2,343,675
1880.....	1,881,807	—	1,771,755	1,771,755	3,653,562
1881.....	1,123,275	—	971,005	971,005	2,094,280
1882.....	1,503,743	—	371,093	371,093	1,874,836
1883.....	1,275,523	—	631,600	631,600	1,907,123
1884.....	2,207,666	—	2,184,292	2,184,292	4,391,958
1885.....	2,954,244	—	2,026,980	2,026,980	4,981,224
1886.....	3,610,557	—	56,531	56,531	3,667,088
1887.....	532,218	—	5,569	5,569	537,787
1888.....	2,175,472	—	17,534	17,534	2,193,006
1889.....	575,251	—	1,978,256	1,978,256	2,553,507
1890.....	1,083,011	—	2,439,782	2,439,782	3,522,793
1891.....	1,811,170	129,328	817,599	946,927	2,758,097
1892.....	1,818,530	306,447	1,502,671	1,809,118	3,627,648
1893.....	6,534,200	309,459	3,824,239	4,133,698	10,667,898
1894.....	4,023,072	310,006	1,529,374	1,839,380	5,862,452
1895.....	4,576,620	256,571	4,068,748	4,235,319	8,901,939
1896.....	5,226,319	207,552	4,491,777	4,699,309	9,925,628
1897.....	4,676,194	327,298	3,165,252	3,492,550	8,168,744
1898.....	4,390,844	1,045,723	3,577,415	4,623,138	9,013,982
1899.....	4,629,177	1,101,245	2,914,780	4,016,025	8,645,202
1900.....	8,152,640	1,670,068	6,987,100	8,657,168	16,809,808
1901.....	3,307,069	—	1,978,489	1,978,489	5,285,558
1902.....	6,053,791	—	1,669,422	1,669,422	7,723,213
1903.....	8,695,707	—	619,963	619,963	9,315,670
1904.....	7,554,917	—	2,465,557	2,465,557	10,020,474
1905.....	9,961,340	—	1,844,811	1,844,811	11,806,151
1906.....	6,670,527	—	9,928,828	9,928,828	16,549,355
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,029,047	—	13,189,964	13,189,964	20,219,011
1908.....	5,887,737	—	16,637,654	16,637,654	22,525,391
1909.....	9,611,761	2	1,589,791	1,589,793	11,201,554
1910.....	5,514,817	—	2,594,536	2,594,536	8,109,353
1911.....	9,226,715	—	7,196,155	7,196,155	16,422,870
1912.....	25,077,515	—	7,601,099	7,601,099	32,678,614
1913.....	4,309,811	—	16,163,702	16,163,702	20,473,513
1914.....	14,498,451	1,219	23,559,485	23,560,704	38,059,155
1915.....	131,483,396	667	29,365,701	29,366,368	160,849,764
1916.....	33,876,227	315	103,572,117	103,572,432	137,448,659
1917.....	26,986,518	86,087	196,460,961	196,547,048	223,533,596
1918.....	11,290,341	290,281	3,201,122	3,491,403	14,781,744
1919 ¹	—	—	—	—	—
1920.....	50,463,494	—	—	50,045,396	100,508,890
1921.....	7,218,775	—	—	34,184,673	41,403,448
1922.....	4,788,246	—	—	23,337,331	28,125,577
1923.....	26,455,231	—	—	27,548,866	54,004,097
1924.....	3,496,705	12,521,619	12,924,211	25,445,830	28,942,535
1925.....	4,142,292	2,948,353	1,971,620	4,919,973	9,062,265

¹ No record for 1919 imports and exports.

4.—Duties collected on Exports, 1868-1892, and on Imports for Home Consumption, 1868-1925.

NOTE.—Duties on exports were not collected after the year 1892. The figures in this table are the gross figures of duties collected; the net national revenue from customs taxation, because of the drawbacks paid where commodities on which duties have been collected are afterwards exported in a more highly manufactured state, is considerably smaller. For statistics of net customs revenue see Table 5 of the finance section.

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Exports.	Duties collected on Imports.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	17,986	8,801,446	1881.....	8,141	18,492,645
1869.....	14,403	8,284,507	1882.....	8,810	21,700,028
1870.....	37,912	9,425,028	1883.....	9,756	23,162,553
1871.....	36,066	11,807,590	1884.....	8,515	20,156,448
1872.....	24,809	13,020,684	1885.....	12,305	19,121,254
1873.....	20,152	12,997,578	1886.....	20,726	19,427,398
1874.....	14,565	14,407,318	1887.....	31,397	22,438,309
1875.....	7,243	15,354,139	1888.....	21,772	22,187,869
1876.....	4,500	12,828,614	1889.....	42,207	23,742,317
1877.....	4,103	12,544,348	1890.....	93,674	23,921,234
1878.....	4,161	12,791,532	1891.....	64,803	23,416,266
1879.....	4,272	12,935,269	1892.....	108	20,550,474
1880.....	8,896	14,129,953			

Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.	Fiscal Years.	Duties collected on Imports.
	\$		\$		\$
1893.....	21,161,711	1904.....	40,954,349	1915.....	79,205,910 ¹
1894.....	19,379,822	1905.....	42,024,340	1916.....	103,940,101 ¹
1895.....	17,887,269	1906.....	46,671,101	1917.....	147,631,455 ¹
1896.....	20,219,037	1907 (9 months)...	40,290,172	1918.....	161,595,629 ¹
1897.....	19,891,997	1908.....	58,331,074	1919.....	158,046,334 ¹
1898.....	22,157,788	1909.....	48,059,792	1920.....	187,524,182 ¹
1899.....	25,734,229	1910.....	61,024,239	1921.....	179,667,683 ¹
1900.....	28,889,110	1911.....	73,312,368	1922.....	121,487,394 ¹
1901.....	29,106,980	1912.....	87,576,037	1923.....	133,803,370 ¹
1902.....	32,425,532	1913.....	115,063,688	1924.....	135,122,345 ¹
1903.....	37,110,355	1914.....	107,180,578	1925 ²	120,222,454

¹ Includes war tax.² Subject to revision.

5.—Exports to the United Kingdom, to the United States and to other Countries of Merchandise, the Produce of Canada, 1868-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Exports to United Kingdom.	Percent Can. Exports to U.K. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to United States.	Percent Can. Exports to U.S. to total Can. Exports. (mdse.)	Exports to Other Countries.	Total Exports of Canadian Produce.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	17,905,808	36.9	25,349,568	52.3	5,249,523	48,504,899
1869.....	20,486,389	39.1	26,717,656	51.0	5,196,727	52,400,772
1870.....	22,512,991	38.1	30,361,328	51.4	6,169,271	59,043,590
1871.....	21,733,556	37.7	29,164,358	50.6	6,732,110	57,630,024
1872.....	25,223,785	38.3	32,871,496	49.9	7,735,802	65,831,083
1873.....	31,402,234	41.0	36,714,144	48.0	8,421,647	76,538,025
1874.....	35,769,190	46.6	33,195,805	43.3	7,777,002	76,741,997
1875.....	34,199,134	49.1	27,902,748	40.0	7,607,941	69,709,823
1876.....	34,379,005	47.4	30,080,738	41.5	8,031,694	72,491,437
1877.....	35,491,671	52.2	24,326,332	35.8	8,212,543	68,030,546
1878.....	35,861,110	52.7	24,381,009	35.9	7,747,681	67,989,800
1879.....	29,393,424	47.1	25,491,356	40.8	7,546,245	62,431,025
1880.....	35,208,031	48.3	29,566,211	40.6	8,125,455	72,899,697
1881.....	42,637,219	50.8	34,038,431	40.5	7,269,051	83,944,701
1882.....	39,816,813	42.3	45,782,584	48.6	8,538,260	94,137,657
1883.....	39,538,067	45.1	39,513,225	45.1	8,651,139	87,702,431
1884.....	37,410,870	46.9	34,332,641	43.0	8,089,587	79,833,098
1885.....	36,479,051	46.1	35,566,810	44.9	7,085,874	79,131,735
1886.....	36,694,263	47.2	34,284,490	44.1	6,777,951	77,756,704
1887.....	38,714,331	47.8	35,269,922	43.6	6,976,656	80,960,909
1888.....	33,648,284	41.3	40,407,483	49.6	7,326,305	81,382,072
1889.....	33,504,281	41.7	39,519,940	49.2	7,248,235	80,272,456
1890.....	41,499,149	48.7	36,213,279	42.5	7,545,158	85,257,586
1891.....	43,243,784	48.8	37,743,430	42.6	7,684,524	88,671,738
1892.....	54,949,055	55.5	34,666,070	35.0	9,417,341	99,032,466
1893.....	58,409,606	55.4	37,296,110	35.1	9,783,082	105,488,798
1894.....	60,878,056	58.6	32,562,509	31.4	10,411,199	103,851,764
1895.....	57,903,564	56.3	35,603,863	31.6	9,321,014	102,828,441
1896.....	62,717,941	57.2	37,789,481	31.4	9,200,383	109,707,805
1897.....	69,533,852	56.2	43,664,187	35.3	10,434,501	123,632,540
1898.....	93,065,019	64.4	38,989,525	27.0	12,494,118	144,548,662
1899.....	85,113,681	62.0	39,326,485	29.0	12,920,626	137,360,792
1900.....	96,562,875	57.1	57,996,488	31.2	14,412,938	168,972,301
1901.....	92,857,525	52.3	67,983,673	38.3	16,590,188	177,431,386
1902.....	100,347,345	55.8	66,567,784	31.0	20,104,634	196,019,763
1903.....	125,199,980	58.4	67,766,367	31.6	21,435,327	214,401,674
1904.....	110,120,892	55.5	66,856,885	33.7	21,436,662	198,414,439
1905.....	97,114,867	50.9	70,428,765	36.9	23,313,314	190,854,946
1906.....	127,456,465	54.1	83,546,306	35.5	24,481,185	235,483,956
1907 ¹	98,691,186	54.7	62,180,439	31.4	19,673,681	180,545,306
1908.....	126,194,124	51.1	90,814,871	36.8	29,951,973	246,960,968
1909.....	126,384,724	52.1	85,334,806	35.2	30,884,054	242,603,584
1910.....	139,482,945	50.0	104,199,675	37.3	35,564,931	279,247,551
1911.....	132,156,924	48.2	104,115,823	38.0	38,043,806	274,316,553
1912.....	147,240,413	50.7	102,041,222	35.2	40,942,222	290,223,857
1913.....	170,161,903	47.8	139,725,953	39.3	45,866,744	355,754,600
1914.....	215,253,969	49.9	163,372,825	37.9	52,961,645	431,588,439
1915.....	186,668,554	45.6	173,320,216	42.3	49,430,066	409,418,836
1916.....	451,852,399	60.9	201,108,488	27.1	88,651,751	741,610,638
1917.....	742,147,537	64.5	280,616,330	24.4	128,611,901	1,151,375,768
1918.....	845,480,069	54.9	417,233,287	27.0	277,314,432	1,540,027,788
1919.....	540,750,977	44.5	454,873,170	37.4	220,819,659	1,216,443,806
1920.....	489,152,637	39.5	464,028,183	37.4	286,311,278	1,239,492,098
1921.....	312,844,871	26.3	542,322,967	45.6	333,995,863	1,189,163,701
1922.....	299,361,675	40.4	292,588,643	39.5	148,290,362	740,240,680
1923.....	379,067,445	40.7	369,080,218	39.6	183,303,780	931,451,443
1924.....	360,057,782	34.4	430,707,544	41.2	251,535,730	1,045,351,056
1925 ²	395,850,982	37.0	417,457,171	39.0	255,759,200	1,069,067,353

¹Nine months.²Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

6.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from the United States and from other Countries of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, 1868-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Imports from United Kingdom.	Per cent Imports from U.K. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from United States.	Per cent Imports from U.S. to Total Imports. (mdse.)	Imports from Other Countries.	Total Imports for Home consumption.
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	\$
1868.....	37,617,325	56.1	22,660,132	33.8	6,812,702	67,090,159
1869.....	35,496,764	56.2	21,497,380	34.0	6,160,797	63,154,941
1870.....	37,537,095	56.1	21,697,237	32.4	7,667,742	66,902,074
1871.....	48,498,202	57.6	27,185,586	32.3	8,530,600	84,214,388
1872.....	62,209,254	59.7	33,741,995	32.1	9,004,118	104,955,367
1873.....	67,996,945	54.6	45,189,110	36.3	11,323,074	124,509,129
1874.....	61,424,407	49.9	51,706,906	42.0	10,049,574	123,180,887
1875.....	60,009,084	51.1	48,030,358	41.7	8,469,126	117,408,568
1876.....	40,479,253	43.8	44,099,880	47.7	7,933,974	92,513,107
1877.....	39,331,621	41.8	49,376,008	52.5	5,418,765	94,126,394
1878.....	37,252,769	41.2	48,002,875	53.1	5,140,207	90,395,851
1879.....	30,967,778	39.3	42,170,306	53.6	5,564,435	78,702,519
1880.....	33,764,439	48.3	28,193,783	40.3	7,942,320	69,900,542
1881.....	42,885,142	47.4	36,338,701	40.6	11,264,486	90,488,329
1882.....	50,356,268	45.3	47,052,935	42.3	13,735,981	111,145,184
1883.....	51,679,762	42.4	55,147,243	45.3	15,034,941	121,861,496
1884.....	41,925,121	39.6	49,785,888	47.0	14,261,969	105,972,978
1885.....	40,031,448	40.1	45,576,510	45.7	14,147,817	99,755,775
1886.....	39,033,006	40.7	42,818,651	44.6	14,140,480	95,992,137
1887.....	44,741,350	42.6	44,795,908	42.6	15,569,352	105,107,210
1888.....	39,167,644	38.9	46,440,296	46.1	15,063,688	100,671,628
1889.....	42,251,189	38.7	50,029,419	45.9	16,817,538	109,098,196
1890.....	43,277,009	38.8	51,365,661	46.0	17,039,903	111,682,573
1891.....	42,018,943	37.7	52,033,477	46.7	17,481,534	111,533,954
1892.....	41,063,711	35.7	51,742,132	44.9	22,354,570	115,160,413
1893.....	42,529,340	36.9	52,339,796	45.4	20,301,694	115,170,830
1894.....	37,035,963	34.0	50,746,091	46.5	21,288,857	109,070,911
1895.....	31,059,332	30.9	50,179,004	49.8	19,437,555	100,675,891
1896.....	32,824,505	31.2	53,529,390	50.8	19,007,266	105,361,161
1897.....	29,401,188	27.6	57,023,342	53.5	20,193,297	106,617,827
1898.....	32,043,461	25.4	74,824,923	59.2	19,433,778	126,307,162
1899.....	36,966,552	24.7	88,506,881	59.2	23,948,983	149,422,416
1900.....	44,280,041	25.7	102,224,917	59.2	26,146,718	172,651,676
1901.....	42,820,334	24.1	107,377,906	60.3	27,732,679	177,930,919
1902.....	49,022,726	25.0	115,001,533	58.4	32,713,545	196,737,804
1903.....	58,793,038	26.2	129,071,197	57.3	37,230,574	225,094,809
1904.....	61,724,893	25.3	143,329,697	58.7	38,854,825	243,909,415
1905.....	60,342,704	24.0	152,778,576	60.6	38,842,934	251,964,214
1906.....	69,183,915	24.4	169,256,452	59.6	45,299,913	283,740,280
1907.....	64,415,756	25.8	149,085,577	59.5	36,724,502	250,225,835
1908.....	94,417,320	26.8	205,309,803	58.2	52,813,756	352,540,879
1909.....	70,682,600	24.5	170,432,360	59.0	47,479,236	288,594,196
1910.....	95,337,058	25.8	218,004,556	58.9	56,976,585	370,313,199
1911.....	109,934,753	24.3	275,824,265	60.8	66,965,585	452,724,603
1912.....	116,806,360	22.4	331,384,657	63.4	74,113,658	522,404,675
1913.....	138,742,464	20.7	436,887,315	65.0	95,577,275	671,207,234
1914.....	132,070,406	21.4	396,302,138	64.0	90,821,454	619,193,998
1915.....	90,157,204	19.8	297,142,059	65.2	68,656,645	455,955,908
1916.....	77,404,361	15.2	370,880,549	73.0	59,916,224	508,201,134
1917.....	107,096,735	12.7	665,312,759	78.6	74,041,384	846,450,878
1918.....	81,324,283	8.4	792,894,957	82.3	89,313,338	963,532,578
1919.....	73,035,118	8.0	750,203,024	81.6	96,473,563	919,711,705
1920.....	126,362,631	11.9	801,097,318	75.3	137,068,174	1,064,528,123
1921.....	213,973,562	17.3	856,176,820	69.0	170,008,500	1,240,158,882
1922.....	117,135,343	15.7	515,958,196	69.0	114,710,793	747,804,332
1923.....	141,330,143	17.6	540,989,738	67.4	120,259,363	802,579,244
1924.....	163,586,690	17.2	601,256,447	67.3	138,523,730	893,366,867
1925 ¹	151,100,207	19.0	510,003,256	64.0	135,829,074	796,932,537

¹Nine months. ²Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

7.—Percentage Proportions of Imports from United Kingdom and United States, respectively, to totals of dutiable and free in the 25 fiscal years 1901-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, pages 403-4.

Fiscal Years.	UNITED KINGDOM.			UNITED STATES.		
	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.	Dutiable to total dutiable.	Free to total free.	Dutiable and free to all imports.
1901.	p.c. 29.92	p.c. 15.50	p.c. 24.10	p.c. 50.58	p.c. 74.66	p.c. 60.30
1902.	29.54	17.94	24.95	50.72	70.11	58.40
1903.	30.85	18.84	26.15	50.10	68.46	57.29
1904.	30.18	17.73	25.34	52.07	69.14	58.71
1905.	29.88	15.14	23.98	52.21	73.13	60.58
1906.	30.40	15.03	24.42	51.74	71.90	59.59
1907 (9 months).	32.05	16.04	25.79	51.93	71.28	59.50
1908.	32.64	17.35	26.83	50.59	70.51	58.16
1909.	29.84	16.31	24.52	51.76	70.20	59.00
1910.	31.60	16.49	25.78	52.29	69.22	58.81
1911.	29.82	15.05	24.34	54.14	72.05	60.84
1912.	26.69	14.72	22.42	58.72	71.74	63.37
1913.	24.47	13.43	20.71	62.57	69.78	65.03
1914.	24.95	14.26	21.35	60.81	70.16	63.96
1915.	24.31	12.61	19.79	60.27	72.85	65.13
1916.	17.97	11.63	15.24	68.93	78.29	72.95
1917.	16.35	8.24	12.67	71.91	86.59	78.57
1918.	10.70	5.54	8.45	79.16	86.29	82.27
1919.	9.50	5.90	7.97	79.10	84.74	81.50
1920.	13.44	8.93	11.87	72.04	81.26	75.25
1921.	20.07	11.17	17.25	64.19	79.51	69.04
1922.	19.20	8.72	15.66	62.97	80.88	69.02
1923.	21.61	9.49	17.61	61.85	78.66	67.41
1924.	21.32	9.12	17.19	60.20	81.21	67.30
1925.	24.16	9.40	18.96	55.63	79.36	64.00

8.—Average ad valorem Rates of Duty collected on Imports from United Kingdom, United States and all Countries in the 58 fiscal years 1868-1925.

Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.		Years.	United Kingdom.		United States.		All Countries.	
	Average ad valorem rate of duty on							Average ad valorem rate of duty on					
	Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.		Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.	Duti-able Im-ports.	Total Im-ports.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1868.	—	—	—	—	20.2	13.1	1897.	30.7	21.1	26.7	14.3	30.0	18.7
1869.	16.9	13.5	20.1	7.3	20.2	13.1	1898.	29.5	20.8	26.1	13.3	29.7	17.5
1870.	16.8	13.4	19.5	7.8	20.9	14.1	1899.	26.6	19.8	26.3	13.2	28.8	17.2
1871.	16.4	13.5	16.3	8.4	19.6	14.0	1900.	25.6	18.2	25.0	13.2	27.7	16.7
1872.	16.4	12.7	18.0	7.1	19.1	12.4	1901.	24.7	18.3	24.8	12.4	27.5	16.4
1873.	15.6	10.9	17.7	6.5	18.3	10.4	1902.	24.0	17.2	25.2	13.2	27.3	16.5
1874.	16.5	12.8	17.4	7.1	18.9	11.7	1903.	23.3	16.7	24.9	13.3	27.1	16.5
1875.	18.1	14.8	17.3	7.9	19.6	13.1	1904.	24.1	17.6	25.2	13.6	27.5	16.8
1876.	18.8	15.0	19.2	9.3	21.3	13.9	1905.	24.8	18.5	26.1	13.5	27.8	16.7
1877.	19.4	16.2	18.7	7.9	20.6	13.3	1906.	24.6	18.7	24.8	13.1	27.0	16.4
1878.	20.1	17.3	20.4	9.4	21.4	14.2	1907 (9 m.).	24.3	18.4	24.2	12.8	26.5	16.1
1879.	20.5	18.0	23.2	13.1	23.3	16.4	1908.	24.2	18.3	24.6	13.2	26.7	16.5
1880.	24.0	20.0	23.1	16.0	26.1	20.2	1909.	25.8	19.0	24.9	13.2	27.5	16.7
1881.	24.5	20.5	22.0	15.5	25.8	20.4	1910.	25.1	18.9	24.8	13.5	26.8	16.5
1882.	24.1	19.9	21.5	15.0	25.3	19.5	1911.	24.6	18.9	24.7	13.7	25.9	16.2
1883.	24.3	19.2	21.1	14.8	25.3	19.0	1912.	25.0	19.1	25.0	14.8	26.1	16.8
1884.	24.4	19.1	20.7	14.9	25.2	19.0	1913.	25.1	19.6	24.9	15.8	26.1	17.1
1885.	24.8	19.0	21.2	14.5	26.1	19.2	1914.	25.2	19.5	24.8	15.6	26.1	17.3
1886.	25.7	20.0	22.8	15.8	27.5	20.2	1915.	27.1	20.5	25.1	14.2	27.4	16.8
1887.	26.1	20.8	23.8	16.2	28.7	21.3	1916.	28.4	19.1	25.0	13.5	27.2	15.5
1888.	29.1	22.9	26.2	15.3	31.8	22.0	1917.	24.9	17.6	22.7	11.4	23.8	13.0
1889.	29.3	22.4	25.4	14.7	31.9	21.8	1918.	24.3	17.3	20.5	11.1	21.5	12.1
1890.	28.8	22.1	26.6	15.8	31.0	21.4	1919.	22.3	15.3	20.9	11.6	21.5	12.3
1891.	29.0	21.7	26.0	14.9	31.4	21.0	1920.	22.1	16.2	22.5	14.0	22.5	14.7
1892.	29.4	22.1	26.5	15.1	29.7	17.8	1921.	20.9	16.6	20.3	12.9	20.6	14.1
1893.	29.8	22.3	26.7	14.6	30.3	18.4	1922.	24.8	20.1	23.0	13.9	24.5	16.2
1894.	30.0	22.3	27.0	13.7	30.9	17.8	1923.	24.5	20.1	22.5	13.8	24.9	16.7
1895.	30.1	22.6	26.7	13.7	30.5	17.8	1924.	22.3	18.3	22.3	13.2	22.9	15.1
1896.	30.2	22.4	26.7	14.5	30.0	19.2	1925.	22.1	18.2	23.1	13.0	23.3	15.1

9.—Imports for Home Consumption of certain Raw Materials used in Canadian Manufactures, 1902-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Iron Ore.	Crude Petroleum for refining. ¹	Rags all kinds.	Broom corn. ²	Hides, horns, pelts, etc. ²	Sugar, raw.	Tobacco, raw.
	ton.	gal.	cwt.	█	█	ton.	lb.
1902.....	-	-	367,373	202,487	5,086,052	159,348	11,329,674
1903.....	-	-	241,286	165,231	5,662,734	180,849	13,380,504
1904.....	-	-	254,484	197,982	4,916,222	183,405	14,248,303
1905.....	-	22,440,856	1,116,215	175,412	5,240,717	163,717	13,859,152
1906.....	-	19,805,656	1,697,801	196,804	6,811,267	210,215	14,519,658
1907 ³	-	13,252,968	156,102	167,654	5,843,511	142,334	14,347,476
1908.....	-	24,866,963	323,453	238,512	4,908,871	217,281	15,690,076
1909.....	-	31,594,212	256,617	246,701	5,218,108	226,712	15,994,878
1910.....	-	36,947,670	496,057	432,146	8,237,014	231,152	13,753,141
1911.....	-	54,310,597	536,604	389,173	8,105,330	271,532	17,204,271
1912.....	-	72,231,006	564,296	437,001	8,903,727	281,402	17,203,513
1913.....	2,116,933	143,338,070	750,003	377,462	13,486,459	310,101	22,153,588
1914.....	1,972,207	177,879,835	716,882	324,590	8,831,010	347,168	17,598,449
1915.....	1,055,724	196,203,287	540,922	285,574	12,842,558	335,820	18,595,957
1916.....	1,595,995	186,753,081	510,472	337,688	12,441,731	298,433	20,834,672
1917.....	2,318,547	135,533,089	780,062	449,137	12,863,893	365,772	17,702,037
1918.....	2,203,506	191,376,057	505,643	351,933	8,794,289	382,807	17,824,947
1919.....	2,227,919	260,819,944	570,211	1,119,700	5,426,008	359,470	25,103,080
1920.....	1,632,011	298,540,725	352,413	840,180	22,654,661	540,787	24,345,295
1921.....	1,950,291	311,719,057	316,315	511,222	10,652,787	347,594	20,007,411
1922.....	656,902	391,292,960	210,915	327,114	5,898,087	432,212	20,870,509
1923.....	1,044,999	397,603,716	329,894	685,819	7,947,410	571,728	14,548,694
1924.....	1,807,223	418,775,453	347,535	764,180	7,297,750	419,710	15,941,339
1925 ⁴	911,586	440,609,350	385,604	523,197	8,279,873	419,371	13,712,885

Fiscal Years.	Noils and Worsted Tops.	Silk, raw, etc.	Manila grass and Sisa..	Cotton wool or raw cotton and waste.	Hemp, undressed.	Wool, raw.	Gutta percha, India-rubber, etc. crude.
	\$	lb.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
1902.....	204,995	106,637	6,223	693,578	160,794	103,607	29,104
1903.....	187,835	101,833	48,179	735,760	129,856	79,947	38,615
1904.....	206,914	98,356	98,267	557,765	123,885	73,394	32,134
1905.....	302,219	127,772	71,973	636,594	102,529	76,172	28,103
1906.....	291,127	120,207	96,244	675,495	123,857	63,118	24,916
1907 ³	331,199	79,059	141,250	662,548	75,037	39,228	20,021
1908.....	496,859	96,954	232,948	522,552	145,969	61,292	25,562
1909.....	470,664	106,864	311,138	653,160 ⁵	69,553 ⁶	56,839	20,391
1910.....	596,826	112,330	268,925	680,835 ⁶	58,911 ⁶	74,271	35,555
1911.....	778,320	121,748	272,638	812,622 ⁶	81,017 ⁶	64,224	28,035
1912.....	689,304	112,581	290,362	727,939 ⁶	82,661 ⁶	71,954	44,313
1913.....	980,432	75,776	343,644	774,578 ⁶	64,990 ⁶	92,092	56,655
1914.....	1,072,066	101,669	189,010	769,930 ⁶	55,572 ⁶	72,521	44,504
1915.....	1,312,885	94,458	283,660	730,325 ⁶	55,370 ⁶	131,940	65,045
1916.....	2,587,949	80,745	382,233	969,679 ⁶	50,914 ⁶	211,407	90,132
1917.....	2,988,177	138,765	323,441	877,634 ⁶	15,846 ⁶	145,812	107,580
1918.....	4,418,854	158,648	491,739	880,374 ⁶	45,177 ⁶	115,380	130,956
1919.....	5,314,793	213,441	314,150	1,117,235 ⁶	72,887 ⁶	158,767	192,272
1920.....	5,847,787	298,985	453,853	964,715 ⁶	46,553 ⁶	117,717	244,335
1921.....	5,533,108 ⁴	272,508	453,754	986,315 ⁶	47,090 ⁶	92,772	228,062
1922.....	7,225,381 ⁴	371,570	187,521	953,860 ⁶	77,833 ⁶	125,867	159,525
1923.....	9,110,310 ⁴	368,026	216,818	1,232,615 ⁶	203,844 ⁶	182,556	253,913
1924.....	8,606,179 ⁴	335,495	268,722	955,966 ⁶	340,402 ⁶	193,217	288,772
1925 ⁴	5,823,112 ⁴	361,403	255,317	1,008,793 ⁶	249,032 ⁶	143,629	348,869

¹Prior to 1917 includes all petroleum. ²Value only; the trade returns do not give quantities. ³Nine months. ⁴Pounds. ⁵Cotton waste included with rags, all kinds. ⁶Includes dressed hemp. ⁷Figures for 1925 are subject to revision.

11.—Imports from the United Kingdom, from all Countries, by classes of Merchandise entered for Home Consumption, by values and percentages, 1922-1925.

(According to new Classification.)

VALUES.

Classes.	1922.			1923.			1924.			1925. ¹		
	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	\$ 27,930,425	\$ 84,803,204	\$ 172,665,523	\$ 26,666,163	\$ 73,035,162	\$ 161,669,784	\$ 28,602,525	\$ 81,308,503	\$ 186,408,685	\$ 28,263,922	\$ 76,689,118	\$ 173,585,839
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres).....	3,092,895	36,110,305	46,645,789	3,143,223	34,812,367	46,736,774	4,287,455	32,357,873	45,026,734	4,553,919	28,589,377	41,491,969
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	50,892,567	67,619,469	139,997,137	69,339,824	77,283,472	170,146,958	72,284,366	74,763,836	173,705,660	72,128,723	64,013,450	165,440,757
Wood, wood products and paper.....	2,657,542	31,423,880	35,791,487	2,708,338	31,844,398	35,845,544	3,061,219	36,062,769	40,976,833	3,438,101	32,654,569	38,185,383
Iron and its products.....	8,985,903	99,938,235	110,210,539	12,671,433	124,370,193	138,724,455	18,241,866	152,176,749	173,478,503	17,798,617	113,602,623	134,684,441
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	2,523,888	25,343,095	29,773,413	3,595,638	31,748,601	37,492,604	4,209,566	36,204,118	43,432,617	4,010,443	33,303,793	41,111,550
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	6,324,790	118,216,653	137,604,140	12,508,655	114,711,860	139,988,012	10,451,716	135,701,384	155,899,393	9,663,623	111,972,147	131,013,294
Chemicals and allied products.....	3,237,117	18,143,315	24,630,333	3,636,013	18,414,967	25,793,101	4,203,326	18,409,812	26,088,041	4,146,061	16,390,260	24,760,237
Miscellaneous commodities.....	11,470,236	84,369,031	50,485,371	7,060,856	34,768,723	46,181,012	8,244,711	34,211,403	48,205,401	6,999,798	32,787,919	46,659,067
Total.....	117,135,343	515,938,196	747,804,332	141,330,143	540,989,738	802,579,244	153,586,690	601,256,447	893,366,867	151,100,822	510,003,256	796,932,537

PERCENTAGE OF EACH CLASS.

Classes.	1922.			1923.			1924.			1925. ¹		
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Agricultural and vegetable products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).....	23.86	16.44	23.09	18.87	13.50	20.14	18.62	13.53	20.87	18.71	15.04	21.73
Animal products (except chemicals and fibres).....	2.64	7.00	6.24	2.22	6.43	5.82	2.79	5.38	5.04	3.08	5.61	5.21
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	43.45	13.11	18.72	49.06	14.29	21.20	47.06	12.43	19.46	47.74	12.55	20.76
Wood, wood products and paper.....	2.27	6.09	4.79	1.92	5.89	4.49	1.99	6.00	4.59	2.28	6.40	4.79
Iron and its products.....	7.67	19.37	14.74	8.97	22.99	17.28	11.88	25.32	19.42	11.78	22.27	16.90
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	2.15	4.91	3.98	2.54	5.87	4.67	2.74	6.02	4.86	2.65	6.53	5.16
Non-metallic minerals and their products (except chemicals).....	5.40	22.91	18.40	8.86	21.20	17.44	6.81	22.57	17.45	6.39	21.06	16.44
Chemicals and allied products.....	2.77	3.51	3.29	4.98	6.43	3.21	2.74	3.06	2.92	2.74	3.21	3.11
Miscellaneous commodities.....	9.79	6.56	6.75	4.98	6.43	5.75	5.37	5.69	5.39	4.63	6.43	5.85
Total.....	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Unrevised figures.

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).				
	Beverages, alcoholic—				
	Brewed—				
1	Ale, beer and porter..... gal.	3,000	312,550	472,735	44
	\$	4,080	687,437	849,285	54
	Distilled—				
2	Gin..... gal.	-	-	4	1
	\$	-	-	15	15
3	Whiskey..... gal.	84,155	20,228	193,773	44,598
	\$	193,270	235,183	925,895	68,800
4	All other spirits, n.o.p..... gal.	-	157	4,616	-
	\$	-	3,160	11,396	-
	Fermented—				
5	Wines..... gal.	-	87	2,100	212
	\$	-	177	3,658	443
	Total beverages, alcoholic..... \$	197,350	925,987	1,790,249	69,312
	Fruits, fresh—				
6	Apples, green or ripe..... brl.	1,315,938	486,445	1,845,955	1,325,658
	\$	6,244,209	2,381,419	8,854,379	5,842,200
7	Berries, all kinds..... \$	-	309,145	309,318	-
8	All other fresh fruits, n.o.p..... \$	73,748	505,529	584,825	85,836
	Dried and preserved—				
9	Apples, dried..... lb.	1,109,360	840,874	4,357,932	259,370
	\$	116,907	91,772	535,995	31,015
10	Canned or preserved fruits..... \$	946,276	322,708	1,295,725	648,526
11	Fruits, dried, n.o.p..... lb.	-	14,880	20,435	-
	\$	-	707	1,587	-
12	Cider..... gal.	11,737	118,404	131,431	8,000
	\$	3,871	66,489	71,194	1,300
	Total fruits..... \$	7,385,011	3,677,859	11,653,023	6,608,877
	Grains, flours and kindred products—				
	Grains—				
13	Barley..... bush.	9,481,888	5,167	12,580,979	11,854,372
	\$	7,582,764	3,018	9,821,087	7,441,853
14	Beans..... bush.	200	4,380	11,634	5,437
	\$	1,218	14,257	32,302	15,535
15	Buckwheat..... bush.	83,822	138,922	403,300	129,117
	\$	69,758	137,360	362,033	104,587
16	Corn, Indian..... bush.	2,280	17,247	25,278	6,138
	\$	2,105	20,240	30,074	4,933
17	Oats..... bush.	20,735,804	3,217,419	36,195,127	20,965,361
	\$	10,738,497	1,446,014	18,717,105	10,113,856
18	Peas, split..... bush.	-	20,885	84,258	-
	\$	-	69,941	265,281	-
19	Peas, whole..... bush.	15,976	154,220	177,715	36,147
	\$	68,448	473,921	569,653	117,100
20	Rice..... lb.	-	885	172,825	-
	\$	-	66	6,761	-
21	Rye..... bush.	1,110,899	105,631	3,180,502	7,200,399
	\$	1,096,888	97,597	3,526,639	5,664,209
22	Wheat..... bush.	92,498,351	16,592,797	136,489,238	166,846,960
	\$	119,976,127	23,335,277	179,990,730	192,002,549
	Total grains..... \$	139,535,805	25,597,691	213,321,665	215,464,622
	Milled products—				
23	Bran, shorts and middlings..... cwt.	4,791	854,829	954,616	7,394
	\$	3,957	939,910	1,103,899	7,160
24	Cornmeal..... brl.	395	-	19,343	-
	\$	2,244	-	94,178	-
25	Oatmeal and rolled oats..... cwt.	571,347	12,710	651,135	328,333
	\$	2,214,820	43,994	2,525,407	1,375,518
26	Rice meal and rice flour..... lb.	1,064,640	240	1,064,880	323,090
	\$	22,572	34	22,606	7,690

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,349,202	1,509,763	-	2,852,877	3,192,491	-	2,970,702	3,142,048	1
2,696,400	2,866,351	-	4,902,077	5,335,668	-	4,634,751	4,860,984	
277	3,211	-	2,279	2,808	-	7,670	7,907	2
3,910	48,160	-	30,742	32,687	-	113,579	114,825	
28,568	407,718	170,133	244,576	1,229,947	34,171	415,282	1,227,348	3
476,963	2,983,524	799,839	3,766,211	9,462,428	123,322	6,777,099	11,129,118	
59	2,596	5,082	9	6,699	20	3,950	25,474	4
1,543	6,264	10,200	158	15,759	54	63,296	93,716	
31	870	215	938	1,949	260	4,363	6,277	5
92	2,027	452	5,521	7,633	483	21,444	26,890	
3,178,908	5,906,326	810,491	8,714,709	14,851,175	123,859	11,610,169	16,225,533	
71,744	1,460,656	1,537,996	54,042	1,653,206	1,271,922	42,959	1,406,237	6
325,385	6,452,044	6,739,347	244,879	7,271,683	5,667,291	229,980	6,316,020	
379,307	379,468	30	371,896	372,116	-	383,304	384,424	7
503,684	595,720	20,438	76,510	100,862	11,720	43,519	61,037	8
29,200	532,470	493,920	36,500	2,129,759	458,343	-	1,467,214	9
2,920	60,514	48,180	4,200	219,376	48,643	-	164,434	
159,267	850,385	786,130	36,591	861,313	778,712	58,204	876,557	10
5,975	30,032	575	100	7,940	-	-	575	11
1,737	5,835	86	32	920	-	-	95	
85,615	93,910	82,327	-	82,630	157,524	-	161,223	12
30,248	31,779	11,765	-	11,904	18,694	-	20,744	
1,402,548	8,375,745	7,605,976	734,106	8,838,174	6,525,060	715,007	7,823,311	
949,408	14,584,005	13,456,126	102,117	15,001,492	21,108,364	9,881	22,820,434	13
507,656	9,164,756	8,134,592	54,601	9,143,397	16,636,960	8,565	18,120,571	
74,877	80,813	170	29,930	30,679	40	14,521	18,686	14
233,408	250,428	850	90,208	93,093	240	52,632	64,548	
214,801	525,424	176,158	392,811	589,471	338,912	528,831	1,294,827	15
178,823	433,466	172,935	326,478	517,402	315,277	491,387	1,206,015	
4,933	26,777	1,191	15,494	19,745	-	6,157	8,353	16
7,318	27,757	1,072	15,066	20,268	-	10,453	14,176	
842,931	29,022,347	19,169,092	1,001,365	23,348,698	21,205,638	4,488,246	32,775,761	17
412,742	14,533,015	8,937,399	439,198	11,146,408	10,071,613	1,987,922	16,044,436	
3,163	55,484	-	600	52,652	-	3,600	32,700	18
9,958	174,402	-	2,016	140,238	-	8,874	80,565	
159,772	210,866	21,382	142,816	183,035	16,540	193,224	225,491	19
419,717	582,444	72,809	386,385	520,318	58,104	552,546	669,355	
-	5,751	1,120,077	2,200	1,382,634	965,806	18,800	1,094,233	20
-	258	50,853	39	56,803	61,477	463	65,506	
441,229	10,129,350	5,301,524	916	6,823,416	4,670,708	3,784	7,524,895	21
338,183	8,152,876	3,305,105	611	4,434,286	4,416,956	5,161	6,979,414	
16,213,629	215,074,566	173,221,251	21,228,507	256,870,237	142,975,859	5,418,516	191,764,537	22
18,828,694	252,145,805	177,742,273	20,379,924	267,758,559	189,126,826	6,395,847	251,665,844	
20,936,454	285,465,207	198,417,888	21,744,526	293,830,772	220,687,453	9,513,850	294,910,430	
1,725,023	1,924,522	3,620	2,304,520	2,383,652	184,081	3,366,222	3,667,038	23
1,917,732	2,194,326	6,458	2,954,561	3,069,065	268,204	4,066,862	4,507,254	
32	29,249	-	-	15,331	605	-	9,001	24
132	127,838	-	-	68,131	3,024	-	43,121	
15,510	379,237	515,924	2,503	645,012	627,034	612	830,046	25
71,990	1,596,527	1,656,470	6,866	2,081,540	2,341,981	2,095	3,008,053	
-	323,000	1,007,420	-	1,007,420	1,830,570	2,516	1,910,146	26
-	7,690	16,340	-	16,340	29,336	380	31,450	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—con.					
Milled products—concluded.					
1	Rye flour..... brl.	357	—	1,502	285
	\$	2,091	—	9,955	1,628
2	Wheat flour..... brl.	4,737,020	570,567	7,414,282	4,723,527
	\$	33,943,408	3,824,832	53,478,150	27,174,526
3	All other meal..... brl.	4,889	244	6,305	9,553
	\$	22,320	2,092	31,740	38,527
	Total milled products..... \$	36,211,412	4,810,862	57,265,926	28,605,049
4	Biscuits and bread..... cwt.	7	1,582	5,291	—
	\$	158	16,596	84,346	—
5	Cereal foods, prepared, all kinds..... \$	773,292	15,997	816,575	466,842
6	Macaroni, spaghetti and vermicelli..... lb.	2,476,796	463	2,695,016	276,306
	\$	218,556	63	240,642	20,985
7	Cornstarch..... lb.	—	—	13,205	—
	\$	—	—	1,148	—
8	Malt..... bush.	—	30,549	124,583	—
	\$	—	63,625	237,510	—
9	Screenings..... cwt.	—	385,714	385,714	3,550
	\$	—	53,661	53,661	2,773
	Total grains, flours and kindred products..... \$	176,739,223	30,558,495	272,021,473	244,560,271
Oils, vegetable, and by-products—					
10	Oilcake..... cwt.	59,180	15,640	413,916	84,181
	\$	143,517	32,189	1,010,152	200,500
11	Oils, vegetable, n.o.p..... gal.	102	375,840	397,923	—
	\$	235	73,992	91,192	—
	Total oils, vegetable, and by-products \$	143,752	106,181	1,101,344	200,500
Rubber and its products—					
12	Waste..... cwt.	—	17,192	17,192	—
	\$	—	62,623	62,623	—
13	Belting..... lb.	—	615	106,746	3,900
	\$	—	455	56,197	1,372
14	Boots and shoes..... \$	212,491	8,217	709,299	305,773
15	Clothing, including waterproofed..... \$	1,172	5,776	19,253	178
16	Hose..... \$	1,648	122,255	143,589	403
17	Tires for vehicles, pneumatic tire casings \$	—	—	—	1,112,386
18	“ “ inner tubes..... \$	—	—	—	91,440
19	“ “ solid rubber..... \$	—	2,730	89,833	2,500
20	Tires, pneumatic..... \$	1,098,428	70,020	2,721,819	—
21	All other mfs. of India rubber, n.o.p..... \$	14,332	158,937	259,196	13,468
	Total rubber and its products..... \$	1,328,171	431,013	4,061,809	1,527,520
Seeds—					
22	Clover..... bush.	20,365	229,110	258,401	73,058
	\$	184,229	1,546,933	1,809,281	547,867
23	Flax..... bush.	16,392	3,617,101	3,633,513	1,319
	\$	46,462	6,568,563	6,615,071	5,276
24	Grass..... bush.	1,200	83,479	86,339	577
	\$	5,796	316,420	326,369	3,142
25	All other seeds, n.o.p..... \$	17,398	20,950	43,337	18,014
	Total seeds..... \$	253,885	8,452,866	8,794,058	574,239
Sugar, molasses, syrups and confectionery—					
26	Confectionery..... \$	45,736	29,124	440,174	40,774
27	Maple sugar..... lb.	28,511	2,052,774	2,092,715	40,745
	\$	1,409	158,799	164,389	8,049
28	Maple syrup..... gal.	768	2,739	3,659	536
	\$	2,054	6,794	9,152	1,151
29	Molasses..... gal.	3,381	1,277,646	1,290,425	—
	\$	470	60,104	66,007	—
30	Sugar house syrup..... gal.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1	286	1,355	—	1,355	357	—	357	1
6	1,634	6,481	—	6,481	1,827	—	1,827	2
612,564	10,227,060	4,234,084	221,641	11,714,929	3,274,976	57,215	11,029,227	3
3,883,424	60,075,426	22,188,665	1,335,795	62,783,118	20,123,850	299,385	70,638,692	
188	9,834	9,484	180	10,429	20,068	1,238	21,315	
1,860	41,671	37,916	1,042	41,629	80,917	7,397	88,355	
5,875,144	64,045,112	23,912,330	4,298,264	68,066,304	22,849,139	4,376,119	78,318,752	
1,078	4,811	6	1,246	6,206	3	1,307	7,085	4
11,001	69,196	123	12,188	85,265	63	11,655	95,211	5
14,641	510,593	733,821	5,941	773,833	1,172,269	7,614	1,217,396	6
26,450	395,784	63,410	3,780	174,989	43,560	4,308	202,672	7
2,763	32,343	4,291	269	14,182	3,020	309	15,745	8
—	9,890	—	—	350,730	14,000	—	464,200	9
—	904	—	—	24,325	318	—	31,067	
—	128,106	—	—	243,000	—	—	156,283	
—	176,564	—	—	284,174	—	—	221,351	
1,696,026	1,700,716	—	2,126,062	2,126,062	—	2,401,742	2,401,742	
337,474	340,894	—	529,762	529,762	—	958,890	958,890	
27,177,477	350,640,813	223,068,453	26,590,950	363,608,617	244,712,262	11,868,437	375,768,842	
16,115	447,202	46,815	98,110	413,195	33,736	44,298	328,036	10
40,058	1,084,954	91,227	186,986	835,546	76,163	82,513	728,705	11
123,504	178,095	20	106,834	383,964	—	135,022	434,750	
53,765	87,902	29	49,677	140,254	—	56,238	166,182	
93,823	1,172,856	91,256	236,663	975,800	76,163	138,751	894,887	
34,343	34,343	236	15,378	15,614	—	27,491	27,665	12
90,126	90,126	1,182	65,731	66,913	—	112,001	113,544	13
5,530	363,657	18,002	315	465,091	51,279	140	858,468	14
1,583	177,304	9,144	225	269,243	33,849	170	443,894	15
1,086	1,367,327	362,365	4,366	1,039,589	987,079	1,843	2,833,037	16
39	9,442	—	150	17,242	1,202	214	31,383	17
85,519	117,836	6,050	62,197	139,073	5,399	61,831	161,079	18
7,445	4,431,002	1,364,595	5,799	5,701,903	1,343,659	10,561	6,183,492	19
448	403,881	136,236	1,472	641,244	163,455	1,222	1,012,130	20
1,477	121,053	9,167	12,779	162,500	8,906	12,970	213,986	21
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
51,341	214,930	43,268	23,065	273,531	73,604	30,124	365,911	
239,064	6,932,901	1,932,007	175,784	9,211,238	2,617,153	230,936	11,358,456	
197,648	304,908	59,779	330,780	437,781	38,788	337,892	417,907	22
1,230,107	2,017,239	386,480	2,168,254	2,847,837	293,296	2,564,163	3,162,343	23
2,494,068	2,495,387	71,536	2,483,505	2,555,041	68,850	2,982,137	1,031,165	24
5,500,577	5,505,853	139,850	5,384,095	5,523,945	174,182	6,590,781	6,765,767	25
56,736	62,247	824	61,165	67,479	1,539	90,280	100,455	
115,792	127,092	1,919	131,327	141,485	4,134	207,194	226,144	
10,815	44,859	16,699	9,555	34,475	20,252	27,887	57,243	
6,857,291	7,695,043	544,948	7,693,231	8,547,742	491,864	9,390,028	10,211,497	
3,679	433,492	40,319	628	494,725	38,270	1,456	463,275	26
2,695,561	2,738,297	15,551	2,762,697	2,784,070	27,234	3,043,743	3,973,358	27
366,106	374,457	3,612	540,628	545,415	4,768	554,067	559,536	28
5,018	5,885	1,390	4,829	6,502	1,463	6,237	7,799	29
10,093	11,954	2,709	10,830	14,137	3,132	14,676	18,129	30
801,166	801,968	64	611,221	615,932	—	964,571	965,713	
21,292	21,889	126	47,431	50,785	—	79,511	79,898	
—	—	—	2,218	2,218	—	1,511	1,511	
—	—	—	644	644	—	461	461	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

		1922.			
No.	Principal articles by classes.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood) —concluded.					
	Sugar, molasses, etc.—concluded.				
1	Sugar, all kinds, n.o.p..... cwt.	1,131,782	3,737	1,408,831	2,029,553
	\$	9,050,710	34,963	10,922,436	13,641,327
2	Syrups, n.o.p..... \$	19,257	—	19,299	11,516
	Total sugar and its products..... \$	9,122,636	289,784	11,621,457	13,702,817
	Tea and coffee—				
3	Coffee and imitations of..... lb.	—	1,135	10,884	—
	\$	—	374	3,456	—
	Tobacco—				
4	Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	340,487	12,847	471,991	892,482
	\$	135,784	5,216	175,826	248,374
5	Cigars..... lb.	277	7	539	90
	\$	1,350	24	2,399	486
6	Cigarettes..... lb.	—	69	24,205	30
	\$	—	262	24,743	80
7	Stems and cuttings..... cwt.	88	4,985	7,410	8
	\$	1,325	4,526	37,975	133
8	All other tobacco..... lb.	147	6,733	13,158	—
	\$	176	11,279	18,686	—
	Total tobacco..... \$	138,635	21,307	259,629	249,073
	Vegetables, fresh—				
9	Beets, sugar..... ton	—	10,481	10,481	—
	\$	—	63,151	63,151	—
10	Potatoes..... bush.	—	1,822,004	3,755,529	—
	\$	—	1,204,620	2,936,676	—
11	Turnips..... bush.	—	1,648,803	1,664,223	—
	\$	—	456,044	461,633	—
12	All other vegetables, fresh..... \$	383	212,472	242,454	100
	Vegetables, prepared—				
13	Canned vegetables..... lb.	2,819,082	1,539,644	4,745,397	5,422,178
	\$	232,192	58,379	321,635	538,304
14	Dried vegetables..... lb.	1,500	21,960	25,595	7,200
	\$	396	4,590	5,419	360
	Total vegetables..... \$	232,971	1,999,256	4,030,968	538,764
	Other vegetable products—				
15	Fodders, other, n.o.p..... \$	54,454	357,313	424,530	43,175
16	Groceries, all kinds, n.o.p..... \$	48	2,688	125,838	—
17	Gum, chicle..... lb.	—	11,122	11,122	—
	\$	—	3,396	3,396	—
18	Hay..... ton	4,076	19,435	31,287	29,035
	\$	96,911	347,104	650,379	500,881
19	Hops..... lb.	769,283	—	780,515	621,299
	\$	377,123	—	379,668	216,653
20	Nuts..... lb.	22,840	27,458	50,955	—
	\$	5,717	7,013	12,860	—
21	Plants, shrubs and trees..... \$	497	83,666	87,025	862
22	Roots, herbs, bark, flowers, etc., for medicinal use, n.o.p..... \$	1,833	39,249	44,156	10,376
23	Sea grasses and plants..... \$	—	21,831	33,389	180
24	Senega root..... lb.	10,564	156,683	181,894	18,984
	\$	7,469	108,097	124,748	12,655
25	Straw..... ton	140	2,424	2,826	225
	\$	2,285	21,256	27,674	3,807
26	Vinegar..... gal.	—	64,322	66,957	—
	\$	—	20,406	21,848	—
	Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)..... \$	196,199,365	47,587,209	317,578,963	268,828,862

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
6,005	2,924,413	833,792	209	1,157,205	871,845	—	1,045,347	1
39,198	19,755,985	8,744,604	3,344	11,913,063	6,584,561	—	7,939,504	2
—	11,539	—	—	274	—	—	271	
440,388	20,609,316	8,791,370	603,405	13,019,043	6,630,731	650,171	9,061,074	
3,312	19,427	600	4,849	31,330	1,400	23,774	54,236	3
1,058	5,751	159	1,685	9,844	419	6,415	17,493	
10,421	1,100,007	1,164,061	13,775	2,055,337	2,219,109	10,868	3,531,422	4
6,133	297,923	295,116	6,569	375,532	645,730	3,842	733,166	
—	987	990	72	2,833	424	—	1,799	5
—	3,220	3,112	270	9,832	—	—	5,757	
50	44,703	270	395	96,094	1,953	72	92,848	6
124	25,798	56	217	72,667	150	94	48,619	
4,753	5,358	159	829	4,043	97	3,296	7,774	7
3,998	12,902	2,988	2,258	17,191	4,153	5,771	20,220	
12,760	18,297	170	20,703	43,848	450	35,965	54,438	8
20,222	27,271	148	30,373	50,639	615	52,431	71,577	
30,477	367,114	301,420	39,687	525,841	652,548	64,138	879,369	
11,430	11,430	—	10,762	10,762	—	22,032	22,032	9
56,730	56,730	—	61,965	61,965	—	132,855	132,855	
771,638	2,798,842	240	563,975	3,030,328	367,533	413,729	3,957,657	10
456,588	1,837,075	195	536,762	2,856,742	180,860	260,662	2,922,290	
2,010,918	2,023,648	—	2,742,785	2,761,885	—	2,995,426	3,019,864	11
309,906	313,167	—	626,624	634,837	—	563,332	569,752	
88,143	119,933	424	109,987	159,480	334	117,975	255,320	12
3,659,093	11,033,167	10,629,278	4,327,717	16,606,115	11,124,962	1,888,174	14,217,665	13
165,686	841,401	867,916	204,681	1,193,450	798,978	68,841	953,659	
116,000	132,875	—	—	1,164	—	1,000	2,266	14
8,120	11,033	—	—	351	—	100	525	
1,085,173	3,229,339	868,535	1,540,019	4,908,825	1,515,605	1,167,316	5,406,503	
409,381	554,726	65,651	941,829	1,055,072	212,379	1,149,591	1,466,477	15
1,358	98,071	—	1,263	44,429	4	753	42,457	16
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17
14,585	58,300	23,757	291,027	332,293	21,837	185,512	225,403	18
161,065	927,143	335,214	3,120,821	3,725,282	304,576	2,000,511	2,544,582	
130	636,719	897,643	—	898,857	731,497	—	741,571	19
20	217,807	352,663	—	353,006	235,213	—	236,176	
15,588	15,944	—	5,307	6,885	142	198	801	20
4,811	4,896	—	1,217	1,340	28	47	183	
211,621	215,944	476	420,326	424,231	387	37,639	43,519	21
74,048	87,232	16,006	70,070	88,706	24,720	114,216	141,413	22
28,553	47,931	—	44,948	63,043	—	53,173	70,658	23
363,210	415,018	54,718	236,373	383,505	71,605	320,210	508,099	24
244,543	281,032	33,168	139,320	229,275	38,054	162,104	266,547	
12,828	13,297	248	22,051	22,633	453	25,812	26,449	25
80,601	87,055	2,681	129,797	136,970	4,849	147,575	154,186	
176,197	178,056	—	59,617	61,802	832	55,458	58,375	26
49,718	50,616	—	24,685	25,643	328	22,757	24,008	
41,891,873	407,760,092	244,838,591	51,337,733	430,932,150	264,629,910	42,593,587	3,298,877	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
II. Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Animals, living, for improvement of stock—					
1	Cattle..... No.	—	664	667	—
	\$	—	267,980	272,085	—
2	Poultry..... No.	79	8,254	8,444	50
	\$	895	56,687	58,033	792
3	Sheep..... No.	—	1,011	1,023	—
	\$	—	34,217	34,417	—
4	Swine..... No.	—	66	75	—
	\$	—	3,910	4,251	—
Other animals, living—					
5	Cattle, one year old or less, n.o.p..... No.	—	51,257	51,334	—
	\$	—	413,188	413,855	—
6	Cattle, over one year old, n.o.p..... No.	35,418	121,060	161,483	25,758
	\$	4,139,391	3,299,633	7,852,111	2,809,796
7	Horses..... No.	—	2,129	2,251	—
	\$	—	517,518	535,428	—
8	Poultry, n.o.p..... No.	—	839,753	840,450	—
	\$	—	797,481	798,401	—
9	Sheep, n.o.p..... No.	1,178	97,119	100,350	—
	\$	13,230	535,612	562,452	—
10	Swine, n.o.p..... No.	—	2,449	3,109	—
	\$	—	60,059	67,548	—
11	All other animals, living, n.o.p..... \$	315	484,286	486,906	4,782
	Total animals, living..... \$	4,153,831	6,470,571	11,085,487	2,815,370
12	Bones, horns, hoofs and their products..... \$	—	82,582	84,357	560
Fishery products, n.o.p.—					
13	Codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, fresh..... cwt.	234	41,302	41,566	—
	\$	1,110	154,001	155,557	—
14	Codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, dry salted..... cwt.	761	148,335	780,063	437
	\$	4,259	1,002,734	6,113,206	3,381
15	Codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, wet salted and pickled..... cwt.	—	154,900	156,949	—
	\$	—	658,004	669,875	—
16	Codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, smoked..... cwt.	124	13,850	14,348	9
	\$	1,282	139,750	146,541	90
17	Codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk, boneless, canned, etc..... cwt.	—	13,889	14,022	—
	\$	16	160,034	162,028	—
	Total codfish, haddock, pollock, hake and cusk..... \$	6,667	2,114,523	7,247,207	3,471
18	Halibut, fresh..... cwt.	941	65,165	66,339	—
	\$	16,690	835,166	854,992	—
19	Herring, fresh or frozen..... cwt.	—	213,267	213,312	—
	\$	—	396,607	396,860	—
20	Herring, pickled..... cwt.	—	51,475	108,182	—
	\$	—	212,152	398,689	—
21	Herring, canned..... cwt.	6	457	11,740	76
	\$	79	3,880	93,339	404
22	Herring, smoked..... cwt.	—	26,219	47,085	62
	\$	—	109,153	201,064	443
23	Herring, dry salted..... cwt.	—	40	643,574	8
	\$	—	453	1,000,427	47
	Total herring..... \$	79	722,245	2,090,379	894
24	Lobsters, fresh..... cwt.	—	72,926	72,926	—
	\$	—	1,403,257	1,403,257	—
25	Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	33,249	15,691	72,440	33,358
	\$	1,797,467	736,521	3,766,443	2,143,779
	Total lobsters..... \$	1,797,467	2,139,778	5,159,700	2,143,779
26	Mackerel, fresh..... cwt.	—	58,915	58,915	16
	\$	—	560,074	560,074	96
27	Mackerel, pickled..... cwt.	—	29,651	44,066	—
	\$	—	268,061	383,617	—
	Total mackerel..... \$	—	828,135	943,691	96

* Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
498	542	-	671	781	-	643	795	1
117,422	128,072	-	144,625	188,720	-	125,800	157,460	2
6,270	6,581	23	8,772	9,110	18	8,012	8,465	3
48,661	50,877	290	37,330	39,102	348	33,375	35,876	4
629	629	-	744	883	-	973	996	5
24,262	24,262	-	32,414	42,794	-	30,695	31,172	6
438	448	-	124	217	-	24	32	7
16,256	17,171	-	5,200	8,475	-	1,270	1,579	8
29,125	29,198	-	25,175	25,322	-	42,319	42,506	9
257,529	258,031	-	264,431	265,471	-	577,519	578,886	10
199,272	220,387	59,486	98,322	164,063	86,245	82,231	175,578	11
5,609,998	8,742,373	6,287,815	3,683,836	10,398,367	9,125,667	3,053,973	12,636,515	12
1,477	1,863	8	1,945	2,447	5	1,061	1,429	13
220,893	278,178	1,175	317,361	391,382	1,415	142,021	191,615	14
596,427	597,200	-	588,131	589,707	-	831,428	835,048	15
541,339	542,241	-	495,479	496,719	-	659,609	662,540	16
73,691	75,154	-	27,579	29,343	-	25,146	27,103	17
463,988	473,798	-	195,218	207,696	-	221,675	234,939	18
1,184	1,857	-	324	1,494	-	66,845	68,612	19
21,896	28,038	-	4,460	14,600	-	1,260,416	1,273,279	20
771,128	777,925	2,658	1,231,638	1,238,051	87,340	1,772,315	1,909,866	21
8,093,372	11,320,966	6,291,938	6,411,992	13,291,377	9,214,770	7,878,668	17,713,727	22
126,977	134,431	-	98,029	106,125	147	83,640	91,466	23
12,739	13,268	70	12,136	12,336	8	12,053	12,174	24
53,169	56,729	353	46,550	47,771	42	61,799	62,984	25
132,533	679,869	823	130,840	619,592	987	128,268	581,131	26
974,629	5,283,636	6,748	926,632	4,326,619	6,050	1,091,839	5,168,700	27
138,262	140,716	-	60,900	60,912	-	93,130	94,592	28
562,507	575,018	-	292,797	292,822	-	416,198	420,499	29
13,499	13,967	8	14,872	15,875	4	21,520	22,084	30
121,667	127,451	87	141,055	151,677	58	219,967	222,632	31
14,585	14,731	54	17,061	17,186	-	15,251	15,322	32
151,953	153,556	974	181,521	183,256	-	157,367	158,306	33
1,863,925	6,196,390	8,162	1,588,555	5,002,145	6,150	1,947,170	6,033,121	34
56,354	56,559	-	33,382	33,536	-	40,902	41,113	35
751,482	753,667	-	517,821	520,171	-	589,744	592,810	36
274,738	274,818	-	264,100	264,400	-	414,050	414,060	37
483,372	483,779	-	723,817	726,327	-	912,208	912,268	38
35,855	89,894	-	27,357	72,441	-	25,374	60,533	39
116,201	263,908	-	100,735	201,824	-	101,278	221,899	40
563	16,757	362	218	14,990	46	3	25,055	41
4,566	144,590	2,075	11,528	160,300	447	16	246,727	42
52,955	66,851	-	36,915	43,123	110	32,552	58,635	43
192,177	254,056	-	172,106	224,229	720	151,570	277,734	44
17	642,229	-	13	1,080,574	-	3,512	994,807	45
127	1,031,601	-	99	1,935,049	-	7,393	1,642,016	46
796,443	2,177,934	2,075	1,008,285	3,247,729	1,167	1,172,465	3,300,641	47
42,252	42,252	-	50,525	50,525	-	46,236	46,236	48
1,041,713	1,041,713	-	1,320,652	1,320,652	-	1,269,666	1,269,666	49
20,205	76,227	30,773	22,003	65,593	24,194	12,967	45,987	50
1,215,854	4,807,714	2,002,168	1,490,367	4,467,629	1,451,105	719,455	2,820,339	51
2,257,567	5,849,427	2,002,168	2,811,019	5,788,281	1,451,105	1,989,121	4,090,005	52
104,898	104,884	-	60,750	60,750	-	63,379	63,379	53
858,143	858,239	-	433,300	433,300	-	504,561	504,561	54
44,906	70,385	-	17,945	54,847	-	45,592	79,156	55
397,483	529,819	-	134,826	297,908	-	353,692	572,727	56
1,255,626	1,288,058	-	568,126	731,208	-	858,253	1,077,288	57

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
	II. Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—con.				
	Fishery products, n.o.p.—concluded.				
1	Oysters..... \$	36	3,799	4,396	—
2	Salmon, fresh and frozen..... cwt.	8,875	99,830	106,702	7,150
	\$	244,436	735,064	993,373	149,018
3	Salmon, smoked..... cwt.	—	115	647	—
	\$	—	1,951	7,306	5
4	Salmon, canned..... cwt.	159,004	5,449	436,239	62,284
	\$	3,473,776	18,457	6,433,252	1,358,405
5	Salmon, dry salted (chum)..... cwt.	—	5,082	84,234	—
	\$	—	8,768	221,588	—
6	Salmon, pickled..... cwt.	5	9,521	14,570	10
	\$	50	181,278	231,355	294
	Total salmon..... \$	3,718,262	945,518	7,886,874	1,507,722
7	Salmon or lake trout, fresh..... cwt.	—	31,141	31,141	—
	\$	—	346,569	346,569	—
8	Smelts..... cwt.	—	82,655	82,655	—
	\$	—	1,064,388	1,064,388	—
9	Fish, bait..... \$	—	65,405	65,405	—
10	Tullibee, fresh..... cwt.	—	33,979	33,979	—
	\$	—	118,844	118,844	—
11	Whitefish, fresh..... cwt.	—	105,966	105,966	—
	\$	—	1,150,511	1,150,511	—
	Total fish..... \$	5,540,898	12,572,061	29,339,887	3,671,854
	Total fishery products, n.o.p..... \$	5,540,998	12,606,194	29,380,957	3,675,202
	Furs, hides, leather and their products—				
12	Furs, dressed..... \$	13,119	13,955	41,013	24,548
	Furs, undressed—				
13	Beaver skins..... No.	51,257	144,686	195,943	59,104
	\$	1,002,800	2,680,015	3,682,815	1,100,798
14	Fox skins, black and silver..... No.	860	4,948	5,902	1,557
	\$	172,704	865,763	1,053,933	202,567
15	Fox skins, other..... No.	15,492	26,907	42,728	14,493
	\$	475,862	476,193	959,402	447,623
16	Marten skins..... No.	19,658	34,102	53,825	14,056
	\$	551,844	878,060	1,431,071	307,886
17	Mink skins..... No.	43,133	127,561	171,340	47,362
	\$	506,478	1,270,564	1,785,764	455,374
18	Muskrat skins..... No.	629,420	1,705,787	2,347,389	934,226
	\$	943,702	2,403,952	3,365,286	1,600,387
19	Sealskins..... No.	2,458	1,798	4,256	723
	\$	52,098	4,400	56,498	10,571
20	Fur skins, n.o.p..... \$	548,081	1,882,044	2,460,568	618,780
21	Furs, manufactured..... \$	62,773	51,801	141,849	17,225
	Total furs..... \$	4,329,461	10,526,247	14,978,199	4,785,759
22	Hides and skins, n.o.p..... \$	47,686	3,936,788	4,027,427	62,173
	Leather, unmanufactured—				
23	Harness leather..... \$	25,031	330,513	360,248	1,146
24	Sole leather..... lb.	1,738,903	3,715,634	5,614,385	542,831
	\$	516,140	1,126,450	1,710,518	176,098
25	Upper leather..... \$	1,149,446	1,125,604	2,344,024	772,792
26	Other unmanufactured leather..... \$	7,530	304,831	350,410	4,251
	Leather, manufactured—				
27	Boots and shoes..... \$	82,764	162,859	272,346	16,740
28	Harness and saddlery..... \$	155	31,194	34,359	116
29	Other manufactures of leather..... \$	5,247	84,010	99,880	24,286
	Total leather..... \$	1,786,343	3,165,461	5,171,785	995,429
30	Hair..... \$	1,453	135,522	136,975	2,127
	Meats, fresh—				
31	Beef, fresh..... cwt.	57,973	216,478	283,566	79,878
	\$	662,313	2,550,093	3,324,037	530,301
32	Mutton and lamb, fresh..... cwt.	7,730	69,988	78,970	—
	\$	122,177	1,198,783	1,342,146	—
33	Pork, fresh..... cwt.	759	7,146	10,493	1,034
	\$	14,000	175,478	229,442	17,576
34	Poultry and game, dressed or undressed..... \$	127,575	750,490	916,347	122,254
	Meats cured, canned or otherwise prepared—				
35	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides..... cwt.	986,623	1,404	992,080	1,008,183
	\$	22,873,449	47,991	23,012,480	29,364,762

1 Unrevised figures.

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titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925.			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,189	1,504	134	4,016	4,741	283	4,795	6,339	1
89,142	96,773	13,130	83,602	98,207	18,702	87,001	108,945	2
778,158	934,172	224,593	817,964	1,060,146	353,827	884,538	1,282,256	3
2,049	2,111	1	4	368	-	5	162	3
47,710	48,588	5	77	9,489	-	99	3,235	4
5,920	321,969	152,631	7,093	540,635	265,761	14,912	777,264	4
178,965	4,489,509	3,430,153	145,871	7,721,075	4,737,824	250,495	10,425,325	5
143	133,348	-	5,716	132,075	-	13,785	178,012	5
1,132	376,776	-	18,400	424,382	-	37,943	498,404	6
16,857	22,276	-	12,326	19,117	972	16,311	23,948	6
347,007	399,460	-	205,649	284,872	22,043	279,403	389,107	7
1,352,972	6,248,505	3,654,751	1,187,961	9,499,964	5,113,694	1,452,478	12,598,327	8
31,071	31,071	-	34,344	34,344	-	36,950	36,950	8
304,194	304,194	-	337,974	337,974	-	386,113	386,113	9
56,446	56,446	-	84,168	84,170	-	57,645	57,648	10
803,009	803,009	-	1,209,079	1,209,103	-	759,757	759,795	11
41,000	41,000	-	51,421	51,421	-	63,254	63,254	11
24,868	24,868	-	26,145	26,145	-	35,693	35,693	11
119,354	119,354	-	132,635	132,635	-	118,375	118,375	11
103,931	103,931	-	106,233	106,233	-	105,375	105,375	11
1,111,078	1,111,078	-	1,147,356	1,147,356	-	1,170,392	1,170,392	11
13,014,288	27,502,468	5,700,077	13,194,914	30,448,775	6,573,622	13,416,356	33,269,579	12
13,057,031	27,557,717	5,700,265	13,278,220	30,547,375	6,573,759	13,452,896	33,322,959	13
48,194	86,053	30,902	7,748	76,861	10,196	10,071	48,446	14
154,304	213,806	52,468	151,818	205,278	64,728	126,679	192,084	15
3,045,632	4,152,173	815,733	2,605,517	3,436,048	1,181,808	2,566,913	3,762,715	16
3,264	5,051	3,850	2,318	7,287	3,409	527	4,593	17
332,476	557,834	424,453	219,327	787,662	331,659	54,874	459,417	18
49,184	64,598	49,828	86,544	131,184	40,615	67,078	109,047	19
864,165	1,327,732	1,620,432	1,600,975	3,237,676	983,100	1,257,044	2,265,108	20
26,226	40,420	16,943	33,134	50,155	31,118	20,578	51,801	21
557,433	898,454	376,041	751,117	1,128,960	792,863	473,310	1,271,222	22
137,980	187,355	64,474	157,234	226,385	75,222	125,789	205,494	23
1,094,782	1,574,532	634,047	1,615,345	2,198,383	871,473	1,383,320	2,305,723	24
2,362,006	3,348,397	979,037	2,036,139	3,113,756	729,616	1,834,323	2,571,083	25
3,527,784	5,198,682	1,261,185	2,816,639	4,215,481	1,024,643	2,151,744	3,188,241	26
2,741	3,464	4,042	1,199	5,241	2,561	4,573	7,928	27
13,883	24,454	55,458	3,393	58,851	26,164	15,830	44,677	28
1,824,359	2,472,314	885,329	2,218,657	3,130,707	1,086,835	2,551,299	3,663,572	29
36,482	92,466	32,374	23,644	134,094	28,612	29,161	110,860	30
11,375,190	16,384,744	6,135,954	11,762,362	18,404,723	6,337,353	10,493,566	17,119,981	31
7,226,747	7,399,951	59,858	5,326,279	5,654,153	273,932	6,458,009	7,163,894	32
662,290	668,072	410	515,257	525,033	366	378,188	385,568	33
3,148,187	4,061,657	1,782,888	3,912,046	6,229,227	2,052,217	4,796,123	7,280,169	34
1,014,446	1,343,830	499,957	1,453,411	2,165,559	497,355	1,640,517	2,324,961	35
1,692,469	2,581,129	588,554	2,094,201	2,825,374	1,153,039	3,210,642	4,580,892	36
124,092	131,360	16,329	100,409	117,615	7,397	81,837	92,467	37
65,453	130,034	29,072	121,352	304,913	111,125	110,660	329,348	38
21,231	27,475	145	53,110	61,121	166	6,976	19,327	39
111,432	150,686	14,699	334,008	365,374	1,763	320,353	334,039	40
3,691,413	5,032,586	1,149,166	4,671,748	6,364,989	1,771,211	5,749,173	8,066,602	41
249,645	255,241	1,479	277,169	279,250	2,899	372,466	385,583	42
182,640	290,285	40,014	137,571	203,594	89,035	86,028	262,309	43
2,156,747	2,932,573	273,603	1,780,528	2,307,903	646,338	938,494	2,292,024	44
35,022	36,101	295	15,547	17,161	8,564	1,487	11,672	45
827,426	847,233	5,890	374,778	403,860	168,403	36,190	233,646	46
5,486	7,586	453	8,111	12,410	16,750	66,084	96,068	47
145,021	179,731	7,681	220,994	277,877	238,920	1,160,817	1,574,118	48
629,183	815,317	113,606	208,112	367,067	175,563	170,290	414,727	49
1,680	1,015,901	985,601	3,529	996,245	1,193,186	9,525	1,208,721	50
44,257	22,536,397	17,876,255	89,103	18,113,755	22,034,323	230,640	22,392,223	51

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
II. Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—concluded.					
Meats cured, canned or otherwise prepared—con.					
1	Beef, pickled, in barrels..... cwt.	37	4	483	—
	\$	512	46	5,676	—
2	Canned meats, n.o.p..... lb.	690,004	3,446	708,321	163,276
	\$	207,583	1,288	213,397	52,969
3	Extracts of fluid beef..... lb.	—	2,273	2,561	—
	\$	—	3,510	3,606	—
4	Pork, dry salted..... cwt.	2,087	600	12,345	13,743
	\$	33,534	5,965	155,587	222,938
5	Pork, pickled, in barrels..... cwt.	—	331	6,410	—
	\$	—	1,908	68,679	—
6	All other meats, n.o.p..... lb.	3,136,585	1,180,551	5,836,288	3,231,479
	\$	304,239	163,930	555,150	222,421
	Total meats..... \$	24,345,322	4,899,482	29,826,547	23,533,221
Milk and its products—					
7	Cream, fresh..... gal.	—	1,671,678	1,671,678	—
	\$	—	2,479,080	2,479,080	—
8	Milk, fresh..... gal.	—	1,391,299	1,391,299	—
	\$	—	311,922	311,922	—
9	Butter..... lb.	3,713,709	3,032,939	8,430,591	17,527,607
	\$	1,444,657	1,080,357	3,224,390	6,429,378
10	Cheese..... cwt.	1,259,429	29,698	1,338,497	1,065,504
	\$	24,007,726	464,189	25,440,322	19,428,127
11	Milk, condensed, canned, preserved, etc.. cwt.	161,803	48,946	340,426	111,794
	\$	2,276,575	844,888	5,085,110	1,006,168
	Total milk and its products..... \$	27,728,958	5,141,849	36,542,237	26,863,673
Oils, fats, greases and waxes—					
12	Animal oils, neat's foot, etc..... gal.	8,112	6,255	136,132	1,267
	\$	14,987	2,992	146,355	4,593
13	Cod liver oil..... gal.	211	199,213	203,823	—
	\$	105	77,950	79,942	—
14	Seal oil..... gal.	—	8,609	18,393	—
	\$	—	4,808	12,116	—
15	Whale oil..... gal.	—	65,357	65,357	145,096
	\$	—	27,108	27,108	71,669
16	Other fish oil..... gal.	—	101,235	101,825	—
	\$	—	21,372	21,771	—
Other fats, greases and waxes—					
17	Grease and grease scraps..... cwt.	1,246	38,349	40,760	301
	\$	7,830	152,954	169,126	2,104
18	Lard..... cwt.	32,530	19	47,959	30,667
	\$	471,266	241	686,394	442,988
19	Lard compounds and substitutes..... cwt.	—	—	11,850	1,746
	\$	—	—	156,373	21,300
20	Tallow..... cwt.	44	15,653	16,426	—
	\$	351	77,525	82,806	—
21	Wax..... lb.	10,288	34,320	45,643	—
	\$	2,160	7,766	10,276	—
	Total oils, fats, greases and waxes... \$	496,699	372,716	1,392,267	542,654
Other animal products—					
22	Eggs..... doz.	3,917,870	311,271	4,399,534	3,158,070
	\$	1,839,880	126,851	2,039,352	1,251,010
23	Glue and glue stock..... \$	1,086	123,536	125,100	126
24	Honey..... lb.	1,245	70,590	74,107	7,130
	\$	162	12,268	12,840	1,091
25	Sausage casings..... \$	93,755	305,595	536,803	94,393
26	Tails..... \$	—	9,413	9,413	—
27	Tankage..... cwt.	—	256,877	260,377	—
	\$	—	308,060	314,396	—
	Total Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)..... \$	70,368,963	48,391,355	135,798,720	64,628,261

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
247	1,173	—	878	2,180	10	315	3,097	1
4,175	9,172	—	8,487	19,281	211	2,398	26,216	2
—	179,632	93,268	539	130,983	458,488	8,334	512,679	3
—	56,151	31,027	191	39,540	168,834	1,990	180,667	4
2,650	3,144	—	4,268	4,736	210	1,698	1,247	5
5,694	5,872	—	8,273	9,002	160	1,876	2,366	6
—	13,751	21,023	—	22,361	63,192	369	65,192	7
—	223,056	289,086	—	315,798	916,511	3,540	939,813	8
19	3,368	—	—	4,300	2,040	508	19,619	9
333	43,895	—	—	39,123	33,815	7,356	241,459	10
1,425,713	7,194,298	2,782,087	1,252,756	8,177,157	3,236,529	1,567,660	8,980,476	11
224,177	590,267	167,717	227,065	611,151	229,963	247,336	735,719	
4,037,013	28,244,664	18,764,865	2,917,531	22,594,357	24,613,041	2,801,467	29,032,978	
1,712,241	1,712,241	—	2,783,866	2,783,866	—	3,384,186	3,384,186	7
2,793,937	2,793,937	—	4,632,030	4,632,030	—	5,520,853	5,520,853	8
856,039	856,039	—	2,191,395	2,191,395	—	3,088,212	3,088,212	9
189,301	189,301	—	443,546	443,546	—	553,315	553,315	10
2,423,086	21,994,578	4,371,197	6,394,927	13,648,968	15,802,953	3,437,690	24,501,981	11
979,888	8,243,138	1,522,145	2,418,375	5,070,691	5,592,625	1,181,898	8,715,962	12
59,023	1,145,489	1,103,816	33,479	1,167,770	1,204,544	7,588	1,269,632	13
984,084	20,828,234	22,153,209	589,098	23,426,282	22,658,418	161,951	24,112,475	14
73,341	303,348	131,584	108,614	489,550	148,871	89,375	472,583	15
895,305	3,244,913	1,269,808	1,491,058	5,577,265	1,480,701	1,044,982	5,190,831	16
5,843,796	35,300,804	24,945,162	9,577,155	39,152,862	29,733,728	8,475,151	44,107,172	
1,231	62,193	6,118	—	96,173	177	12,982	132,243	17
385	69,680	8,346	—	110,988	3,638	17,204	197,820	18
217,362	221,640	—	102,076	106,327	—	198,440	207,822	19
101,228	102,859	—	54,858	56,912	—	104,027	108,504	20
9,414	9,494	—	8,389	8,389	—	56,637	56,637	21
4,117	4,137	—	5,058	5,058	—	30,132	30,132	22
108,290	253,386	154,246	318,958	473,204	252,943	528,245	781,188	23
31,771	103,440	45,412	170,099	215,511	110,028	307,332	417,360	24
74,337	74,359	—	127,475	130,730	—	137,507	137,609	25
24,315	24,328	—	40,814	42,062	—	43,040	43,377	26
23,148	26,836	984	7,957	14,157	—	11,302	29,700	27
93,909	123,898	8,441	18,889	70,065	—	26,068	202,894	28
134	42,633	17,542	12	53,342	42,071	10	105,974	29
1,641	595,115	245,450	214	745,705	670,301	144	1,681,462	30
—	29,071	—	—	29,454	—	8	18,492	31
—	376,070	8	4	392,309	—	93	238,787	32
14,092	14,639	792	10,597	12,405	447	18,390	22,100	33
108,016	111,915	4,954	76,153	89,127	3,202	152,067	180,439	34
16,276	16,523	2,993	3,684	7,083	—	3,061	3,438	35
3,682	3,736	210	982	1,304	—	825	924	36
369,064	1,515,178	312,821	367,071	1,729,041	787,169	680,932	3,101,699	
290,489	3,613,531	2,543,510	141,379	2,890,509	2,330,830	119,435	2,690,959	37
98,181	1,410,444	902,576	49,458	1,027,171	858,098	48,187	1,000,804	38
59,990	61,225	280	17,073	17,723	180	62,657	63,561	39
54,519	116,353	295,641	55,873	513,038	375,410	47,631	918,997	40
8,554	13,520	34,473	7,872	54,561	42,000	6,594	101,895	41
322,593	531,651	113,792	372,922	607,970	178,678	603,827	1,000,320	42
22,398	22,488	—	16,411	16,411	—	18,261	18,261	43
291,764	291,986	—	299,707	300,625	—	362,279	362,279	44
491,894	492,655	—	472,494	475,427	—	540,246	541,840	45
55,225,166	135,841,642	64,421,808	55,800,064	140,423,284	80,402,251	57,874,208	163,031,415	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

		1922.			
No.	Principal articles by classes.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
	Cotton and its products—				
1	Cotton waste..... cwt.	—	1,065	1,195	134
			8,884	10,250	3,076
2	Cotton clothing..... \$	99,498	1,486	217,902	85,235
3	Cotton fabrics and cotton duck..... yd.	46,870	77,341	583,976	78,829
		24,735	126,000	289,245	28,165
4	Manufactures of cotton, n.o.p..... \$	30,739	230,032	382,872	18,222
	Total cotton and its products..... \$	154,972	367,002	900,269	134,698
	Flax, hemp, jute and their products—				
5	Flax fibre and flax tow..... \$	100,643	62,702	167,865	62,539
6	Other articles..... \$	4,503	7,372	14,174	8,472
	Total flax, hemp, etc..... \$	105,146	70,074	182,039	71,011
7	Silk and its products..... \$	128,707	13,308	209,715	135,823
	Wool and its products—				
8	Wool..... lb.	16,033	1,011,270	1,034,433	32,747
		2,396	235,563	242,045	16,448
9	Clothing, wool, knitted..... \$	23,576	43,886	186,515	2,326
10	Wool fabrics..... \$	4,474	98,774	139,994	1,082
11	Woolens, n.o.p..... \$	12,081	525,469	601,107	2,629
	Total wool and its products..... \$	42,527	903,692	1,169,661	22,485
	Vegetable fibres and their products—				
12	Binder twine..... cwt.	14,767	6,811	33,693	8,371
		194,178	107,021	431,128	73,997
	Mixed textile products—				
13	Rags..... \$	85,957	487,364	608,119	189,842
14	Cordage, ropes and twine..... \$	11,135	13,420	79,164	14,996
15	Felt, manufactures of..... \$	6,830	8,333	87,726	32,009
16	Oilcloths, all kinds..... sq. yd.	—	440	58,203	6,365
		—	335	24,934	1,168
17	Sails, awnings, tents and tarpaulins..... \$	—	1,470	3,271	—
	Wearing apparel, n.o.p.—				
18	Braces or suspenders..... \$	32,223	1,690	47,266	24,597
19	Corsets and parts of..... \$	233,598	159	709,722	272,249
20	Gloves and mitts..... \$	252	93	29,712	17,270
21	Hats and caps..... \$	6,988	1,759	22,234	3,386
22	Clothing and wearing apparel, n.o.p..... \$	—	2,653	5,854	—
	Total Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... \$	1,020,612	1,996,634	4,585,987	1,077,976
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
23	Books and printed matter..... \$	93,672	351,069	622,501	135,658
	Paper—				
24	Bags, boxes and cartons..... \$	7,042	12,316	71,487	4,728
25	Bond and writing paper..... cwt.	—	307	6,497	1,957
		—	3,286	84,125	22,604
26	Book paper..... cwt.	280	42	17,362	1,137
		4,681	689	201,764	10,362
27	Hangings or wall paper..... roll	314,106	49,601	2,359,284	548,231
		68,055	10,664	445,536	72,419
28	Newsprint paper..... cwt.	54,028	14,106,128	15,138,327	222,963
		222,355	59,891,120	64,635,627	762,245
29	Paper board..... \$	694,642	1,217,403	2,306,525	666,202
30	Roofing paper, all kinds..... \$	29,759	65,709	168,155	3,982
31	Wrapping paper..... cwt.	46,572	2,017	162,625	149,503
		388,504	16,540	1,264,654	1,214,237
32	Other paper and mfrs. of..... \$	9,888	263,067	355,545	47,892
	Total paper..... \$	1,424,926	61,480,794	69,533,418	2,804,671

¹Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
5,935	6,156	62	9,072	12,968	530	3,799	9,933	1
69,395	73,112	1,442	107,241	124,832	12,584	59,771	101,703	
1,493	366,262	92,201	1,794	329,040	86,299	4,285	306,381	2
62,797	900,806	18,047	26,385	528,426	233,275	9,975	977,511	3
35,758	339,315	13,400	10,458	299,430	112,944	3,213	506,342	
63,048	115,021	24,553	23,139	85,729	18,170	19,316	75,845	4
169,695	893,710	131,596	142,632	839,031	229,997	86,585	990,271	
260,020	331,488	64,955	120,537	185,522	118,150	171,073	400,046	5
2,316	17,176	5,372	14,867	28,140	6,262	16,402	29,858	6
262,336	348,664	70,327	135,404	213,662	124,412	187,475	429,904	
35,750	391,015	264,484	7,169	655,556	217,468	13,085	392,981	7
8,614,609	8,667,400	706,928	5,261,896	6,009,079	1,045,292	4,553,166	5,625,265	8
2,341,330	2,383,931	259,592	1,674,005	1,947,234	534,984	1,887,791	2,434,524	
20,480	171,630	5,265	12,525	209,551	63,794	11,165	331,599	9
41,058	58,688	60	18,651	32,576	693	5,713	21,701	10
137,638	161,185	11,144	97,203	165,406	14,105	141,199	194,775	11
2,540,506	2,755,434	276,062	1,802,384	2,354,767	613,576	2,048,868	2,982,599	
48,062	75,199	10,646	93,926	139,193	986	114,214	133,838	12
533,372	777,354	93,184	1,036,271	1,446,453	11,200	1,347,916	1,562,942	
824,399	1,054,042	291,259	767,332	1,157,914	281,988	1,021,450	1,429,054	13
19,879	83,655	20,731	4,276	76,042	17,350	9,764	93,323	14
15,151	224,058	47,257	12,164	260,157	95,281	36,099	386,281	15
20	103,141	88,569	12,823	223,871	—	40	186,405	16
15	36,807	35,225	3,357	94,214	—	35	85,091	17
382	6,211	—	196	8,516	—	743	11,440	18
5	60,997	17,194	198	66,254	7,636	—	34,122	19
323	816,911	313,141	25	617,812	476,856	8,934	728,141	20
60	138,297	20	467	31,506	90	6	166,933	21
996	29,049	190	445	57,917	1,581	692	71,569	22
69	577	—	—	50	—	—	—	
4,432,767	7,850,843	1,596,930	3,948,445	8,055,083	2,145,762	4,894,415	9,711,720	
375,830	656,490	193,339	410,137	898,921	196,901	533,884	1,030,930	23
2,813	63,561	895	443	64,385	4,996	5,855	61,220	24
480	18,439	2,348	7	20,694	1,412	—	19,541	25
5,193	194,280	21,644	75	217,050	16,003	—	198,635	
65	43,626	115	197	42,523	915	—	22,604	26
480	298,597	1,223	1,066	310,608	9,984	—	199,264	
64,017	2,284,781	733,292	90,971	2,765,137	776,521	92,689	2,909,139	27
12,297	329,308	85,466	20,251	361,950	105,436	18,729	385,161	
18,836,245	20,130,455	689	23,221,367	23,564,808	177,335	24,305,341	25,027,889	28
67,742,776	72,667,826	3,072	87,346,673	88,711,451	540,709	89,121,407	91,808,330	29
1,534,250	2,411,233	835,479	2,288,965	3,389,186	788,148	2,173,310	3,327,966	30
101,139	194,210	—	2,455	176,145	71	5,460	160,607	31
53,245	391,100	136,934	28,506	422,013	160,547	4,916	442,304	32
255,248	2,887,376	1,094,668	147,745	3,153,515	1,269,617	18,510	3,234,560	
400,060	521,551	68,231	396,099	573,072	72,216	384,722	566,167	
70,654,256	79,567,941	2,110,673	90,203,772	96,957,962	2,807,150	91,725,993	99,941,910	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concluded.					
	Logs and round timber—				
1	Fence posts.....	\$	38,020	38,020	—
2	Logs, cedar..... M ft.	—	56,440	77,932	14
			1,004,228	1,469,695	717
3	Logs, hardwood.....	\$	40,200	111,899	47,954
4	Logs, spruce.....	\$	—	411,534	415,354
5	Logs, all other, n.o.p.....	\$	5,936	706,080	729,413
6	Masts and spars.....	\$	25	36	5,272
7	Piling..... Lin. ft.	—	1,068,281	1,102,430	—
		\$	—	116,884	122,699
8	Poles, hop, hoop, telegraph and other....	\$	—	743,999	751,679
9	Railroad ties..... No.	—	—	511,040	1,214,411
		\$	—	510,157	1,071,892
	Saw-mill and planing-mill products—				
10	Planks and boards..... M ft.	113,223	933,862	1,158,630	315,699
		5,346,363	30,637,830	39,012,295	10,398,367
11	Timber, square, Douglas fir..... M ft.	1,851	3,171	46,934	2,019
		\$	42,038	55,125	1,147,410
12	Timber, square, white pine..... M ft.	1,339	—	1,797	2,026
		\$	177,814	—	203,247
13	Timber, square, other, n.o.p.....	\$	75,103	45,490	300,518
	Other saw-mill and planing-mill products—				
14	Knees and futtocks.....	\$	—	4,986	—
15	Laths..... M	12	961,170	971,070	844
		\$	90	6,033,779	6,092,657
16	Pickets.....	\$	2,760	243,799	263,114
17	Shingles..... M	241	2,217,474	2,231,904	64
		\$	1,054	7,592,181	7,632,418
18	Shooks.....	\$	52,857	53,974	602,740
	Other unmanufactured wood—				
19	Firewood..... cord	—	12,097	12,257	—
		\$	—	82,742	83,712
20	Pulpwood..... cord	—	825,967	825,967	—
		\$	—	9,879,150	9,879,150
21	Spoolwood.....	\$	804,401	32,900	840,529
					387,629
Total wood and wood products, unmanufactured.....		\$	6,710,628	58,719,845	71,505,085
					11,517,368
Wood and wood products, manufactured—					
22	Cooperage, barrels, empty.....	\$	3,896	28,296	48,549
23	Pails, tubs, churns and other hollow wood-ware.....	\$	3,377	17,297	22,824
24	Staves and headings.....	\$	470	19,742	26,687
	Wood pulp—				
25	Sulphate (kraft)..... cwt.	—	2,373,760	2,377,556	—
		\$	—	7,880,357	7,906,872
26	Sulphite, bleached..... cwt.	1,697	1,703,400	1,859,501	1,051
		\$	13,740	7,440,411	8,325,617
27	Sulphite, unbleached..... cwt.	346,179	2,140,573	2,861,470	854,517
		\$	1,291,656	6,561,128	9,236,296
28	Mechanically ground pulp..... cwt.	1,787,778	3,297,127	5,336,710	1,857,508
		\$	5,218,426	4,713,491	10,456,092
	Other manufactures of wood—				
29	Doors, sashes and blinds.....	\$	39,224	2,140	119,346
30	Furniture.....	\$	9,122	89,657	230,124
31	Handles, all kinds.....	\$	22,347	205,233	239,555
32	Matches.....	\$	—	—	88,989
33	Match splints.....	\$	660,532	10,500	745,064
34	Mouldings, trimmings, etc.....	\$	1,290	1,388	7,094
					1,003
Total wood manufactured.....		\$	7,435,069	27,513,964	38,264,883
					5,376,671
Total Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....		\$	15,664,295	148,065,672	179,925,887
					19,834,368

¹Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
66,934	66,934	—	92,037	92,037	—	95,257	97,357	1
57,377	86,947	—	37,937	140,637	—	40,007	122,709	2
1,205,405	1,931,452	—	814,077	2,799,485	—	776,324	2,103,205	3
145,161	196,663	79,914	210,556	304,591	97,300	171,388	286,584	4
179,198	180,261	—	286,655	287,657	—	192,409	192,815	5
1,307,871	1,357,294	6,733	2,346,444	2,699,225	1,718	2,086,667	2,272,694	6
42	5,611	—	—	6,542	—	2,936	6,277	7
1,237,315	1,459,930	—	1,672,830	1,941,859	—	2,566,914	2,814,322	8
107,535	130,019	—	185,402	224,612	—	202,774	240,052	9
1,282,996	1,300,591	—	2,456,184	2,469,721	—	2,974,565	2,987,171	10
485,970	924,907	—	769,641	1,102,809	327,860	795,436	1,527,493	11
376,902	699,378	—	548,915	851,234	231,242	598,494	1,037,341	12
1,748,478	2,199,133	284,373	1,836,756	2,349,853	235,248	1,633,051	2,002,247	13
49,727,219	64,020,422	10,791,102	58,104,459	76,043,496	9,224,366	48,140,607	61,356,009	14
7,641	51,811	11,505	17,530	118,034	20,352	15,981	84,348	15
154,641	1,173,988	352,288	418,351	3,314,923	519,918	327,217	1,940,262	16
53	2,079	2,744	201	3,320	1,056	301	3,603	17
1,351	192,950	260,856	8,035	280,214	91,031	9,536	144,962	18
48,632	292,501	284,745	945,759	1,479,494	173,136	191,617	391,367	19
5,882	6,051	—	18,120	18,120	—	28,941	28,941	20
1,379,711	1,401,297	1,059	1,592,170	1,611,923	—	1,657,962	1,668,423	21
8,167,961	8,313,267	7,260	9,716,066	9,836,960	—	9,584,832	9,637,240	22
484,813	524,910	7,479	501,651	518,032	6,634	453,134	471,513	23
2,599,691	2,622,035	21	2,484,757	2,519,734	293	2,557,898	2,595,504	24
10,463,921	10,528,319	74	9,104,345	9,206,873	1,656	9,322,854	9,423,184	25
14,207	543,309	6,887	8,330	677,433	78,748	14,946	726,306	26
11,723	11,912	—	23,033	23,139	20	12,365	12,970	27
69,183	70,333	—	148,303	148,990	120	81,548	85,855	28
1,096,462	1,096,462	—	1,444,693	1,444,693	—	1,398,237	1,398,237	29
10,755,655	10,755,655	—	14,322,714	14,322,714	—	14,137,774	14,137,774	30
41,105	428,734	370,111	40,150	410,261	566,549	8,580	575,129	31
84,991,454	103,508,179	12,431,992	100,723,441	126,946,062	11,105,145	90,011,017	109,093,950	32
6,643	29,138	—	4,442	29,833	—	4,251	53,964	33
—	6,171	2,890	69	3,649	715	—	4,063	34
12,426	35,419	9,614	25,856	57,154	12,158	15,938	58,876	35
2,961,275	2,961,275	—	3,023,204	3,023,204	—	2,748,554	2,748,554	36
9,262,393	9,262,393	—	9,521,234	9,521,234	—	8,274,645	8,274,645	37
2,968,032	3,182,625	224	2,971,103	3,224,350	6,759	3,042,171	3,410,407	38
12,311,574	13,073,289	974	12,263,572	13,119,317	32,656	11,531,111	12,608,449	39
2,996,755	4,459,028	679,459	3,311,540	4,550,227	5,111	4,181,717	4,739,768	40
7,684,263	11,098,374	1,813,458	9,015,616	12,401,065	13,825	10,804,378	12,417,376	41
3,927,527	6,385,895	1,784,734	4,238,495	6,509,200	853,150	4,588,120	5,506,484	42
5,967,306	9,542,892	2,966,424	7,397,834	11,132,177	1,244,396	6,918,111	8,264,771	43
512	130,195	55,651	716	249,761	32,396	191	198,417	44
75,353	228,140	31,196	24,356	211,408	94,501	34,359	360,906	45
132,119	160,529	22,311	78,617	120,828	21,738	56,469	102,472	46
153	157,423	—	122,483	151,625	44	27,653	43,312	47
3,650	482,013	515,638	192	520,074	434,456	—	519,709	48
4,515	7,639	3,416	2,633	13,653	1,396	17,782	33,726	49
35,941,521	45,023,586	5,862,485	38,840,483	48,551,833	2,258,320	37,778,545	43,543,231	50
191,363,061	228,756,205	20,598,494	230,177,833	273,354,778	16,367,546	220,049,439	253,610,021	51

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

		1922.			
No.	Principal articles by classes.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
V. Iron and Its Products.					
1	Chromite (chromic iron)..... ton	—	1,750	1,750	—
	\$	—	21,201	21,201	—
2	Iron ore..... ton	20	4,765	4,785	—
	\$	100	16,058	16,158	—
Farm Implements and Machinery—					
3	Cream separators and parts of..... \$	618	41,175	192,432	2,802
4	Harvesters and binders..... No.	342	6	2,161	326
	\$	70,708	2,549	449,013	54,064
5	Hay rakes..... No.	192	1	1,229	91
	\$	7,771	25	49,239	3,047
6	Mowing machines..... No.	443	39	4,943	400
	\$	35,832	2,277	369,762	24,611
7	Reapers..... No.	—	—	115	—
	\$	—	—	12,901	—
8	Cultivators..... No.	18	316	3,005	15
	\$	965	28,324	180,158	1,185
9	Drills..... No.	—	25	3,168	202
	\$	—	3,443	499,700	18,343
10	Harrows..... No.	448	245	3,742	1
	\$	10,757	19,015	134,063	40
11	Ploughs and parts of..... \$	73,956	253,720	1,465,919	9,873
12	Seeders..... \$	—	313	5,141	226
13	Garden and farm tools..... \$	44,653	550	95,504	53,339
14	Spades and shovels..... \$	33	35,253	195,555	10
15	Threshing machines, separators and parts of..... \$	—	131,741	688,606	—
16	Other farm implements and machines... \$	34,145	19,386	221,843	9,308
17	Parts of farm implements and machines, n.o.p..... \$	92,204	45,234	785,469	114,133
Total farm implements and machinery \$		371,642	583,005	5,345,308	290,981
Engines and boilers—					
18	Internal combustion engines and parts of. No.	38	326	649	22
	\$	118,169	40,789	220,555	3,017
19	Locomotives and parts of..... \$	—	3,437	1,207,411	—
20	Steam engines and parts of..... \$	—	3,811	52,190	—
Hardware and cutlery—					
21	Bolts and nuts..... cwt.	2,974	847	9,127	3,755
	\$	17,638	5,751	69,414	27,192
22	Cutlery..... \$	560,956	1,465	804,709	106,285
23	Hardware, n.o.p..... \$	4,350	32,600	89,554	38,011
24	Nails, brads, spikes and tacks, all kinds. cwt.	400	2,258	14,152	325
	\$	5,128	19,567	105,708	4,215
25	Nails, wire..... cwt.	2,122	5,039	23,267	27,876
	\$	14,680	36,655	123,696	108,815
26	Needles and pins, all kinds..... \$	286	39,049	46,594	12,886
27	Screws, all kinds..... \$	30	163	13,449	—
Total hardware and cutlery..... \$		603,068	135,250	1,253,124	297,404
Machinery (except agricultural)—					
28	Adding and calculating machines..... \$	45,038	3,877	126,199	35,104
29	Lawn mowers..... No.	3,423	1	4,012	2,127
	\$	20,222	6	26,819	16,131
30	Linotype machines and parts of..... \$	—	17,051	19,126	—
31	Sewing machines and parts of..... \$	76,176	112,485	715,569	192,166
32	Typewriters..... No.	1,480	38	2,631	1,625
	\$	119,684	3,010	201,920	134,119
33	Washing machines, domestic, and wringers \$	17,560	1,536	22,685	41,929
34	Electric vacuum cleaners and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
Total machinery (except agricultural) \$		685,492	695,198	2,581,018	731,238

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,302	1,302	—	3,221	3,221	—	—	—	1
16,431	16,431	—	56,745	56,745	—	—	—	2
2,207	2,207	—	7,765	7,765	2	5,834	5,836	2
12,510	12,510	—	27,871	27,871	17	26,174	26,191	3
90,008	176,190	5,683	43,052	82,185	25,331	60,765	108,698	4
3	5,925	1,265	3	11,066	94	19	6,617	5
608	1,091,206	221,288	2,955	2,066,038	16,413	2,689	1,220,186	6
3	913	389	50	2,475	105	111	2,766	7
147	37,826	13,197	1,601	107,134	3,535	3,608	120,374	8
2	8,091	1,031	115	18,889	171	204	14,864	9
93	525,889	63,779	6,774	1,263,483	10,699	11,854	957,695	10
—	933	5	—	1,709	—	—	1,161	11
—	99,434	528	—	150,120	—	—	105,893	12
980	1,800	1	935	4,077	30	1,152	9,213	13
38,760	125,685	120	82,232	251,715	1,343	112,968	579,085	14
41	3,653	13	3	3,355	22	7	4,903	15
5,001	603,316	1,451	175	482,398	2,613	706	749,938	16
1,848	2,540	676	1,342	5,731	—	—	—	17
72,934	95,966	13,279	67,600	190,187	9,679	59,013	285,757	18
609,476	1,086,411	26,495	110,236	1,119,827	31,599	184,532	1,630,608	19
309	6,327	—	640	18,546	—	—	28,093	20
32	168,489	72,385	2,369	230,962	57,409	433	183,388	21
27,183	177,301	21	2,594	243,460	53	3,722	230,189	22
279,548	694,128	528	215,668	1,334,793	—	340,506	2,606,584	23
18,344	261,217	36,213	46,328	517,358	22,441	103,972	742,865	24
154,367	917,508	204,712	230,066	1,281,313	165,213	480,407	1,793,059	25
1,346,840	6,066,893	659,679	812,290	9,339,519	346,328	1,365,175	11,342,712	26
187	283	137	15	357	75	85	470	27
39,400	56,823	17,937	13,075	90,112	10,464	10,853	81,713	28
1,584,875	1,699,590	—	930,747	1,023,307	—	13,483	21,021	29
21,014	22,000	—	7,485	30,980	—	—	—	30
483	8,936	14,862	496	23,033	5,005	148	12,480	31
4,376	64,971	106,615	4,533	172,618	32,498	1,210	80,387	32
1,141	208,470	91,328	296	1,124,764	332,827	183	1,269,701	33
61,550	148,197	5,117	104,006	162,457	59,446	95,891	214,698	34
1,699	24,708	1,201	1,114	32,234	874	413	26,945	35
11,105	151,184	12,562	6,686	216,672	9,380	2,830	156,188	36
8,237	137,507	51,007	12,844	240,057	1,087	1,693	61,217	37
36,401	535,310	197,585	55,971	963,006	9,062	6,902	246,803	38
8,319	26,005	75,868	309	142,433	133,217	126	174,301	39
104	4,921	1,355	2,625	29,811	876	507	8,397	40
122,996	1,139,058	490,430	174,426	2,811,761	577,306	107,649	2,150,475	41
4,625	119,151	46,126	590	255,081	6,125	9,904	278,257	42
31	3,777	2,844	—	7,256	2,164	—	5,049	43
238	31,206	15,172	—	50,485	12,319	—	40,761	44
4,516	4,516	—	3,584	3,584	—	5,448	5,448	45
71,333	876,571	8,286	16,474	1,515,051	2,736	6,493	2,149,436	46
25	1,698	2	27	74	757	37	814	47
1,742	138,934	563	2,355	4,848	97,149	1,978	100,416	48
318	42,876	41,773	235	43,287	30,178	649	35,352	49
—	—	—	—	—	23,318	1	27,916	50
—	—	—	—	—	835,613	13	1,014,429	51
623,046	2,460,207	463,568	955,345	3,755,916	1,218,406	417,916	5,043,587	52

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
V. Iron and its Products—concluded.					
Rolling mill products, n.o.p.—					
1	Bars and rods..... ton	94	324	5,432	2
	\$	20,095	19,231	277,096	127
2	Rails..... ton	—	16,742	16,833	—
	\$	—	685,442	689,103	—
3	Plates and sheets..... \$	—	4,555	5,231	—
4	Structural steel..... ton	—	229	1,235	—
	\$	—	17,892	152,770	—
	Total rolling mill products, n.o.p..... \$	20,095	727,120	1,124,200	127
5	Tubing and pipe..... \$	354,639	16,939	1,232,039	104,000
Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets—					
6	Billets, ingots and blooms..... ton	—	16	16	93
	\$	—	912	912	2,032
7	Ferro-silicon, etc..... ton	421	10,187	11,033	133
	\$	27,097	506,407	568,583	9,321
8	Pig iron..... ton	224	2,287	2,511	—
	\$	4,205	49,219	53,424	—
	Total pigs, ingots, etc..... \$	31,302	556,538	622,919	11,353
Vehicles—					
9	Automobiles, freight..... No.	97	8	1,296	67
	\$	45,496	8,450	611,185	50,612
10	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	2,804	100	13,428	12,845
	\$	1,810,384	57,902	7,421,619	9,110,752
11	Automobiles, parts of..... \$	363,160	116,129	1,151,453	425,597
12	Bicycles and parts of..... \$	492	900	9,704	125
13	Cars and coaches, railway, and parts of.. \$	—	300,625	2,777,735	—
14	Tractors and parts..... No.	—	—	—	—
	\$	—	—	—	—
	Total vehicles..... \$	2,222,831	610,499	12,113,847	9,587,111
Wire—					
15	Wire, barbed..... cwt.	—	—	11,458	560
	\$	—	—	42,832	1,631
16	Wire, woven fencing..... \$	28,527	222	41,852	82,683
17	Other wire, n.o.p..... \$	77,389	3,627	242,887	164,084
	Total wire..... \$	105,916	3,849	327,571	248,398
Other iron and its products—					
18	Castings, n.o.p..... \$	2,718	171,055	197,647	145
19	Forgings..... \$	1,924	50,932	52,856	1,211
20	Furniture..... \$	32,346	3,029	57,488	17,089
21	Guns, rifles and firearms, all kinds..... \$	1,101	1,569	11,405	772
22	Lamps and lanterns..... \$	44,472	1,507	58,031	100,368
23	Scales and weighing beams..... \$	5,791	14,306	84,442	400
24	Scrap iron and steel..... \$	7,090	658,868	706,510	—
25	Stoves, all kinds..... \$	8,197	24,212	62,108	11,860
26	Tinware and enameled ware..... \$	1,582	7,164	59,383	496
27	Tools, hand or machine, n.o.p..... \$	93,584	112,811	336,004	60,754
	Total Iron and its Products..... \$	4,758,888	4,693,020	28,312,272	11,556,627
VI. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
28	Aluminium, in bars, blocks, etc..... cwt.	323	30,365	60,306	7,475
	\$	6,767	577,153	1,188,808	136,929
29	Aluminium, manufactures of..... \$	290	14,293	322,799	1,025
Brass and its products—					
30	Brass, old and scrap..... cwt.	—	33,853	33,930	—
	\$	—	199,752	200,214	—
31	Brass in bars, rods, sheets, tubing, etc.... cwt.	63	30	93	—
	\$	1,972	398	2,370	—
32	Brass valves..... \$	89,314	1,601	133,871	111,983
33	Brass, mfrs. of, n.o.p..... \$	5,198	7,652	19,329	15,647
	Total brass and its products..... \$	96,484	209,403	355,784	127,630

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
557	10,134	2,050	3,448	34,367	193	1,547	8,140	1
24,034	404,539	79,657	187,274	1,503,101	8,988	75,885	416,350	2
10,751	14,461	—	12,145	22,193	—	3,724	6,814	3
290,325	417,613	—	326,442	568,305	—	91,888	188,637	4
2,829	3,598	—	3,708	11,475	140	3,185	12,790	
220	466	—	130	4,037	7	42	2,069	
12,705	43,071	—	10,231	442,419	2,500	3,056	206,032	
330,793	868,821	79,657	527,655	2,525,300	11,628	174,911	823,809	
28,101	1,266,306	180,994	12,339	1,992,156	195,091	12,010	1,208,061	5
—	148	—	—	621	—	—	1,622	6
—	3,754	—	—	22,016	—	—	54,208	7
23,380	23,646	—	28,695	28,776	—	24,619	24,619	8
943,005	962,528	—	1,027,285	1,033,685	—	836,055	836,055	
40,813	40,813	—	45,000	45,084	—	12,536	12,817	
833,221	833,221	—	1,008,453	1,010,265	—	243,802	248,768	
1,776,227	1,799,503	—	2,035,738	2,065,966	—	1,259,184	1,318,358	
5	3,720	2,446	18	15,396	1,341	9	11,713	9
1,688	1,444,549	1,057,541	12,826	5,496,272	365,886	17,565	4,018,419	10
143	45,108	8,086	150	54,522	3,751	132	44,317	
73,402	25,606,350	5,575,140	60,368	27,246,025	2,656,764	41,702	22,011,970	
134,957	2,355,066	663,338	435,225	4,162,787	350,738	119,339	4,911,736	11
1,998	24,126	215	2,329	92,735	100	689	47,481	12
217,167	234,267	—	910,208	950,397	—	91,305	161,311	13
—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	14
—	—	—	—	—	—	182,873	182,915	
472,607	29,725,341	7,297,259	1,437,067	38,033,406	3,379,270	455,854	31,401,839	
2	123,890	—	—	70,400	—	28	35,391	15
6	456,837	—	—	278,608	—	134	132,067	
370	105,720	152,854	1,017	204,187	81,238	282	172,619	16
24,156	1,438,814	175,157	22,823	1,520,300	173,108	3,289	850,060	17
24,532	2,001,371	328,011	23,840	2,003,095	254,346	3,705	1,154,746	
256,176	266,901	208	250,774	259,524	76	157,175	191,345	18
399,070	402,366	9,990	309,339	319,367	—	13,694	14,831	19
273	28,818	9,812	1,389	40,061	12,777	198	55,674	20
204	1,022	1,809	210	2,244	2,318	20	2,376	21
482	113,410	90,419	1,089	110,326	13,354	528	50,298	22
10,629	52,181	1,133	6,876	48,453	989	7,377	36,088	23
2,065,797	2,142,627	—	1,221,699	1,237,224	—	741,578	763,455	24
23,766	74,212	8,908	42,165	106,738	11,123	44,780	128,775	25
2,744	49,925	778	3,166	55,112	4,386	2,007	48,934	26
66,603	268,936	48,989	39,304	296,418	30,858	20,989	303,588	27
9,409,265	51,137,912	9,872,536	9,091,971	66,975,571	6,689,169	5,063,148	57,405,940	
121,391	145,155	16,497	80,999	155,915	45,572	71,190	226,530	28
2,077,072	2,506,182	361,336	1,639,483	3,225,479	1,030,616	1,582,973	5,135,366	29
27,398	361,669	11,637	58,710	996,133	36,216	73,528	775,181	
73,733	73,736	564	56,563	57,127	8,804	66,227	83,132	30
551,614	551,643	5,156	457,359	462,515	72,824	491,684	650,009	31
3	3	—	10	10	—	3	256	
55	55	—	302	302	—	62	4,608	32
502	167,897	106,264	1,269	182,575	124,950	1,061	198,366	33
15,293	42,072	16,738	12,781	47,125	22,789	10,624	53,566	
567,461	761,667	128,158	471,711	692,517	220,563	503,431	907,149	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
VI. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products—concluded.					
1	Copper and its products— Copper, fine, contained in ore, matte, regulus, etc..... cwt.	50,870	52,469	103,339	146,790
	\$	382,451	646,966	1,029,417	1,203,191
2	Copper, blister..... cwt.	—	292,727	292,727	—
	\$	—	4,241,468	4,241,468	—
3	Copper, pig, old and scrap..... cwt.	—	23,876	50,857	—
	\$	—	221,662	579,531	—
4	Copper in bars, sheets, plates, wire, etc... \$	35,040	111,222	478,689	15,665
	Total copper and its products..... \$	417,491	5,221,318	6,329,105	1,218,856
Lead and its products—					
5	Lead, metallic, contained in ore, etc..... cwt.	—	44,867	44,867	—
	\$	—	175,781	175,781	—
6	Lead in pigs, etc..... cwt.	78,912	37	364,312	17,961
	\$	369,083	157	1,543,186	81,063
	Total lead and its products..... \$	369,083	175,938	1,718,967	81,063
Nickel, cobalt and their products—					
7	Cobalt, metallic..... lb.	—	32,818	59,410	1,401
	\$	—	98,222	141,134	3,203
8	Cobalt, alloys..... lb.	5,754	—	7,078	2,025
	\$	31,511	—	38,369	10,382
9	Nickel, fine, contained in ore, matte or speiss..... cwt.	55,366	6,505	62,943	163,683
	\$	930,677	120,900	1,076,192	2,497,413
10	Nickel, fine..... cwt.	5	22,407	46,104	7,071
	\$	153	780,345	1,613,510	169,326
	Total nickel, cobalt and their products..... \$	962,341	999,467	2,869,205	2,680,324
Precious metals and their products—					
11	Gold-bearing quartz, nuggets, etc..... \$	326	2,531,724	2,532,050	—
12	Silver contained in ore, concentrates, etc. oz.	—	3,211,653	3,211,653	—
	\$	—	2,031,383	2,031,383	—
13	Silver bullion..... oz.	5,610,024	3,558,371	10,839,767	4,015,212
	\$	3,634,297	2,241,301	6,679,921	2,729,068
14	Jewelers' sweepings..... \$	200	218,694	218,894	1,000
	Total precious metals and their products..... \$	3,634,823	7,087,447	11,526,593	2,730,068
15	Zinc and its products..... \$	189,499	2,477	2,448,741	461,264
16	Electric apparatus..... \$	152,731	97,897	485,321	464,958
	Total non-ferrous Metals and their Products..... \$	5,997,576	14,687,260	27,885,996	8,107,032
VII. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products					
17	Clay and clay products..... \$	1,894	91,746	257,624	4,973
Coal and its products—					
18	Coal..... ton	350,014	1,188,326	1,953,053	39,259
	\$	2,720,872	7,095,769	13,182,440	320,559
19	Coke..... ton	—	26,647	26,671	—
	\$	—	300,003	300,457	—
20	Tar and pitch..... gal.	34	965,921	2,307,528	—
	\$	10	61,137	248,155	—
21	Cinders..... \$	—	316	316	—
	Total coal and its products..... \$	2,720,882	7,457,225	13,731,368	320,559
22	Graphite and its products..... \$	85	41,057	41,149	83
23	Mica and its products..... \$	21,826	205,444	230,429	19,426
Petroleum and its products—					
24	Oil, coal and kerosene, refined..... gal.	—	2,407	1,482,560	—
	\$	—	656	209,930	—
25	Oil, coal and kerosene, crude..... gal.	1,493,682	2,462,005	7,435,539	348,095
	\$	98,503	139,201	424,533	17,740
26	Oil, mineral, n.o.p..... gal.	77	421,995	473,963	150
	\$	73	70,090	93,225	28

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
67,723	214,513	117,854	331,798	449,652	139,363	394,377	533,740	1
832,320	2,035,511	883,702	3,870,711	4,754,413	1,046,513	4,801,335	5,847,848	2
378,492	378,492	—	441,252	441,252	—	436,616	436,616	3
4,946,976	4,946,976	—	5,999,858	5,999,858	—	5,621,645	5,621,645	4
30,738	30,738	240	37,371	37,998	3,028	46,257	49,730	5
343,742	343,892	2,311	435,194	441,667	38,046	533,678	578,400	6
70,201	374,649	6,548	166,131	704,007	70,256	25,964	674,784	7
6,193,239	7,701,028	892,561	10,471,894	11,900,045	1,154,815	10,932,622	12,722,677	8
104,258	104,258	—	83,843	83,843	195,320	183,452	378,772	9
531,960	531,960	—	563,560	563,560	1,482,754	973,676	2,456,430	10
9	380,324	186,784	10,001	614,679	677,079	12,067	1,148,329	11
68	1,834,507	1,048,217	66,306	3,397,649	4,703,392	105,589	7,911,700	12
532,028	2,366,467	1,048,217	29,866	3,961,209	6,186,146	1,079,265	10,368,130	13
172,502	173,903	87,154	148,374	257,363	46,959	100,759	154,508	14
441,601	444,804	203,626	362,847	599,103	102,781	224,835	342,966	15
—	2,769	—	—	117	1,000	—	2,421	16
—	14,392	—	—	625	5,000	—	11,930	17
50,321	221,389	197,567	94,873	324,880	217,388	104,459	385,443	18
630,938	3,289,693	3,102,208	880,995	4,567,228	3,405,564	947,923	5,670,848	19
166,281	204,896	2,873	216,063	244,512	4,430	196,909	230,054	20
4,538,467	5,590,948	61,164	4,228,596	4,821,283	103,993	3,724,791	4,503,397	21
5,611,006	9,339,837	3,366,998	5,427,438	9,988,239	3,617,338	4,897,549	10,529,141	22
5,449,469	5,449,469	1,000	17,383,028	17,384,090	60,651	28,732,682	28,793,333	23
6,009,885	6,012,624	—	4,890,032	4,897,611	293,592	4,584,335	4,909,072	24
3,965,121	3,967,030	—	3,057,126	3,062,001	190,005	2,902,528	3,112,591	25
4,230,399	11,098,792	4,050,117	4,472,852	13,050,655	4,887,811	6,230,974	13,675,661	26
2,805,669	7,491,962	2,624,199	2,909,825	8,477,782	3,266,560	4,227,154	9,234,991	27
191,826	192,826	3,365	313,309	316,674	3,033	328,298	331,331	28
12,422,787	17,111,980	2,628,564	23,727,678	29,304,937	3,520,699	36,254,702	41,536,736	29
—	2,136,885	711,005	—	2,553,733	680,407	1,257,852	5,344,060	30
75,225	1,199,427	942,589	101,309	1,883,710	215,200	65,350	1,581,511	31
27,889,699	44,358,037	10,246,235	43,431,937	65,911,171	16,868,927	57,334,402	90,370,788	32
130,579	364,785	7,079	184,636	554,739	4,746	111,337	524,522	33
1,672,411	2,089,438	52,006	632,250	1,217,835	31,308	273,055	719,502	34
9,929,931	12,956,615	374,235	3,673,123	7,842,259	230,336	1,565,651	4,388,765	35
15,329	15,351	—	36,709	36,729	—	25,483	25,967	36
156,209	156,295	—	493,332	493,520	—	434,360	438,433	37
477,239	2,396,099	—	529,969	4,864,474	1,800	455,430	2,993,029	38
47,005	280,448	—	51,088	643,242	158	47,544	243,465	39
1,916	1,916	—	4,963	4,963	—	11,750	11,750	40
10,135,061	13,395,274	374,235	4,222,506	8,983,984	230,494	2,059,305	5,082,414	41
19,012	19,167	170	49,074	50,144	243	69,812	72,606	42
566,118	589,424	21,584	704,490	737,851	34,268	415,108	454,292	43
4,000	1,558,550	—	—	1,516,511	—	2,703	1,569,932	44
1,190	147,116	—	—	146,270	—	579	164,649	45
2,854,960	5,737,542	283,342	336,561	1,239,889	1,132,885	20,517,197	21,836,577	46
132,318	253,439	14,427	23,425	80,693	55,026	587,160	663,072	47
962,137	1,037,009	915	1,030,446	1,178,805	3,030	549,890	717,123	48
130,188	166,823	270	180,955	237,757	1,272	89,288	163,584	49

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
VII. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products—concluded.					
Petroleum and its products—concluded.					
1	Oil, gasoline and naphtha..... gal.	—	16,895	569,436	900
	\$	—	5,337	160,850	207
2	Wax, mineral..... cwt.	—	6	48	29
	\$	—	123	343	299
	Total petroleum and its products.... \$	98,576	215,407	888,881	18,527
Stone and stone products—					
3	Abrasives..... \$	1,289	477,496	487,755	3,193
4	Building and paving stone..... \$	50	22,589	46,383	—
5	Cement..... cwt.	—	23,391	810,448	4
	\$	—	24,481	578,474	3
6	Gypsum or plaster, crude..... ton	—	222,671	222,671	—
	\$	—	404,987	404,987	—
7	Lime..... cwt.	—	227,607	231,493	—
	\$	—	217,991	222,805	—
8	Plaster of Paris, ground, etc..... \$	—	40,625	67,166	—
9	Sand and gravel..... ton	—	1,386,004	1,386,034	—
	\$	—	200,994	201,094	—
10	Feldspar..... ton	1	22,553	22,584	5
	\$	30	146,756	147,866	120
11	Magnesite, crude, refined, etc..... \$	5,051	17,210	23,066	2,717
12	Talc, crude and refined..... \$	—	138,672	138,949	1,970
	Total stone and stone products..... \$	6,420	1,718,357	2,345,101	8,003
Asbestos products—					
13	Asbestos..... ton	2,288	47,178	63,287	2,827
	\$	311,357	2,397,609	4,397,332	261,725
14	Asbestos sand and waste..... ton	21	24,376	24,446	210
	\$	189	235,151	235,868	3,064
15	Asbestos, manufactures of..... \$	2,722	93,823	153,830	9,793
	Total asbestos products..... \$	314,268	2,726,583	4,787,030	274,582
Miscellaneous non-metallic minerals—					
16	Glass and glassware..... \$	86,417	96,603	266,054	78,865
17	Pyrites and sulphur contained in pyrites.. ton	—	7,875	7,875	—
	\$	—	31,500	31,500	—
	Total Non-metallic Minerals and their Products..... \$	3,253,427	12,605,032	22,616,684	728,674
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
18	Acids..... \$	20,939	66,558	90,116	470,595
19	Alcohol, wood..... gal.	95,717	10	213,653	69,774
	\$	105,544	16	210,731	51,349
20	Other non-potable spirits, n.o.p..... gal.	13,439	6	19,420	21,616
	\$	17,684	6	24,409	15,607
21	Extract of hemlock bark..... \$	28,868	15,109	46,944	19,623
22	Medicinal and proprietary preparations..... \$	214,169	14,173	497,595	215,337
23	Explosives..... \$	—	199,831	249,789	32
Fertilizers—					
24	Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	2,801	93,258	338,066	—
	\$	7,809	204,543	785,187	—
25	Cyanamide..... cwt.	—	357,695	357,695	—
	\$	—	903,233	903,233	—
26	Other fertilizers, manufactured, n.o.p..... \$	—	522,004	524,931	—
	Total fertilizers..... \$	7,809	1,629,780	2,213,351	—
27	Paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	162,903	89,908	423,604	177,651
28	Soap..... \$	138,882	3,517	227,788	227,965
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—					
29	Acetate of lime..... cwt.	—	13,130	22,109	12,981
	\$	—	15,561	28,373	40,618
30	Calcium carbide..... cwt.	1	478,885	513,650	1,303
	\$	4	2,122,083	2,261,054	7,860
31	Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts..... lb.	11,212	164,717	302,386	101,946
	\$	23,549	339,747	538,083	172,546
	Soda and sodium compounds..... cwt.	112	113,252	196,776	11,213
	\$	365	840,443	1,491,018	89,472

1 Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
709,459	1,996,719	—	109,866	1,217,725	—	72,344	1,438,786	1
211,046	514,435	—	25,091	263,220	—	21,204	263,158	
34,410	43,396	1,107	38,042	46,777	—	30,447	30,479	2
105,986	132,166	3,596	122,031	148,922	—	148,818	149,045	
589,728	1,213,979	18,293	351,502	876,862	56,298	847,049	1,403,508	
2,038,007	2,057,423	208,670	2,904,823	3,167,821	306,905	2,303,869	2,699,316	3
50,043	53,427	—	50,466	70,960	400	62,323	67,028	4
578,495	1,544,254	—	1,027,624	1,653,685	—	193,537	519,328	5
322,233	719,882	4	561,917	790,249	—	84,361	200,859	
343,098	343,098	—	404,110	404,110	—	461,016	461,016	6
523,296	523,296	—	591,393	591,393	—	737,338	737,338	
322,179	329,125	—	565,733	571,695	—	344,922	358,391	7
304,636	313,666	—	473,535	479,258	—	336,525	346,717	
47,758	66,754	—	53,336	96,451	—	39,536	82,419	8
683,976	683,996	—	763,514	763,514	—	1,035,079	1,035,079	9
118,654	118,679	—	182,195	182,195	—	209,028	209,028	
24,674	24,679	3	30,225	30,264	6	35,432	35,479	10
164,531	164,651	18	206,656	207,303	167	253,832	255,079	
21,286	21,003	—	6,562	6,562	5,130	3,390	8,520	11
134,414	137,759	2,860	84,946	88,517	6,383	97,724	106,005	12
3,836,585	4,291,237	211,551	5,274,867	5,839,747	318,985	4,229,616	4,814,999	
82,652	105,336	3,761	112,355	141,188	7,403	70,566	108,245	13
4,578,470	6,486,340	260,791	5,546,769	7,640,923	453,790	3,852,209	6,413,405	
60,235	61,250	1,497	81,737	84,298	3,352	98,699	104,693	14
607,727	621,086	25,605	994,500	1,037,241	59,140	1,221,511	1,329,334	
61,097	81,507	1,389	52,645	64,462	1,007	32,922	47,349	15
5,247,294	7,188,933	287,785	6,593,914	8,742,626	513,937	5,106,642	7,790,088	
255,407	484,204	169,655	320,425	679,561	90,073	51,091	292,066	16
—	—	—	9,889	9,889	—	—	—	17
—	—	—	47,595	47,595	—	—	—	
20,817,688	27,646,704	1,184,312	17,782,983	26,776,330	1,276,405	12,943,809	20,728,986	
110,082	600,937	1,074,816	306,758	1,454,327	1,734,330	334,114	2,086,125	18
14,273	99,312	118,276	31	125,395	111,223	—	171,585	19
12,195	78,219	109,909	57	118,661	91,780	—	150,456	
3,928	26,567	—	4,428	6,241	—	197	319	20
6,110	22,893	—	7,211	9,220	—	285	437	
4,578	26,172	1,580	30	2,910	—	84	1,213	21
25,379	420,362	274,176	13,843	513,362	263,182	11,913	526,024	22
53,209	247,476	—	384	218,198	63	483	280,547	23
24,518	211,066	—	83,081	371,780	—	66,525	216,941	24
66,583	654,889	—	199,417	1,071,758	—	160,147	548,891	
1,106,462	1,109,664	—	1,211,641	1,217,846	5	1,461,301	1,488,309	25
2,895,775	2,903,659	—	3,218,065	3,236,298	15	3,389,404	3,460,845	
335,737	341,348	—	272,633	274,860	—	172,847	186,465	26
3,298,095	3,899,896	—	3,690,115	4,582,916	15	3,722,398	4,196,201	
70,360	469,742	175,237	68,041	547,043	186,623	39,501	473,159	27
1,251	300,890	491,206	310	634,452	488,574	2,488	594,059	28
4,211	22,416	22,868	7,902	47,182	11,594	40,929	60,233	29
8,962	66,167	72,336	26,160	155,593	24,251	102,115	143,460	
457,700	590,545	—	107,388	199,824	—	161,333	310,682	30
1,834,140	2,358,160	—	403,999	762,860	—	619,058	1,199,248	
265,034	453,203	161,992	210,662	444,854	230,966	246,156	600,509	31
527,446	874,429	251,186	404,711	802,325	391,915	475,406	1,119,109	
189,387	441,856	11,648	280,984	585,470	467	246,746	533,689	32
1,296,368	3,244,359	84,186	1,916,167	4,021,682	1,402	1,716,745	3,641,659	

12.—Exports of Canada to United Kingdom, United States and All Countries in quan-

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concluded.					
1	Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—concluded.				
	Arsenic, n.o.p..... cwt.	—	23,269	23,269	—
	\$	—	151,037	151,037	—
	Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$	28,795	3,474,491	4,541,696	312,491
	Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$	1,062,757	5,937,136	9,506,170	1,984,441
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
2	Amusement and sporting goods..... \$	8,069	27,891	52,912	1,711
3	Containers—packages, all kinds, empty.... \$	9,280	74,677	107,571	691
	Household and personal equipment—				
4	Brushes, all kinds..... \$	18,920	3,394	73,990	30,375
5	Brooms and whisks..... \$	9,096	85	24,657	3,570
6	Jewelry, all kinds, n.o.p..... \$	23,901	8,174	80,021	6,965
7	Stationery..... \$	53,710	16,170	163,745	19,224
	Total household and personal equipment..... \$	90,690	156,808	434,779	41,953
8	Mineral waters..... \$	—	58,904	63,329	—
	Musical instruments—				
9	Organs..... No.	40	11	216	47
	\$	4,531	54,575	72,517	7,150
10	Pianos..... No.	47	92	273	26
	\$	18,814	38,502	103,118	13,850
	Total musical instruments..... \$	30,795	164,011	354,339	42,627
	Scientific and educational equipment—				
11	Cameras..... \$	141,497	260	153,212	686,980
12	Films for photographers' use and for moving pictures..... \$	15,632	2,245,754	2,352,235	707,864
13	Philosophical and scientific apparatus and instruments..... \$	33,619	28,632	115,221	8,403
	Total scientific equipment, etc..... \$	190,748	2,274,646	2,629,668	1,403,347
	Ships and vessels—				
14	Boats, canoes and parts of..... \$	2,078	32,806	45,049	600
15	Gasolene launches..... No.	4	20	38	3
	\$	2,810	63,447	82,957	1,800
16	Ships sold to other countries..... ton	—	—	7,396	—
	\$	—	—	3,114,200	—
	Total ships and vessels..... \$	4,888	96,253	3,242,206	2,400
	Vehicles, n.o.p.—				
17	Aeroplanes and parts of..... \$	456	37,349	38,375	—
18	Buggies, carriages and parts, carts and wagons..... \$	435	1,661	16,914	—
	Total vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	891	39,010	55,289	—
19	Works of art (paintings)..... \$	14,479	57,179	72,563	18,937
	Other miscellaneous commodities, n.o.p.—				
20	Cartridges, gun, rifle and pistol..... \$	2,223	1,271	15,070	193
21	Contractors' outfits..... \$	14,562	47,479	66,146	—
22	Junk, except metallic and rubber..... cwt.	—	37,456	37,456	—
	\$	—	117,891	117,891	—
23	Settlers' effects..... \$	580,931	5,346,795	6,408,583	687,356
	Total Miscellaneous Commodities.... \$	1,035,792	8,625,325	14,030,001	2,321,204
	Total Exports, Canadian Mdse..... \$	299,361,675	292,588,643	740,240,680	379,067,445

*Unrevised figures.

titles and values by classes of home produce in the four fiscal years 1922-1925—con·

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
24,566	24,566	—	31,292	31,492	—	26,431	26,431	1
220,809	220,809	—	334,392	337,092	—	206,378	206,378	
3,910,098	6,871,625	409,870	3,088,564	6,184,384	418,688	3,119,702	6,429,508	
7,951,543	14,046,940	3,188,187	7,598,432	15,559,956	3,805,628	7,826,076	16,209,820	
27,043	44,227	8,068	29,588	54,409	21,641	27,405	64,849	2
61,555	207,100	22,215	313,896	477,001	29,247	394,278	610,517	
1,373	72,276	54,428	1,629	110,141	30,986	313	77,278	4
78	23,293	1,995	4,767	27,523	4,263	100	27,252	5
4,954	21,162	4,933	5,353	20,891	2,741	5,241	19,017	6
14,222	107,481	18,728	12,437	108,261	10,970	15,781	108,508	7
97,056	269,648	45,997	87,478	276,884	39,064	58,752	258,456	
105,275	113,548	703	214,300	219,515	566	55,644	65,956	8
15	173	58	16	228	111	16	404	9
177,893	195,225	5,740	156,272	189,646	10,864	159,334	192,717	
89	267	20	142	533	45	70	554	10
36,264	97,641	8,645	50,275	164,420	16,197	26,294	175,436	
308,768	561,356	34,087	310,374	695,680	59,415	256,422	687,936	
25,402	742,020	724,986	5,847	764,206	850,194	551	933,056	11
2,182,715	2,948,739	2,313,364	200,730	2,578,674	1,999,294	363,582	2,473,247	12
16,242	39,401	26,288	18,876	65,188	45,417	16,157	90,281	13
2,224,359	3,739,160	3,064,638	225,453	3,498,068	2,891,995	389,290	3,196,584	
23,004	41,037	3,231	15,788	30,447	4,212	13,359	37,057	14
5	20	1	6	15	—	29	33	
15,542	22,506	800	12,208	17,702	—	50,054	55,110	16
596	1,165	—	64	859	—	1,209	6,804	
56,247	109,747	—	15,400	40,400	—	141,300	584,169	
94,793	173,290	4,031	43,396	88,519	4,212	204,713	676,336	
3,797	3,797	—	105	105	—	781	781	17
1,620	27,010	279	802	14,363	—	—	60,490	18
5,417	30,807	279	907	14,468	—	781	61,271	
49,661	69,407	127,485	88,028	216,188	18,514	56,453	76,429	19
49,081	83,811	507	686	8,609	4,677	131	9,537	20
92,896	152,646	—	39,718	332,511	—	69,534	126,052	21
54,260	54,260	—	80,636	80,636	—	72,256	72,256	22
165,112	165,112	—	197,032	197,032	—	201,899	201,899	23
6,635,367	7,971,002	614,074	9,846,503	10,795,941	511,111	6,878,990	7,862,105	
10,099,156	14,053,068	4,110,689	11,538,146	17,362,733	3,665,384	8,878,087	14,699,783	
369,080,218	931,451,413	360,057,782	430,707,544	1,045,351,056	395,850,982	417,457,171	1,069,067,353	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.				United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).						
A—MAINLY FOOD.						
Fruits, fresh—						
1	Apples..... brl.	—	110,702	110,702	—	
2	Apricots, quinces, etc..... lb.	—	680,832	680,832	—	
3	Bananas..... bunch	—	1,078,530	1,078,530	—	
4	Cherries..... lb.	—	76,438	76,438	—	
5	Cranberries..... brl.	—	2,159,381	2,159,381	—	
6	Grape fruit or shaddocks..... \$	—	5,210,811	5,211,098	—	
7	Grapes..... lb.	—	503,108	503,108	—	
8	Lemons and limes..... \$	—	92,591	92,591	—	
9	Oranges..... \$	—	16,953	16,955	—	
10	Peaches..... lb.	—	200,654	200,668	—	
11	Pears..... lb.	—	656,302	711,993	304	
12	Pineapples..... \$	608,080	6,917,481	7,669,621	704,456	
13	Plums..... bush.	109,960	695,235	831,522	75,275	
14	Melons..... No.	4,290	1,158,298	1,446,444	57,413	
15	Strawberries..... lb.	8,414	6,335,104	6,594,107	111,307	
		540	10,927,509	10,928,049	216	
		219	583,231	583,450	88	
		—	10,367,293	10,370,281	400	
		—	584,399	584,599	49	
		—	451,715	453,018	—	
		10	106,447	106,457	3	
		170	404,299	404,469	58	
		—	3,267,624	3,267,818	72	
		—	384,985	385,038	20	
		—	2,660,392	2,666,692	—	
		—	510,468	511,413	—	
Total fruits, fresh..... \$		125,030	18,122,082	18,873,673	246,432	
Fruits, dried—						
16	Apricots..... lb.	—	639,203	640,113	—	
17	Currants..... lb.	—	115,011	115,179	—	
18	Dates..... lb.	219,697	983,008	7,195,245	45,599	
19	Figs..... lb.	29,670	126,100	1,117,955	4,331	
20	Peaches..... lb.	1,086,558	5,275,925	6,461,995	925,609	
21	Prunes and plums, unpitted..... lb.	84,276	670,068	766,042	74,492	
22	Raisins..... lb.	158,657	2,367,336	3,637,348	166,379	
		13,461	286,042	454,461	9,653	
		—	1,459,687	1,459,687	10	
		—	176,929	176,929	1	
		—	13,702,978	13,705,795	48	
		—	1,277,912	1,278,539	16	
		99,109	24,177,923	27,666,692	105,496	
		16,126	4,242,809	5,132,755	10,077	
Total fruits, dried..... lb.		1,564,021	49,484,337	61,959,357	1,246,235	
		143,533	6,961,394	9,151,256	98,868	
23	Fruit juices..... gal.	16,812	28,072	77,768	8,915	
24	Fruits, otherwise prepared—	17,617	131,390	170,404	19,608	
25	Citron, lemon and orange rinds in brine... \$	14,836	4,495	24,136	12,551	
26	Fruit in air-tight cans, etc..... lb.	64,118	6,261,354	8,096,222	84,217	
27	Jellies, jams and preserves, n.o.p..... lb.	8,160	765,172	970,308	5,998	
	Olives in brine and otherwise..... gal.	570,751	88,175	774,548	1,504,919	
		107,718	35,731	173,271	225,528	
		—	73,243	181,858	—	
		—	67,550	145,029	—	
Total fruits, prepared..... \$		130,714	872,948	1,312,744	244,077	
Grand total fruits..... \$		416,954	26,087,814	29,508,077	608,985	

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
165,201	165,201	-	195,685	195,693	-	172,101	172,119	1
775,819	775,819	-	878,333	878,415	-	867,826	868,031	
2,041,653	2,041,728	-	1,624,103	1,624,103	-	1,222,880	1,222,880	2
136,112	136,130	-	105,443	105,443	-	79,761	79,761	
2,212,679	2,219,114	-	2,143,568	2,169,602	-	2,439,489	2,463,925	3
4,205,719	4,215,766	-	4,789,907	4,859,460	-	4,140,867	4,194,017	
494,697	494,697	-	625,313	625,313	-	545,619	545,619	4
83,349	83,349	-	105,978	105,978	-	97,674	97,674	
20,344	20,344	-	25,727	25,727	-	19,966	19,966	5
212,894	212,894	-	220,013	220,013	-	194,262	194,262	
796,635	849,055	-	686,308	728,641	-	716,566	742,300	6
6,836,059	7,698,005	588,165	10,469,102	11,202,740	367,491	9,479,571	10,965,517	7
565,377	661,443	80,200	773,348	874,941	42,297	683,603	862,298	
885,288	1,474,673	14,961	725,383	1,157,639	12,325	732,847	1,059,272	8
5,394,528	5,840,941	18,876	5,529,647	5,871,752	11,723	6,196,434	6,409,805	9
10,865,780	10,866,101	-	13,405,866	13,405,896	-	14,708,042	14,708,042	10
403,198	403,312	-	510,707	510,710	-	609,318	609,318	
15,251,313	15,256,255	-	17,804,789	17,804,789	-	18,561,087	18,566,117	11
566,421	566,729	-	782,464	782,464	-	807,768	807,959	
505,766	508,231	-	515,739	530,304	-	472,351	478,989	12
111,081	111,086	-	140,208	140,208	-	102,314	102,314	13
303,408	303,495	-	374,450	374,450	-	358,212	358,212	
3,912,782	3,913,076	-	3,356,442	3,356,682	-	3,550,956	3,552,771	14
333,792	333,827	-	379,452	379,467	-	320,885	321,285	
6,122,758	6,122,758	-	5,014,267	5,014,267	-	5,186,110	5,186,110	15
785,150	785,150	-	740,699	740,699	-	764,593	764,593	
16,115,160	17,355,159	118,184	17,184,852	18,253,447	66,345	17,089,028	17,927,772	
605,322	605,712	-	1,854,444	1,855,326	-	1,643,829	1,644,297	16
126,176	126,244	-	167,806	167,933	-	185,131	185,201	
1,641,136	5,193,976	88,629	503,880	5,598,777	10,488	1,269,431	5,883,464	17
199,748	634,465	7,993	55,224	554,310	1,164	119,299	494,500	
0,239,534	7,225,012	504,811	6,963,248	7,538,801	2,925,181	6,476,554	9,772,011	18
622,145	701,963	27,587	584,716	618,679	136,014	593,129	748,404	
2,016,140	3,612,481	37,168	2,186,032	3,965,443	43,567	2,042,583	3,939,473	19
199,976	296,771	3,449	212,634	355,124	4,046	181,567	317,712	
2,065,398	2,065,408	-	1,819,162	1,819,162	-	2,235,506	2,235,656	20
268,562	268,563	-	152,791	152,791	-	195,974	196,001	
13,806,997	13,993,275	1,892	13,274,311	13,370,621	-	15,742,327	15,779,427	21
1,324,294	1,335,200	265	965,329	971,290	-	1,047,739	1,051,148	
30,646,915	32,044,480	210,949	35,690,194	38,792,039	154,121	41,232,094	44,421,632	22
3,426,146	3,644,419	15,760	2,899,499	3,222,162	14,431	2,845,649	3,157,677	
58,759,781	66,676,377	851,647	61,614,192	75,432,992	3,133,417	72,027,317	85,215,114	
6,282,001	7,151,971	56,470	5,193,112	6,223,375	155,666	5,268,336	6,277,143	
40,147	98,682	4,061	41,193	75,799	23,243	21,029	79,583	23
135,315	173,418	7,832	101,467	121,242	27,197	45,720	86,142	
7,596	33,982	23,240	1,038	45,524	7,640	5,545	21,564	24
9,535,186	12,480,511	91,821	9,288,614	14,731,445	85,143	10,268,376	15,253,675	25
993,702	1,248,531	9,726	991,055	1,427,157	8,323	1,030,786	1,375,322	
170,036	1,775,685	1,369,444	72,830	1,688,797	1,979,629	62,209	2,350,078	26
30,631	282,198	207,059	21,309	285,532	278,207	15,799	361,160	
66,147	192,215	-	74,210	171,809	698	26,247	187,162	27
58,298	163,910	-	82,253	178,690	478	32,905	161,651	
1,090,293	1,728,687	210,025	1,095,690	1,936,938	294,648	1,085,095	1,919,757	
23,622,769	26,409,235	422,511	23,575,121	26,535,002	543,856	23,488,179	26,210,814	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—con.					
A—MAINLY FOOD—continued.					
Nuts—					
1	Cocoanuts and preparations..... \$	29,057	40,895	422,513	6,054
2	Not shelled..... \$	25,363	827,179	1,304,739	25,582
3	Shelled..... \$	81,868	1,028,312	2,807,032	105,955
	Total nuts..... \$	136,288	1,896,386	4,534,284	137,591
4	Vegetables, fresh and dried..... \$	142,672	3,167,938	3,539,491	112,947
5	Vegetables, canned..... lb. \$	4,375	3,747,153	6,407,327	1,276
		958	371,480	889,913	298
6	Sauces and pickles..... gal. \$	114,087	59,911	299,311	142,565
		252,389	98,706	460,447	310,161
Grains and farinaceous products—					
7	Beans, n.o.p..... bush. \$	5,002	60,726	148,157	68,804
		20,614	197,876	376,792	150,817
8	Corn (Indian) for purpose of distillation.. bush. \$	—	365,417	365,417	—
		—	230,941	230,941	—
9	Corn (Indian) not for purpose of distillation..... bush. \$	26	13,755,545	13,755,571	5
		68	8,482,336	8,482,404	8
10	Oats..... bush. \$	1,266	118,065	119,334	581
		1,835	70,157	71,993	597
11	Peas..... bush. \$	3	26,302	33,810	825
		14	86,286	106,334	3,046
12	Rice, uncleaned, unhulled or paddy..... lb. \$	—	11,932,192	37,232,644	2,500
		—	436,506	1,393,035	82
13	Rice, cleaned..... lb. \$	203,740	13,899,306	21,254,638	986,995
		10,049	660,141	978,164	40,412
14	Wheat..... bush. \$	—	371,651	371,656	—
		—	522,029	522,071	—
	Total grains..... \$	32,763	10,710,653	12,186,319	196,692
Milled products—					
15	Cornmeal..... brl. \$	—	35,960	35,960	—
		—	136,263	136,263	—
16	Rice and cassava flour, rice meal, etc.... lb. \$	10,048	93,927	175,749	46,222
		1,127	8,535	16,010	4,562
17	Sago and tapioca flour..... lb. \$	157,218	966,281	1,642,167	119,929
		6,238	28,854	47,847	4,648
18	Wheat flour..... brl. \$	10	39,751	39,900	4
		127	271,407	273,159	36
	Total milled products..... \$	43,371	600,133	664,469	38,696
Prepared foods and bakery products—					
19	Biscuits, sweetened..... lb. \$	125,369	43,937	192,629	86,770
		47,720	11,540	66,108	33,038
20	Biscuits, not sweetened..... lb. \$	309,151	260,061	597,109	524,833
		31,377	39,496	76,309	44,154
21	Bread, passover..... \$	—	138,302	138,302	—
22	Cereal foods, prepared, in packages not exceeding 25 lb..... lb. \$	54,667	867,464	932,694	52,451
		11,477	89,235	102,566	12,019
23	Cereal foods, prepared, n.o.p..... \$	1,472	26,434	28,645	439
24	Macaroni and vermicelli..... lb. \$	—	886,129	1,096,752	290
		—	93,826	114,810	32
25	Milk food and other similar preparations. \$	45,152	355,062	402,356	44,342
	Total prepared foods and bakery products..... \$	137,198	753,895	929,096	134,024

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
18,260	337,336	12,233	13,388	375,879	24,634	22,452	384,651	1
661,895	1,042,855	16,882	674,355	1,065,441	23,414	467,946	915,174	2
751,839	2,348,284	70,106	524,549	2,443,128	64,401	935,923	2,886,048	3
1,431,994	3,728,475	99,221	1,212,292	3,881,418	112,449	1,426,321	4,191,477	
3,221,929	3,579,782	81,066	3,671,299	3,965,485	53,443	3,892,710	4,221,025	4
5,572,932	7,890,537	925	6,481,066	9,270,126	13,911	9,612,344	13,608,542	5
471,911	806,286	166	626,417	965,449	3,628	802,319	1,240,616	
81,205	339,986	176,584	87,393	410,600	195,466	89,675	429,642	6
128,751	518,666	319,172	137,193	548,766	348,573	144,342	569,156	
32,140	329,974	31,354	43,587	298,647	5,831	14,128	150,524	7
97,045	777,214	70,495	135,268	754,090	21,700	64,499	350,369	
133,305	133,305	-	496,978	496,978	-	713,901	779,158	8
100,040	100,040	-	452,703	452,703	-	794,601	874,306	
10,841,657	10,867,016	96	8,530,059	8,729,438	39	4,750,793	7,413,723	9
7,673,041	7,695,280	271	7,367,271	7,540,396	103	5,178,847	7,780,919	
1,062,656	1,063,336	3	185,120	185,362	-	933,323	933,323	10
412,732	413,406	9	91,143	91,400	-	513,602	513,602	
32,811	52,245	1,411	26,755	42,603	1,164	15,620	42,693	11
115,660	167,893	2,914	126,558	161,043	4,542	87,276	145,943	
9,213,294	32,874,725	1,324,300	22,056,055	56,299,005	2,892,904	10,262,183	38,697,365	12
376,521	1,103,420	45,274	841,438	1,860,382	122,036	506,929	1,608,053	
10,435,530	22,110,838	759,644	7,612,021	16,523,234	739,180	2,911,486	15,482,011	13
473,093	917,176	36,746	352,894	693,010	32,552	169,380	685,192	
84,816	84,818	-	47,063	47,175	10	152,954	154,463	14
90,954	90,958	-	56,581	56,641	35	243,250	244,143	
9,347,646	11,275,682	157,041	9,430,499	11,617,752	182,566	7,571,950	12,217,716	
32,200	32,203	-	38,436	38,436	-	38,873	38,873	15
120,782	120,812	-	180,929	180,929	-	220,814	220,814	
57,138	207,972	24,144	168,553	287,289	39,140	88,053	224,147	16
4,182	16,834	2,419	13,076	22,886	3,655	6,443	17,436	
745,979	1,674,100	117,346	540,617	1,005,622	54,530	458,853	926,166	17
31,689	57,867	3,867	29,308	44,295	2,188	23,436	36,490	
54,012	54,060	220	87,144	87,378	22	76,036	76,100	18
337,764	338,197	1,459	464,368	465,977	63	526,102	526,592	
617,121	685,895	35,509	813,154	867,365	23,448	979,522	1,021,618	
141,210	249,262	104,361	235,528	359,295	136,183	347,878	537,261	19
30,324	69,745	37,237	38,622	79,847	47,677	55,888	114,161	
277,788	835,214	499,196	351,463	878,656	604,800	612,361	1,253,001	20
42,433	91,490	47,870	54,660	106,648	55,488	80,965	141,809	
110,633	110,633	-	94,604	94,604	-	129,041	129,041	21
934,697	993,062	142,119	1,126,404	1,274,440	99,182	1,643,070	1,754,501	22
85,512	99,022	24,498	89,141	115,112	19,320	129,298	150,522	
24,964	25,955	533	25,962	27,233	582	25,581	27,115	23
1,123,016	1,249,498	2,800	1,255,616	1,626,014	-	1,191,361	1,632,276	24
102,514	115,638	231	109,269	133,418	-	112,477	159,396	
261,408	309,356	98,394	223,771	323,472	65,826	194,141	261,244	25
657,788	821,839	208,763	635,429	880,334	88,893	727,391	983,288	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—con.					
A—MAINLY FOOD—concluded.					
Other kindred products—					
1	Arrowroot..... lb.	4,588	39,614	184,993	6,924
	\$	757	4,000	13,552	1,350
2	Malt, whole, crushed or ground..... lb.	2,640	9,653,719	9,656,359	—
	\$	224	275,541	275,765	—
3	Sago and tapioca..... lb.	21,170	226,235	3,882,799	250,473
	\$	963	10,669	128,985	12,638
Total grains and farinaceous products.....		\$ 223,973	12,596,252	14,374,715	390,208
Oils, total vegetable..... \$ 31,326 433,344 763,744 27,070					
Sugar and its products—					
4	Candy and confectionery..... lb.	1,497,753	1,080,747	3,131,802	1,602,051
	\$	409,161	197,281	725,523	376,552
5	Molasses and syrups, n.o.p..... \$	52,146	404,755	2,090,692	60,387
6	Sugar, cane, beet, etc..... lb.	3,120	166,444,888	883,283,112	21,366
	\$	283	9,058,292	41,624,696	1,777
Total sugar and its products.....		\$ 461,590	9,660,328	44,440,911	438,716
Cocoa and chocolate—					
7	Cocoa beans, not roasted, crushed or ground..... cwt.	29,301	71,541	163,978	24,751
	\$	286,839	687,282	1,557,382	223,340
8	Cocoa paste, cocoa or chocolate preparations..... lb.	443,134	640,118	1,149,967	51,214
	\$	96,064	91,992	205,301	13,735
9	Cocoa butter..... lb.	869,111	3,688,213	5,124,467	188,305
	\$	268,304	999,839	1,430,214	52,406
Total cocoa and chocolate.....		\$ 651,207	1,779,113	3,192,897	289,481
Coffee and chicory—					
10	Coffee, green, imported direct..... lb.	971,438	—	20,049,318	540,949
	\$	185,848	—	3,020,763	109,019
11	Coffee, other, and chicory..... lb.	24,985	1,612,420	1,696,237	46,904
	\$	11,489	452,659	471,048	19,027
Total coffee and chicory.....		lb. 996,423	1,612,420	21,745,555	587,853
	\$	197,337	452,659	3,491,811	128,046
Spices..... \$ 520,088 433,125 1,219,832 517,658					
12	Tea..... lb.	12,390,354	275,189	38,844,703	9,440,856
	\$	3,632,505	55,727	9,132,093	2,833,134
13	Vinegar..... gal.	34,515	55,080	98,276	52,802
	\$	28,255	10,048	43,189	37,556
14	Yeast..... lb.	—	1,764,055	1,764,108	—
	\$	—	578,397	578,540	—
15	Hops..... lb.	45,951	2,055,543	2,141,702	66,145
	\$	39,940	688,153	778,958	47,542
Total agricultural and vegetable products (mainly food).....		\$ 6,754,612	58,477,911	117,346,030	5,902,179

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
11,496	202,366	6,466	45,612	206,524	7,150	39,240	231,479	1
961	15,337	1,073	4,734	19,470	1,529	4,157	27,226	
13,023,137	13,023,137	5,280	13,071,917	13,077,197	98,592	15,354,395	15,528,937	2
320,473	320,473	300	335,941	336,241	5,503	434,829	444,270	
58,846	3,428,940	299,334	122,171	4,082,731	136,653	88,249	4,457,018	3
3,663	129,438	16,651	9,158	227,785	8,384	5,721	191,629	
11,100,566	13,423,433	427,597	11,349,011	14,089,450	422,897	9,829,274	15,019,485	
350,834	710,335	52,741	245,208	728,017	40,732	170,421	598,713	4
1,399,993	3,407,270	1,880,735	953,282	3,356,278	2,649,221	751,041	4,128,095	5
204,783	650,304	442,568	197,362	717,427	587,903	155,772	860,264	
385,730	2,783,737	72,679	522,094	3,306,240	68,829	370,375	3,085,529	6
120,024,763	1,146,543,348	1,368,008	147,421,126	860,150,157	12,163,576	92,047,466	882,329,494	7
3,432,022	36,187,815	94,071	8,216,589	48,780,459	718,694	4,572,547	38,416,882	
4,022,535	39,611,856	609,318	8,937,571	52,807,551	1,375,426	5,100,440	42,367,504	
47,131	160,856	28,307	52,292	174,949	33,695	27,569	101,790	8
521,536	1,617,986	217,313	490,099	1,482,565	294,095	317,445	984,075	
1,018,895	1,159,448	71,540	1,320,221	1,462,777	82,444	1,300,409	1,464,781	9
88,444	116,481	24,824	79,970	117,165	18,634	81,813	120,573	
2,518,283	4,438,882	107,895	829,130	4,812,116	314,586	1,276,203	5,163,726	10
742,719	1,254,535	24,023	217,563	1,107,571	59,585	320,974	1,083,026	
1,352,699	2,989,002	266,160	791,721	2,707,301	372,314	720,232	2,187,674	
-	20,457,493	617,523	-	21,091,068	554,351	-	21,266,658	11
-	3,211,067	121,262	-	3,308,590	130,347	-	4,584,780	
1,091,418	1,175,677	41,997	1,071,272	1,143,199	66,913	744,843	976,720	12
349,879	372,942	13,951	404,358	422,132	22,514	313,495	343,045	
1,091,418	21,633,170	659,520	1,071,272	22,234,267	621,264	744,843	22,243,378	
349,879	3,584,009	135,213	404,358	3,730,722	152,861	313,495	4,927,825	
407,537	1,180,265	507,264	407,300	1,193,429	445,699	536,524	1,370,684	13
450,706	40,278,205	10,304,072	269,910	39,725,559	12,472,095	135,805	36,255,149	14
78,170	10,356,757	3,671,459	57,527	12,504,104	4,556,379	29,506	11,727,343	
63,013	123,472	62,043	88,124	160,788	112,211	65,667	186,274	15
13,458	55,032	40,329	24,022	70,427	57,733	41,079	103,820	
1,895,530	1,895,707	1,152	1,750,298	1,751,500	665	2,029,692	2,030,477	16
568,374	568,429	248	530,124	530,396	167	572,056	572,264	
3,121,909	3,380,265	78,649	2,625,667	2,831,828	50,531	2,574,253	2,873,791	17
605,406	697,814	43,456	867,877	930,723	26,610	727,595	826,690	
48,114,589	108,701,762	6,709,921	53,230,908	125,671,060	8,552,777	48,266,115	116,655,869	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—con.					
B—OTHER THAN FOOD.					
Beverages, alcoholic—					
Brewed.					
1	Ale, porter, etc. gal.	42,306	6,065	49,160	51,653
	\$	103,051	10,683	114,810	116,808
Distilled.					
2	Brandy, etc. gal.	1,669	21	113,386	2,778
	\$	31,832	275	1,715,929	37,526
3	Cordials and liqueurs, all kinds. gal.	3,095	70	17,833	800
	\$	71,373	164	209,317	12,172
4	Gin, all kinds, n.o.p. gal.	82,449	34	190,942	78,031
	\$	1,549,972	621	2,350,116	1,437,856
5	Rum. gal.	15,872	3,992	111,009	32,355
	\$	250,466	17,583	662,379	487,577
6	Vermouth. gal.	1,471	23	19,694	503
	\$	8,103	113	60,229	2,414
7	Whiskey. gal.	836,711	61,435	908,221	787,857
	\$	16,950,638	1,109,546	18,194,027	15,357,411
Total distilled beverages. gal.		941,419	65,737	1,368,297	902,580
\$		18,865,590	1,129,611	23,224,714	17,335,936
Fermented.					
Wines—					
8	Wines, non-sparkling. gal.	26,588	10,359	317,284	23,562
	\$	102,555	16,001	799,591	84,584
9	Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles. doz.	958	347	21,023	283
	\$	32,554	4,690	385,087	9,817
Total wines. \$		135,109	20,691	1,184,678	94,401
Total beverages, alcoholic. \$		19,103,750	1,160,985	24,524,202	17,547,145
Gums and resins—					
10	Arabic, amber, etc. lb.	91,411	289,435	459,229	231,814
	\$	14,644	62,922	87,265	31,954
11	Australian, copal, damar, etc. lb.	28,962	999,317	1,127,143	120,254
	\$	6,293	158,856	185,029	22,759
12	Chicle or sappato gum, crude. lb.	—	343,713	492,086	—
	\$	—	171,511	238,483	—
13	Lac, crude, seed, button, stick and shell. lb.	1,792	1,073,431	1,224,632	2
	\$	466	662,948	769,243	2
14	Resin or rosin in packages. cwt.	1	237,304	241,651	—
	\$	6	479,480	493,048	—
Total gums and resins. \$		46,491	1,690,839	1,958,395	75,191
Oils, vegetable, not food—					
15	Oil cake and meal. cwt.	500	104,609	106,113	545
	\$	1,650	225,369	229,095	1,063
16	Castor oil. gal.	91,651	11,471	103,380	107,252
	\$	80,878	15,068	96,438	108,548
17	Chinawood oil. \$	10,948	273,101	284,049	854
18	Cocconut, palm and palm kernel oil. gal.	45,772	1,285,171	1,342,390	62,235
	\$	41,996	954,222	1,008,897	52,352
19	Cotton seed oil, crude. lb.	—	48,868,340	48,868,340	—
	\$	—	3,283,915	3,283,915	—
20	Essential oils, n.o.p. lb.	30,723	274,868	346,047	47,490
	\$	70,442	395,128	556,703	79,196
21	Flaxseed or linseed oil, raw or boiled. lb.	239,887	103,372	416,231	930,294
	\$	16,779	10,241	34,543	76,570
Total oils, vegetable. \$		238,847	5,188,905	5,554,180	340,442

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,635	54,241	94,695	400	96,339	86,362	1	91,621	1
2,425	120,362	212,303	959	214,675	171,591	2	181,421	
366	68,010	1,769	982	145,730	1,868	417	169,797	2
2,422	675,647	22,827	4,117	1,009,763	18,987	2,008	1,048,529	
62	15,506	542	328	15,760	1,261	49	18,646	3
925	103,990	8,349	2,178	95,205	23,491	754	114,840	
127	158,982	100,740	23	184,834	108,867	—	196,753	4
2,488	2,085,865	1,889,518	338	2,578,805	2,034,976	—	2,695,867	
4,877	119,826	4,576	4,479	154,910	62,245	3,142	130,585	5
23,511	922,594	86,518	16,560	1,373,438	1,116,746	11,772	1,380,653	
45	17,290	590	15	30,306	608	—	33,331	6
193	38,755	2,428	92	50,182	1,249	—	50,755	
22,559	825,361	711,018	4,753	759,221	621,665	9	644,852	7
409,322	15,888,832	14,620,080	88,319	15,076,822	12,323,321	148	12,521,157	
28,045	1,210,413	869,241	10,582	1,291,847	796,548	3,623	1,194,500	
438,914	19,743,448	17,529,772	111,641	20,188,247	15,519,367	14,755	17,814,620	
7,114	278,471	11,959	1,493	515,847	13,032	614	604,655	8
10,355	635,290	63,393	2,173	808,109	60,262	1,276	838,297	
67	—	910	650	—	1,021	71	30,458	9
994	436,198	19,571	6,900	275,091	19,587	1,256	288,821	
11,349	1,071,488	83,040	9,073	1,083,200	79,849	2,532	1,127,118	
452,688	20,935,298	17,825,235	121,673	21,486,439	15,770,807	17,488	19,123,629	
277,144	613,729	74,171	319,763	601,320	47,367	350,448	588,766	10
69,781	118,237	16,014	78,632	120,920	8,719	61,071	94,789	
1,329,986	1,573,750	101,237	1,492,384	1,661,644	86,937	1,173,867	1,542,765	11
221,931	263,769	15,595	222,738	251,809	10,515	162,189	209,718	
527,669	668,153	—	412,558	751,100	—	610,299	776,806	12
260,757	332,183	—	161,672	329,371	—	257,609	338,577	
1,278,052	1,412,711	1,630	1,065,734	1,099,838	1,134	916,209	925,933	13
851,746	946,049	420	680,231	703,098	85	576,140	581,599	
270,625	271,489	839	311,719	313,389	139	271,879	272,346	14
556,478	558,907	2,487	595,013	599,707	1,185	588,743	591,172	
2,163,976	2,448,392	54,528	1,971,680	2,267,535	38,834	1,917,269	2,116,812	
38,955	47,222	304	34,460	36,787	—	78,202	84,602	15
88,991	103,231	510	73,566	78,298	—	171,069	180,645	
7,193	115,467	94,121	13,227	107,631	88,615	9,011	97,867	16
9,869	119,717	111,513	11,261	123,251	122,281	15,740	138,540	
408,216	409,159	7,367	844,669	870,187	430	456,749	459,114	17
1,819,474	1,928,336	46,453	1,650,465	1,886,162	43,086	1,636,549	1,692,744	
1,215,860	1,300,405	42,703	1,297,397	1,446,353	41,577	1,368,138	1,420,149	18
25,838,070	25,838,070	190,243	21,417,968	21,608,211	—	21,320,146	21,320,146	
2,239,174	2,239,174	16,789	2,115,738	2,132,527	—	1,970,605	1,970,605	19
318,691	413,665	66,856	246,843	392,097	71,564	199,275	356,206	
435,780	620,223	84,196	404,636	626,108	83,408	334,602	577,586	20
158,401	1,173,454	1,699,811	103,613	1,848,259	707,321	98,755	855,454	
19,404	103,595	162,220	14,676	181,791	60,532	13,682	79,499	21
4,664,158	5,349,550	515,508	6,146,192	7,884,419	331,062	6,082,047	7,482,872	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
I. Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood)—concluded.					
B—OTHER THAN FOOD—concluded.					
1	Plants, trees, shrubs and vines..... \$	23,621	343,845	934,242	24,162
Rubber and its products—					
2	Rubber and gutta-percha, crude caoutchouc..... lb.	820,963	13,264,904	18,952,465	4,107,146
	\$	133,461	2,261,452	3,437,716	873,654
3	Tires for vehicles, all kinds..... \$	16,254	1,157,261	1,188,981	21,493
	Total rubber and its products..... \$	828,055	5,226,750	7,142,258	1,682,660
Seeds—					
4	Clover seed..... lb.	481,640	3,063,040	3,547,080	335,363
	\$	100,620	613,458	715,209	87,260
5	Flax seed..... bush.	140	1,696	284,476	—
	\$	876	8,237	445,605	—
6	Garden, field and other seeds..... \$	162,976	529,534	849,171	95,375
7	Timothy seed..... lb.	1,090	12,851,393	12,852,483	75
	\$	547	925,803	926,350	23
	Total seeds..... \$	265,019	2,077,032	2,936,335	182,658
Tobacco—					
8	Tobacco, unmanufactured..... lb.	17,762	19,848,439	20,870,509	14,857
	\$	7,640	8,108,639	8,867,469	4,944
9	Tobacco, manufactured—				
	Cigars..... lb.	167	1,003	15,081	361
	\$	1,315	7,901	125,266	2,763
10	Cigarettes..... lb.	20,247	5,394	27,136	19,599
	\$	86,395	17,432	110,261	78,707
11	Tobacco, cut..... lb.	154,656	132,864	359,721	214,346
	\$	445,443	243,822	699,262	656,798
	Total tobacco..... lb.	254,069	20,064,323	21,360,669	306,220
	\$	664,187	8,399,873	9,947,903	866,284
Other vegetable products—					
12	Broom corn..... \$	—	327,114	327,114	—
13	Drugs, crude, barks, flowers, etc..... \$	8,663	128,309	155,579	2,293
14	Hay..... ton	—	28,998	28,999	—
	\$	—	464,458	464,490	—
15	Starch, farina, corn starch, etc..... lb.	67,508	2,866,910	3,256,616	126,496
	\$	8,674	105,379	130,260	10,675
16	Turpentine, spirits of..... gal.	4	977,867	977,871	3
	\$	12	757,941	757,953	4
	Total other vegetable products..... \$	24,193	2,015,564	2,092,883	44,379
	Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products (other than food)..... \$	21,195,813	26,325,293	55,319,493	20,763,984
	Total Agricultural and Vegetable Products..... \$	27,950,425	84,803,204	172,665,523	26,666,163

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption,
years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
411,451	1,064,311	24,149	403,856	1,094,937	26,342	388,483	1,161,927	1
14,536,757	25,391,333	4,473,218	19,828,526	28,877,244	5,587,553	26,226,510	34,386,858	2
3,391,970	5,620,621	1,385,714	5,353,629	8,047,394	1,605,509	7,508,145	9,793,138	3
1,296,592	1,322,050	18,847	932,320	1,013,298	8,293	662,937	680,199	
6,838,528	9,916,837	2,037,839	8,974,579	12,420,973	2,201,589	11,041,763	13,977,933	
1,912,102	2,248,010	1,709,037	516,090	2,465,137	833,006	1,478,549	2,667,239	4
372,139	459,639	324,738	112,970	467,706	282,995	329,013	707,848	
7,323	58,949	—	42,801	761,479	—	374	394,980	5
15,006	115,773	—	105,571	1,716,580	—	1,179	786,050	
654,059	976,819	159,082	527,762	862,860	205,136	527,204	2,281,296	6
13,469,151	13,469,226	—	10,734,349	10,734,349	—	10,114,291	10,114,291	7
975,857	975,880	—	920,500	920,500	—	787,398	787,398	
2,017,661	2,528,111	483,820	1,666,803	3,967,646	488,131	1,644,794	3,222,227	
13,063,379	14,548,694	4,879	14,421,145	15,941,339	98,432	12,335,687	13,712,885	8
4,686,642	5,854,405	1,733	5,595,874	7,166,989	27,940	4,592,936	5,944,699	
1,001	18,915	653	1,141	17,035	254	696	16,621	9
6,401	133,715	4,980	7,965	119,512	1,853	3,976	116,723	
15,205	66,127	22,160	8,510	31,880	29,447	11,533	42,115	10
38,109	120,492	95,348	21,542	120,834	116,806	30,160	151,452	
145,501	393,631	206,193	147,503	389,385	159,173	126,790	322,366	11
168,388	841,407	644,298	168,955	830,658	487,602	139,199	644,221	
13,237,322	15,068,407	304,628	14,589,566	16,462,199	356,087	12,483,405	14,171,678	
4,914,135	7,089,461	901,473	5,805,835	8,404,771	783,034	4,774,796	7,014,539	
685,819	685,819	—	760,158	764,180	—	523,197	523,197	12
135,795	168,643	8,923	144,259	200,054	4,885	131,669	166,580	13
36,994	37,040	—	13,855	13,870	—	10,281	10,282	14
614,761	616,148	—	219,368	219,940	—	156,515	156,556	
3,032,625	4,322,479	87,722	2,485,929	3,550,845	196,416	2,285,372	4,465,246	15
121,713	170,982	5,216	116,443	151,951	12,365	115,199	201,231	
975,807	975,810	343	961,290	962,360	57	946,112	946,206	16
1,210,109	1,210,114	261	1,043,103	1,043,682	130	819,322	819,482	
3,369,085	3,532,831	49,536	2,973,111	3,192,607	71,346	2,385,354	2,649,386	
24,920,573	52,968,022	21,892,604	28,137,595	60,797,625	19,711,145	28,423,003	56,929,970	
73,035,162	161,669,784	28,602,525	81,368,503	186,468,685	28,263,922	76,689,118	173,585,839	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.	
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.		
II. Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).						
1	Animals, living.....	\$	113,124	2,375,813	2,504,015	69,065
2	Bone, ivory and shell products.....	\$	62,693	186,981	305,963	116,090
3	Feathers and quills.....	\$	45,524	219,190	307,511	24,202
Fishery products—						
4	Cod, haddock and pollock, fresh..... lb.	—	—	535,784	721,763	—
		\$	—	20,989	28,660	—
5	Halibut, fresh..... lb.	—	—	465,735	2,550,797	—
		\$	—	43,712	195,416	—
6	Oysters, shelled, in bulk..... gal.	—	—	132,106	132,106	—
		\$	—	298,653	298,653	—
7	Salmon, fresh..... lb.	—	—	845,080	2,074,790	—
		\$	—	46,843	165,106	—
8	Sardines and anchovies..... box	289,654	334,637	4,492,554	140,554	15,100
		\$	35,513	38,973	471,448	150
9	Cod, haddock, pollock, dried..... lb.	—	—	37,944	8,111,818	23
		\$	—	5,583	470,713	23
10	Herrings, pickled or salted..... lb.	1,205,909	252,144	10,024,124	1,037,393	62,510
		\$	76,499	18,753	330,774	62,510
Total fishery products.....		\$	156,689	1,210,477	3,071,034	133,794
Furs, hides, leather and their products—						
11	Fur skins, all kinds, not dressed.....	\$	63,597	6,218,494	6,498,585	231,926
12	Fur skins, wholly or partly dressed, n.o.p.	\$	36,869	538,035	1,240,645	48,518
13	Hatters' furs, not on the skin.....	\$	32,792	153,188	245,909	14,445
Total fur skins.....		\$	169,295	7,025,455	8,154,517	322,965
Total hides and skins.....						
14	Total hides and skins.....	\$	75,402	3,405,013	5,898,087	149,770
Leather and manufactures of—						
15	Belting, leather.....	\$	150,048	35,588	185,636	138,332
16	Calf, kid or goat, lamb and sheep skins, dressed, waxed or glazed.....	\$	58,406	1,648,433	1,731,605	82,275
17	Glove leathers, tanned or dressed.....	\$	10,817	686,378	711,872	35,211
18	Upper leather, including dongola, etc.....	\$	155,170	429,408	603,138	364,072
19	Boots and shoes, slippers and insoles.....	\$	335,761	977,788	1,327,561	410,273
Total leather and manufactures of.....		\$	1,139,069	5,318,608	6,875,582	1,438,646
Hair and bristles.....						
20	Hair and bristles.....	\$	65,971	339,841	532,228	132,289
Meats—						
21	Beef, fresh, chilled or frozen..... lb.	—	—	72,808	73,512	—
		\$	—	20,051	20,085	—
22	Mutton and lamb, fresh, chilled or frozen..... lb.	—	—	2,630,357	3,416,332	—
		\$	—	420,794	533,005	—
23	Pork, fresh, chilled or frozen..... lb.	3,585	28,595,181	28,600,126	—	—
		\$	611	4,443,123	4,443,933	—
24	Bacon and hams, shoulders and sides, cured..... lb.	1,200	6,901,466	6,902,688	2,803	1,242
		\$	496	1,242,414	1,242,918	1,242
25	Canned meats, poultry and game..... lb.	817,478	475,227	2,251,556	635,318	117,453
		\$	193,090	117,953	492,218	117,453
26	Pork, dry-salted and in brine..... lb.	400	9,422,215	9,424,560	—	—
		\$	75	978,033	978,468	—
27	Soups and extracts.....	\$	1,630	772,914	775,636	7,107
Total meats.....		\$	303,322	8,395,529	9,002,611	210,959

1 Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
2,292,022	2,366,865	202,086	2,248,259	2,452,724	130,305	2,238,714	2,387,819	1
220,633	431,613	110,118	165,171	326,715	98,386	250,947	376,888	2
181,707	242,305	34,489	195,969	288,117	49,729	182,402	298,697	3
625,814	1,161,541	—	180,549	409,002	15,610	494,746	2,025,907	4
24,276	44,434	—	8,106	13,868	1,601	20,203	101,253	5
956,827	2,644,343	—	459,066	656,629	—	600,736	986,470	6
77,331	225,854	—	49,037	71,749	—	56,759	102,496	7
140,371	140,371	—	114,855	114,855	—	107,291	107,291	8
300,918	300,918	—	301,149	301,149	—	269,757	269,757	9
2,056,500	2,787,999	—	142,982	662,273	—	41,258	536,975	10
110,943	174,017	—	13,020	64,554	—	4,339	72,817	11
135,396	4,509,579	116,891	162,364	5,527,286	76,160	57,937	6,912,830	12
17,759	427,542	7,996	19,541	467,301	6,218	8,418	546,567	13
41,045	6,482,282	1,120	26,214	4,571,762	28,000	35,264	4,302,272	14
5,789	382,976	112	3,403	233,487	3,514	4,529	285,236	15
663,760	10,120,388	786,638	431,485	3,813,166	1,056,135	485,260	5,834,364	16
52,947	298,501	39,165	39,588	156,382	58,905	53,095	266,946	17
1,085,611	2,813,107	118,999	890,096	2,342,561	188,342	855,436	2,646,823	
5,089,114	5,757,234	604,698	6,101,003	7,545,759	575,678	5,657,479	6,525,031	18
418,766	1,064,968	50,756	282,331	794,567	49,897	428,315	1,181,161	19
208,633	302,568	57,150	128,092	341,550	55,549	175,190	460,645	20
5,806,495	7,245,924	752,690	6,610,664	8,833,559	714,878	6,579,312	8,333,571	
3,747,703	7,947,410	196,916	3,731,121	7,297,750	98,782	5,069,914	8,279,873	21
49,778	188,110	185,297	85,294	271,586	75,545	52,002	127,885	22
1,035,072	1,120,850	79,484	983,136	1,074,496	84,482	981,999	1,083,887	23
883,072	926,470	4,573	1,145,375	1,151,390	10,046	865,589	878,122	24
385,287	759,319	391,341	371,993	782,012	302,987	321,147	649,710	25
544,912	1,204,904	707,349	778,427	1,529,187	1,044,693	688,092	1,773,086	26
4,785,610	6,467,517	1,872,973	5,042,760	7,207,129	2,069,499	4,800,036	7,324,088	
431,908	607,236	82,649	544,606	653,817	64,764	532,856	639,400	27
115,064	115,064	—	160,858	165,858	—	128,043	129,400	28
33,943	33,943	—	38,776	39,270	—	39,569	39,638	29
1,147,018	1,460,130	—	1,376,403	1,561,528	—	1,039,039	1,301,637	30
226,384	261,382	—	252,425	271,100	—	193,426	221,596	31
33,098,670	33,098,701	—	22,039,955	22,040,155	—	7,860,831	7,860,831	32
5,134,045	5,134,061	—	2,764,474	2,764,489	—	1,095,778	1,095,778	33
4,061,267	4,061,217	1,193	6,162,996	6,167,951	2,058	2,671,040	2,680,571	34
671,794	673,605	400	751,549	756,337	746	291,464	295,737	35
292,895	1,611,995	1,151,081	337,609	3,341,733	711,651	180,668	1,774,197	36
62,083	262,861	175,196	60,643	403,614	130,512	38,092	271,797	37
14,605,259	14,606,506	—	12,221,724	12,222,974	—	7,526,080	7,526,880	38
1,637,729	1,637,993	—	1,288,418	1,289,015	—	896,034	896,138	39
923,973	932,015	1,969	1,122,079	1,125,505	1,045	1,141,271	1,142,804	40
8,985,807	9,347,701	351,136	6,552,904	7,129,969	189,679	3,886,742	1,261,076	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
II. Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)—concluded.					
Milk products—					
1	Butter..... lb.	2,149,704	1,363,021	6,078,882	280,982
	\$	621,779	458,306	1,883,013	109,613
2	Casein..... lb.	—	105,062	217,613	22,091
	\$	—	11,697	19,689	3,899
3	Cheese..... lb.	26,546	724,981	877,357	22,519
	\$	11,801	226,390	325,297	10,109
Total milk and milk products..... \$		646,774	742,767	2,288,273	154,948
Oils, fats, greases and waxes—					
4	Animal oils..... gal.	199	66,457	66,709	5,871
	\$	235	59,831	60,192	5,766
5	Fish, whale and seal oils..... gal.	524	34,606	128,490	1,463
	\$	632	21,022	71,844	1,353
6	Lard..... lb.	56	9,091,109	9,091,245	—
	\$	11	948,068	948,087	—
7	Lard compound, etc..... lb.	310,416	2,778,063	3,088,479	198,811
	\$	39,570	253,410	292,980	22,134
8	Grease, rough..... lb.	18,086	16,442,645	16,524,853	26,486
	\$	1,332	1,044,309	1,049,222	1,092
9	Grease and degreas..... lb.	185,188	809,994	1,004,616	248,157
	\$	7,337	57,836	65,531	7,778
10	Oleomargarine..... lb.	6,000	1,339,784	1,345,784	—
	\$	1,399	255,994	257,393	—
Total oils, fats, greases and waxes.... \$		59,715	2,805,119	2,927,360	50,709
Miscellaneous animal products—					
11	Eggs..... doz.	6	9,377,769	9,637,303	80
	\$	39	3,162,143	3,239,480	137
12	Gelatine and isinglass..... lb.	267,679	230,224	749,007	365,708
	\$	119,922	222,013	461,693	108,404
13	Glue, powdered or sheet and liquid..... \$	102,247	158,189	294,792	196,044
14	Honey and imitations thereof..... lb.	10,947	407,306	555,989	1,644
	\$	1,845	75,099	92,534	226
15	Sausage casings, n.o.p..... \$	—	236,946	313,844	—
Total Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres)..... \$		3,092,895	36,110,305	46,645,789	3,143,223
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Cotton and its products—					
16	Cotton wool or raw cotton, not dyed.... lb.	276,971	94,961,143	95,385,978	40,708
	\$	69,145	16,207,537	16,321,317	2,183
17	Crochet and knitting cotton..... lb.	17,892	57,746	93,603	51,924
	\$	47,152	71,031	145,397	101,083
18	Sewing cotton thread in hanks..... lb.	393,905	210,170	604,146	633,607
	\$	422,906	238,249	661,284	606,746
19	Sewing thread on spools..... \$	70,729	215,348	315,395	30,211
20	Yarn, cotton, No. 40 and finer..... lb.	1,125,451	1,240,100	2,371,419	1,311,865
	\$	1,115,769	1,266,305	2,395,075	1,111,889
21	Yarn, cotton, polished or glazed..... lb.	3,873	254,869	258,742	29,559
	\$	4,692	129,727	134,419	17,912

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,523,381	3,767,573	94,228	165,801	1,558,102	11,245	23,853	198,341	1
578,775	1,349,819	42,062	57,564	613,041	3,998	10,567	74,289	2
379,056	643,347	—	90,159	380,123	—	164,090	657,801	3
50,012	92,710	—	14,793	53,354	—	19,215	59,679	
614,872	916,517	648,403	592,196	1,638,296	3,092,192	909,597	4,544,485	
179,543	327,022	136,856	181,931	541,279	661,754	237,302	1,125,118	
850,096	1,844,212	211,017	294,508	1,284,151	675,152	292,626	1,303,699	
97,255	104,890	65	117,039	118,464	22	56,033	56,058	4
80,149	87,624	106	72,624	74,031	32	49,109	49,166	
58,592	171,670	1,306	53,191	197,970	1,392	60,600	453,278	5
36,921	108,682	1,533	41,343	150,852	1,682	48,758	283,993	
10,551,570	10,551,616	1,434	10,401,725	10,403,159	2	4,974,916	4,975,028	6
1,144,120	1,144,141	179	1,193,853	1,194,032	1	638,128	638,151	
2,316,922	2,516,069	102,780	1,602,559	1,705,339	56	1,163,474	1,163,530	7
221,582	243,748	12,461	165,958	178,419	7	129,628	129,635	
13,345,853	13,435,359	46,909	13,754,584	13,943,815	25,918	12,108,168	12,136,791	8
934,799	938,123	1,375	1,136,273	1,147,297	1,634	1,011,645	1,013,414	
1,136,585	1,397,969	248,532	878,824	1,132,225	329,787	1,015,056	1,392,302	9
56,584	65,038	8,481	61,062	69,752	10,961	74,159	86,024	
1,165,440	1,165,440	—	745,015	745,015	—	—	—	10
190,782	190,782	—	130,605	130,605	—	—	—	
2,843,829	2,975,925	33,616	2,948,789	3,123,830	31,383	2,044,192	2,330,979	
8,256,168	8,319,622	250	6,454,313	6,512,812	—	—	—	11
2,494,650	2,508,504	686	1,961,477	1,975,707	35,253	1,007,829	1,161,299	
207,526	787,649	485,152	196,180	963,419	328,264	253,911	952,372	12
160,492	348,391	112,060	136,845	354,654	67,147	181,011	364,075	
126,700	363,054	158,362	102,447	295,540	143,459	124,045	299,035	13
303,944	431,293	6,926	130,062	205,162	159	65,736	108,809	14
40,544	52,406	719	26,174	31,687	40	15,738	19,205	
275,540	413,010	3,820	286,636	560,562	28,183	126,799	748,713	15
34,812,367	46,736,774	4,287,455	32,357,873	45,026,731	4,653,919	28,589,377	41,491,969	
125,159,543	125,261,470	178,245	95,155,757	95,596,606	25,469	100,700,362	100,879,251	16
28,318,681	28,324,704	39,715	28,332,723	28,391,278	2,582	24,903,707	24,938,251	
173,976	363,221	30,044	49,779	148,693	8,984	21,274	137,447	17
188,587	383,321	49,306	45,106	211,529	16,733	19,918	202,270	
265,162	898,769	651,839	321,059	972,964	388,099	244,347	632,446	18
255,847	862,593	603,564	343,057	948,700	387,406	259,365	646,771	
156,305	188,310	67,663	135,061	205,268	26,563	60,262	89,741	19
1,655,601	2,967,806	1,246,773	1,454,767	2,708,290	827,901	1,508,090	2,335,991	20
1,577,215	2,690,034	1,076,607	1,478,015	2,565,639	793,264	1,376,447	2,169,711	
189,329	218,888	31,700	81,433	113,133	3,450	56,568	62,212	21
98,325	116,237	20,927	63,481	84,408	4,280	46,017	51,417	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—con.					
1	Cotton and its products—concluded.				
	Yarn, knitting, hosiery yarn, etc..... lb.	126,827	521,818	650,333	209,234
	\$	75,770	204,688	286,005	99,136
2	Other cotton thread, n.o.p. lb.	25,930	236,416	265,321	61,653
	\$	47,809	333,958	386,762	81,901
3	Fabrics, printed, dyed or coloured..... yd.	18,423,924	32,881,666	52,509,492	29,558,845
	\$	4,988,618	6,462,262	12,096,748	7,271,227
4	Grey unbleached cotton fabrics..... yd.	2,065,217	4,842,707	6,908,551	4,524,104
	\$	537,548	572,222	1,109,992	475,864
5	Plain shirtings, cambrics, voiles, serims, victoria lawns, etc..... yd.	2,125,524	2,034,300	4,252,362	3,722,059
	\$	429,571	290,539	757,042	653,794
6	White or bleached cotton fabrics..... yd.	2,778,483	6,455,917	9,583,472	3,390,570
	\$	612,301	954,400	1,673,863	689,686
7	Towelling and towels..... \$	2,317,814	374,454	1,068,445	888,102
8	Velvets, velveteens and plush fabrics..... yd.	525,633	412,393	984,051	742,909
	\$	377,218	419,054	852,100	462,700
9	Laces and embroidery..... \$	1,639,586	864,261	4,071,676	1,850,656
10	Wearing apparel..... \$	557,487	2,753,194	3,550,770	569,731
	Total cotton and its products..... \$	14,016,757	35,251,452	52,477,828	17,877,175
Flax, hemp and jute—					
11	Jute or hemp yarn, dyed or coloured.... lb.	1,512,288	1,030,876	2,638,368	3,059,150
	\$	145,607	142,924	326,407	364,206
12	Jute cloth or jute canvas, uncoloured.... yd.	5,622,863	21,528,599	68,302,717	10,234,049
	\$	699,832	1,128,535	3,879,462	1,206,234
	Total flax, hemp and jute..... \$	3,462,762	2,276,438	8,061,367	5,124,998
Silk and its products—					
13	Silk, raw, spun or thrown, etc..... lb.	7,950	364,941	394,029	14,357
	\$	34,754	2,501,394	2,655,756	59,200
14	Silk fabrics of which silk is the chief component part..... \$	49,758	288,189	753,562	28,043
15	Silk fabrics, n.o.p..... \$	887,163	2,847,239	13,270,916	966,726
16	Clothing, silk, n.o.p..... \$	163,606	1,077,018	1,563,553	161,534
17	Ribbons, all kinds and materials..... \$	168,534	692,359	1,881,919	177,502
	Total silk and its products..... \$	1,823,796	8,275,412	21,942,338	2,230,392
Wool and its products—					
18	Wool, raw, etc..... lb.	5,373,720	2,578,414	12,661,812	8,913,109
	\$	1,591,771	606,960	3,179,076	2,733,725
19	Noils and waste and worsted tops..... \$	2,715,052	210,857	3,357,699	3,638,230
20	Yarns composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the goat, etc..... lb.	1,765,523	15,727	1,798,759	2,741,731
	\$	1,982,356	22,726	2,034,393	3,404,195
21	Yarns, woollen or worsted, n.o.p..... lb.	241,983	27,154	270,377	323,299
	\$	362,745	44,588	418,106	463,894
22	Carpets and rugs..... \$	1,016,830	259,147	1,559,610	1,080,404
Cloths and dress goods—					
23	Cassimeres, cloths and doeskins..... \$	1,705,781	653,527	2,729,954	2,238,244
24	Overcoatings..... yd.	46,341	2,142	49,049	170,753
	\$	77,601	5,367	84,093	277,771
25	Fabrics of wool, or cotton and wool..... yd.	1,936,077	11,668	1,949,745	2,630,955
	\$	1,191,072	15,136	1,208,155	1,447,793
26	Tweeds..... yd.	1,706,666	191,246	1,925,303	3,479,248
	\$	2,072,431	329,751	2,448,274	3,414,791
27	Women's and children's dress goods, etc. sq. yd.	3,783,880	1,600	3,917,642	4,839,382
	\$	1,719,411	819	1,834,304	1,938,349
28	Worsteds and serges, including coatings... yd.	5,297,056	566,657	6,053,591	7,344,721
	\$	9,001,126	1,032,920	10,329,758	11,007,787
Wearing apparel—					
29	Clothing, women's and children's..... \$	234,284	1,310,254	1,569,205	235,087
30	Socks and stockings, wool..... \$	1,329,983	40,436	1,371,731	2,737,424
31	Clothing, ready-made..... \$	894,196	364,161	1,267,454	1,200,218
	Total wool and its products..... \$	27,232,945	5,383,267	35,227,691	37,762,683

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
448,811	666,749	127,935	271,067	399,293	65,175	306,071	371,246	1
224,349	335,572	71,833	168,168	240,253	42,171	166,916	209,087	2
239,092	302,329	67,461	185,024	259,102	76,408	135,785	213,297	3
278,724	362,467	73,557	224,862	302,580	98,974	165,921	266,587	4
27,458,611	58,495,746	32,983,105	17,031,501	51,534,907	33,317,138	14,715,518	49,978,341	5
5,000,134	13,511,968	8,269,977	4,072,037	13,025,048	9,042,935	3,074,202	12,785,264	6
8,952,413	13,487,935	5,399,880	10,533,423	15,937,804	5,404,667	9,856,544	15,265,790	7
1,011,971	1,493,445	602,025	1,515,722	2,119,944	632,854	1,072,698	1,707,241	8
2,204,332	6,126,912	2,265,279	730,577	3,158,559	1,934,950	811,213	2,845,638	9
317,269	1,022,151	396,521	117,151	546,304	325,102	108,132	455,422	10
7,352,507	11,143,215	5,293,028	4,481,760	10,079,993	4,839,706	5,513,614	10,589,008	11
1,113,354	1,922,705	978,371	795,939	1,859,915	1,052,688	866,759	1,975,393	12
393,141	1,285,699	846,731	376,410	1,228,781	783,230	274,065	1,063,614	13
418,603	1,377,875	884,220	242,277	1,504,807	737,145	113,567	1,034,426	14
356,470	1,012,980	643,846	205,792	1,148,887	519,293	75,745	776,725	15
793,666	3,963,788	1,631,489	546,642	3,082,128	1,558,643	447,787	2,909,361	16
2,895,059	3,703,052	592,426	2,136,957	3,096,001	618,073	1,572,298	2,626,259	17
47,710,511	68,720,272	19,208,272	44,171,688	66,128,299	18,704,105	37,444,133	59,344,360	18
767,823	4,497,210	3,119,205	749,095	4,498,793	2,572,063	918,429	3,618,228	19
114,656	513,550	295,309	128,039	532,638	255,318	120,964	403,553	20
9,118,079	80,470,356	9,095,450	6,360,437	78,436,161	9,567,592	11,195,271	81,018,495	21
654,890	5,644,617	1,063,127	437,076	5,289,550	1,120,655	979,175	6,270,141	22
2,684,714	11,942,968	5,032,839	3,705,176	13,092,420	5,508,534	3,793,736	13,892,869	23
386,455	404,634	23,744	351,145	382,245	33,027	293,503	413,180	24
2,841,208	2,917,634	80,738	2,828,200	2,948,200	92,513	1,788,492	2,379,254	25
280,012	636,094	33,470	346,934	607,023	26,157	376,963	684,573	26
2,774,789	11,807,716	1,133,153	1,545,720	11,349,164	962,527	1,003,731	10,211,555	27
1,099,019	1,578,442	197,275	1,027,682	1,705,365	241,693	878,261	1,929,146	28
512,204	1,575,726	156,074	516,044	1,529,179	121,648	334,629	1,365,586	29
8,593,063	21,155,876	2,910,981	7,104,797	21,841,422	2,330,791	5,100,616	19,875,266	30
3,225,871	18,273,344	9,215,522	5,071,086	19,321,730	6,681,245	5,581,043	14,362,890	31
773,653	5,078,929	3,382,525	1,790,157	6,837,781	3,425,004	2,500,779	6,867,497	32
222,684	4,525,784	3,711,372	333,468	4,503,408	3,139,494	388,362	4,070,680	33
123,724	2,939,855	2,686,385	45,879	2,871,063	2,455,933	11,035	2,567,859	34
83,585	3,604,841	3,150,131	29,745	3,359,843	3,057,075	19,942	3,227,000	35
31,942	368,860	244,646	12,481	271,642	171,513	5,915	201,358	36
46,350	535,001	346,743	17,498	386,016	267,635	8,358	3,029,582	37
191,188	1,525,623	1,250,107	131,714	1,788,258	1,143,633	179,677	1,885,979	38
585,941	3,430,076	2,193,367	496,549	3,338,885	2,000,372	424,403	3,187,814	39
1,078	174,060	285,249	3,068	290,009	322,385	5,995	341,175	40
1,347	287,061	414,146	10,553	427,960	407,027	13,820	427,812	41
6,358	2,640,376	2,115,383	2,733	2,120,139	1,945,205	2,182	1,948,369	42
6,279	1,456,062	1,120,891	4,966	1,127,193	1,045,794	1,996	1,048,999	43
73,536	3,568,098	4,269,602	27,452	4,315,435	3,269,625	13,633	3,327,760	44
115,443	3,551,511	3,893,632	64,836	3,978,384	2,945,970	22,528	3,029,582	45
335	5,132,440	4,441,700	-	5,788,875	5,505,973	65	7,091,577	46
303	2,157,075	1,949,069	-	2,683,949	2,323,011	20	3,572,176	47
205,117	7,763,661	6,710,684	153,108	7,522,959	8,464,631	146,481	9,757,954	48
356,959	11,630,159	9,304,703	350,888	10,308,252	11,158,395	194,798	12,684,360	49
888,754	1,145,193	259,067	743,316	1,061,050	219,247	459,023	727,369	50
40,114	2,789,051	2,728,122	29,534	2,767,335	2,250,384	24,419	2,261,000	51
381,300	1,535,609	1,374,526	266,146	1,649,889	1,397,059	274,840	1,697,247	52
4,038,172	45,734,381	37,745,086	4,509,316	47,318,368	36,978,155	4,699,873	47,611,993	53

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—concluded.					
Vegetable fibres and their products—					
1	Binder twine..... lb.	106,660	46,651,936	46,758,792	3,062,720
	\$	17,842	7,351,011	7,368,892	379,453
2	Manila grass..... cwt.	—	21,010	42,249	—
	\$	—	185,094	329,545	—
3	Sisal grass..... cwt.	18,032	126,934	145,372	29,949
	\$	182,503	854,743	1,038,494	226,975
Mixed textile products—					
4	Rags and waste..... \$	85,177	624,136	724,702	212,928
5	Yarn..... lb.	285,778	186,122	570,450	469,201
	\$	695,173	435,251	1,347,871	1,159,837
6	Oilcloth, all kinds..... \$	490,143	764,999	1,258,679	558,563
7	Cordage and twines..... \$	961,049	856,917	1,872,032	1,223,150
8	Curtains and shams..... \$	225,833	120,465	406,233	247,671
9	Webbing, elastic and non-elastic..... \$	19,940	361,524	381,491	17,228
10	Braids or plaits of chips, palm leaf, etc. . . \$	45,545	283,288	560,070	46,192
11	Hatters' bands (not cords), bindings and hat sweats, etc..... \$	33,130	356,139	537,585	28,071
12	Hats, caps and bonnets, straw, grass or chip..... \$	261,651	626,749	948,729	335,032
13	Hats, felt..... \$	383,943	563,618	1,054,584	377,362
14	Hats, caps and bonnets, n.o.p. \$	160,742	767,249	969,587	204,137
15	Corsets, all kinds..... \$	2,994	272,742	276,412	5,612
16	Gloves and mitts..... \$	193,827	113,983	437,280	534,731
17	Knitted goods of every description..... \$	189,782	782,974	993,050	343,642
18	Dressing, antiseptic surgical, etc..... \$	85,844	246,881	336,761	109,292
Total Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..... \$		50,892,567	67,619,469	139,997,137	69,339,824
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Books and printed matter—					
19	Books, printed, periodicals and pamphlets \$	582,674	1,964,810	2,692,731	522,056
20	Newspapers and quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines..... \$	47,911	2,557,432	2,607,312	25,767
21	Photographs, chromos, etc..... \$	124,944	868,821	1,022,184	115,137
22	Advertising pamphlets, etc..... \$	64,548	1,731,942	1,814,055	84,318
23	Bank notes, bonds, bills of exchange..... \$	23,816	471,616	501,769	24,331
24	Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, etc..... \$	41,571	463,795	508,788	41,787
25	Bibles, prayer books, etc..... \$	252,933	183,767	660,184	200,183
Total books and printed matter..... \$		1,727,336	9,872,506	12,161,352	1,508,489
Paper and manufactures of—					
26	Cardboard, millboard, strawboard, news-board, etc..... \$	15,445	825,883	842,193	16,583
27	Book and printing paper, not coated..... lb.	172,979	4,924,509	5,145,500	1,288,386
	\$	34,234	416,342	455,530	97,086
28	Wrapping paper, all kinds..... lb.	149,460	3,902,140	4,063,613	369,359
	\$	17,712	246,189	266,063	36,543
29	Hangings or wall paper..... roll	81,335	1,096,429	1,193,260	66,687
	\$	36,678	243,806	289,234	34,257
30	Boxes or containers, printed or not..... \$	19,507	744,121	804,464	17,040
Total paper and manufactures (except books and printed matter).... \$		599,089	6,823,876	7,949,428	856,896
Wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured—					
31	Fence posts and railroad ties..... \$	—	1,835,196	1,835,196	—
32	Cherry, chestnut and hickory..... M ft.	—	6,095	6,095	—
	\$	—	481,568	481,568	—
33	Mahogany..... ft.	31,399	675,989	707,988	10,860
	\$	6,743	128,975	135,718	2,192
34	Oak..... M ft.	—	20,552	20,599	—
	\$	—	1,541,668	1,548,494	7
35	Pitch pine..... M ft.	—	27,895	27,895	—
	\$	—	724,657	724,657	—

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
46,927,667	49,990,387	2,213,480	52,159,463	54,427,211	1,020,000	24,735,749	26,576,587	1
4,820,569	5,200,022	252,028	5,541,454	5,799,586	230,166	2,901,827	3,227,847	2
37,598	52,089	813	47,230	50,680	—	46,022	46,434	3
281,496	372,644	8,342	442,465	461,819	—	488,811	492,394	4
134,780	164,726	25,347	190,448	218,032	23,966	169,934	208,883	5
897,529	1,124,504	211,837	1,356,466	1,588,153	202,501	1,352,616	1,630,883	6
910,206	1,047,288	252,342	901,930	1,171,658	427,655	1,088,198	1,583,171	7
178,446	933,791	915,477	110,376	1,198,935	1,306,126	127,138	1,559,023	8
427,595	2,248,997	1,614,463	205,276	2,171,209	1,876,200	211,610	2,438,470	9
578,962	1,433,699	654,788	1,106,859	1,766,512	633,335	939,357	1,583,222	10
1,212,607	2,476,661	1,048,480	1,118,582	2,239,201	1,194,177	1,414,818	2,693,733	11
100,861	409,382	232,023	144,698	459,094	308,841	132,426	543,304	12
337,862	355,102	13,654	296,693	317,261	17,867	275,489	298,177	13
229,189	479,607	17,196	264,330	512,002	21,088	229,258	490,981	14
395,943	497,765	2,156	25,907	32,766	—	—	—	15
519,510	883,733	303,224	563,813	915,873	294,606	469,936	823,615	16
614,143	1,231,884	363,349	362,898	985,486	461,156	312,127	1,000,885	17
763,264	1,000,630	112,072	667,572	833,454	137,472	607,558	812,554	18
228,825	235,252	9,848	198,546	211,046	2,701	203,386	208,575	19
180,360	990,760	710,150	86,012	1,296,143	465,941	96,475	1,034,378	20
680,804	1,076,135	512,312	318,385	979,920	561,543	229,188	949,184	21
228,353	341,690	231,564	247,106	484,463	176,428	308,782	496,197	22
77,283,472	170,146,958	72,284,366	74,763,833	173,795,666	72,128,723	64,013,459	165,110,757	23
1,841,154	2,503,514	567,139	1,992,057	2,679,238	603,413	1,896,727	2,639,906	24
1,950,556	1,978,620	11,357	2,718,393	2,731,806	9,280	2,756,663	2,773,980	25
685,375	818,326	96,594	765,825	897,173	110,143	748,220	917,250	26
1,476,814	1,581,990	163,743	1,645,393	1,821,473	200,442	1,694,270	1,913,751	27
458,771	487,294	21,540	401,709	428,476	22,185	388,748	419,341	28
415,436	461,898	49,145	338,973	407,220	52,001	300,136	365,198	29
169,745	454,239	170,665	148,995	400,784	143,251	132,971	417,007	30
8,576,737	10,591,511	1,689,104	9,603,931	11,681,325	1,832,676	9,443,716	11,795,039	31
762,488	780,183	22,359	741,218	766,859	19,858	833,889	859,064	32
5,220,953	6,548,498	1,340,562	3,791,466	5,250,052	1,367,422	4,254,602	5,724,071	33
401,017	509,622	115,248	381,227	503,393	119,751	348,285	475,731	34
8,011,233	9,003,749	414,890	7,476,227	9,384,828	334,044	7,728,098	9,591,644	35
477,281	549,239	44,727	491,078	627,690	37,084	403,600	514,119	36
1,834,402	1,934,760	122,636	2,519,263	2,673,665	336,244	2,462,296	2,840,266	37
315,961	357,881	46,895	429,404	491,349	82,437	376,510	478,653	38
622,892	647,705	14,246	963,948	992,809	15,214	932,445	967,492	39
7,177,981	8,481,676	939,763	7,697,447	9,382,620	1,164,357	7,134,031	9,095,066	40
625,145	627,292	—	1,032,814	1,100,148	—	770,220	770,220	41
10,777	10,777	—	8,800	8,800	—	7,407	7,407	42
922,176	922,176	—	729,583	729,583	—	522,186	522,186	43
831,455	860,381	10,258	1,561,434	1,593,545	6,165	1,215,781	1,227,031	44
120,254	124,255	2,941	288,229	292,550	1,239	198,970	200,619	45
34,406	34,441	—	36,965	36,993	—	32,986	33,003	46
2,286,744	2,288,968	—	2,678,983	2,683,431	—	2,203,585	2,209,678	47
26,788	26,788	—	42,711	42,718	—	25,502	25,502	48
1,048,129	1,048,129	—	1,665,873	1,665,970	—	985,066	985,066	49

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper—concluded.					
	Wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured—concluded.				
1	Lumber, rough sawn or dressed on one side only..... M ft.	—	48,569	48,787	—
 \$	152	1,631,840	1,640,604	57
2	Veneers of oak, rosewood, mahogany, etc..... \$	—	264,834	264,834	—
	Total wood, unmanufactured or partially manufactured..... \$	21,669	8,827,011	8,931,103	14,369
	Wood, manufactured—				
3	Barrels, empty..... No.	117	126,223	127,016	790
 \$	257	153,302	155,150	1,002
4	Staves of oak, sawn, split or cut..... M	—	2,814	2,814	—
 \$	—	184,283	184,283	—
5	Corks..... lb.	33,884	45,445	251,914	8,662
 \$	33,581	43,730	185,270	6,481
	Wood pulp—				
6	Soda pulp..... cwt.	—	8,137	8,137	—
 \$	—	35,136	35,156	—
7	Unbleached sulphite pulp..... cwt.	—	270,344	270,344	—
 \$	—	1,090,905	1,009,905	—
8	Bleached sulphite pulp..... cwt.	—	1,498	1,498	—
 \$	—	6,018	6,018	—
9	Wood pulp, mechanically or chemically prepared..... cwt.	28	4,661	4,689	59
 \$	842	19,437	20,279	978
10	Fibre, kartavert, indurated fibre, etc..... \$	1,063	299,169	300,450	2,011
11	Furniture, house, office, cabinet, etc..... \$	101,537	947,872	1,219,689	144,297
	Total Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... \$	2,657,542	31,423,889	35,791,487	2,708,338
V. Iron and its Products.					
12	Iron ore..... ton	—	509,185	656,902	88
 \$	—	1,721,438	1,936,247	2,889
13	Pigs, ingots, blooms and billets..... \$	76,585	819,981	932,370	949,467
14	Scrap iron or steel..... \$	193	338,042	343,380	—
15	Castings and forgings, n.o.p..... \$	661,214	3,124,351	3,787,460	258,102
	Rolling mill products—				
16	Rolled iron or steel and cast steel in bars, bands, hoops, etc..... cwt.	46,371	355,164	405,251	65,179
 \$	453,182	2,028,209	2,523,985	546,603
17	Rolled iron or steel hoop, scroll or strip, 14 gauge and thinner..... cwt.	—	85,824	85,824	1,185
 \$	—	289,992	289,992	2,963
18	Rolled iron or steel hoop, band, scroll or strip, 14 gauge and thinner, galvanized. cwt.	1,999	61,815	63,814	23,921
 \$	7,350	279,095	286,445	80,316
19	Steel, rolled, for saws and straw cutters; not tempered or ground..... cwt.	23	5,428	5,451	20
 \$	844	78,963	79,807	1,203
20	Bar iron or steel, rolled..... cwt.	5,510	647,161	667,100	89,566
 \$	14,760	1,483,834	1,531,563	207,789
21	Iron and steel railway bars or rails..... ton	13	16,828	16,851	540
 \$	560	858,608	859,613	15,658
22	Shafting, round, steel, in bars, etc..... cwt.	—	17,144	17,144	304
 \$	—	69,744	69,744	949
	Plates and sheets—				
23	Boiler plate of iron or steel..... cwt.	—	60,433	60,433	5,665
 \$	—	154,114	154,114	13,263
24	Canada plates, Russia iron, terne plate... cwt.	18,982	135,194	154,176	119,884
 \$	84,476	577,644	662,120	470,486
25	Iron sheets and plates, tinned..... cwt.	267,837	474,376	742,213	700,586
 \$	1,288,213	2,727,087	4,015,300	3,051,884
26	Rolled iron or steel plates not less than 30 inches in width..... cwt.	188	249,802	249,990	6,561
 \$	382	532,150	532,532	12,512

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
56,825	57,125	16	50,104	50,365	12	36,401	36,664	1
2,027,931	2,038,880	1,117	2,077,705	2,090,251	1,087	1,583,214	1,606,134	
225,427	225,427	506	372,519	373,025	2,145	366,661	368,806	2
9,697,568	9,758,613	21,930	11,950,285	12,163,413	15,344	9,177,287	9,341,517	
92,883	94,989	2,602	129,313	135,142	1,911	122,455	127,168	3
148,919	152,488	10,328	181,507	201,878	18,266	214,624	240,608	
3,714	3,714	—	5,907	5,907	—	5,883	5,883	4
207,101	207,101	—	371,426	371,426	—	350,248	350,248	
115,394	262,673	24,556	109,312	364,177	48,274	36,685	315,759	5
85,455	156,340	25,693	78,454	211,538	55,935	30,364	174,578	
23,337	33,337	—	25,584	25,584	—	25,181	25,181	6
123,770	123,770	—	101,052	101,052	—	88,515	88,515	
310,073	310,073	—	286,887	288,007	—	439,324	439,324	7
830,092	830,092	—	786,271	789,509	—	1,269,564	1,269,564	
3,562	3,562	—	4,004	4,004	—	1,702	1,702	8
14,495	14,495	—	17,132	17,132	—	6,236	6,236	
2,402	2,463	—	22,474	72,529	8	530	29,410	9
11,984	12,987	—	37,009	127,740	51	2,052	52,857	
355,317	357,521	2,155	359,873	359,426	2,104	334,520	339,892	10
1,039,634	1,326,114	158,719	946,400	1,234,465	153,781	972,776	1,313,723	
31,844,398	33,845,544	3,061,219	36,062,769	40,976,833	3,438,101	32,654,569	38,185,383	
701,493	1,044,999	314	1,296,253	1,807,223	—	693,455	911,586	12
2,059,109	2,588,536	4,851	4,360,298	5,437,004	—	1,850,400	2,333,107	
1,284,720	2,277,435	855,502	1,492,492	2,462,219	609,905	958,632	1,757,326	13
236,517	242,632	2,000	689,121	729,301	6,014	465,167	496,862	
3,046,274	3,304,595	590,312	4,346,808	4,939,282	585,085	3,304,671	3,890,150	15
373,813	445,723	166,651	879,047	1,056,788	38,368	245,841	290,597	16
2,134,392	2,832,298	1,205,637	4,448,801	5,758,894	215,926	1,295,266	1,647,550	
246,120	247,305	—	220,995	220,995	56,715	155,057	211,772	17
821,472	824,435	—	841,738	841,738	185,612	542,866	728,478	
197,592	222,588	16,227	149,830	166,057	18,032	183,107	201,395	18
749,631	864,550	64,570	685,834	750,404	65,157	728,990	795,319	
18,137	18,157	1,154	22,714	23,882	1,144	14,023	15,442	19
227,660	228,863	13,733	324,123	338,054	20,614	167,845	190,775	
1,541,982	1,648,080	124,157	1,161,651	1,304,255	121,826	538,688	746,714	20
3,462,780	3,704,864	319,997	3,182,535	3,534,507	265,350	1,309,638	1,705,318	
30,910	31,674	580	57,084	57,867	151	10,718	13,165	21
1,149,411	1,172,171	17,451	2,093,164	2,116,057	5,366	433,988	505,045	
56,899	57,203	8,154	82,233	90,387	9,884	19,567	29,451	22
173,916	174,865	25,774	307,514	333,288	29,473	69,967	99,440	
138,834	144,499	1,313	168,181	171,377	1,746	136,540	138,353	23
346,145	359,408	3,807	512,321	520,686	4,201	354,565	359,616	
187,531	307,415	111,427	170,328	281,890	92,945	68,327	161,272	24
765,887	1,236,373	445,709	817,331	1,263,615	390,939	327,142	718,081	
367,751	1,068,337	591,480	704,910	1,296,390	695,918	509,075	1,204,993	25
1,748,242	4,800,126	3,238,525	3,860,437	7,098,962	3,682,006	2,812,833	6,494,839	
588,174	595,824	64,451	739,093	818,929	78,767	471,578	565,821	26
1,148,905	1,163,292	132,863	1,970,083	2,134,690	146,459	977,845	1,152,628	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
V. Iron and its Products—con.					
	Plates and sheets—concluded.				
1	Rolled iron or steel plates or sheets, sheared or unsheared, etc..... cwt.	1,307	118,408	119,715	17,895
	\$	5,895	288,304	294,199	40,326
2	Rolled iron or steel sheets, polished or not..... cwt.	13,599	447,301	462,868	138,286
	\$	65,379	2,008,662	2,081,857	504,805
3	Sheets, flat, of galvanized iron or steel... cwt.	19,113	254,253	273,366	296,089
	\$	106,809	1,289,743	1,396,552	1,214,135
4	Skelp iron or steel, sheared or rolled in grooves..... cwt.	—	1,011,685	1,011,685	2,150
	\$	—	1,990,511	1,990,511	3,011
5	Rolled round wire rods of iron or steel.... cwt.	1,154	326,565	346,886	5,621
	\$	2,231	681,914	726,563	9,542
6	Rolled iron or steel angles, tees, beams, etc..... cwt.	506	213,857	214,450	9,580
	\$	2,122	487,914	490,199	18,802
7	Rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes, etc..... cwt.	—	637,877	637,877	2,142
	\$	—	1,389,573	1,389,573	4,716
8	Steel plate..... cwt.	—	89,527	89,527	—
	\$	—	189,212	189,212	—
	Total rolling mill products..... \$	2,034,490	17,959,001	20,120,566	6,271,856
9	Tubes, pipe and fittings..... \$	105,474	2,028,147	2,166,020	182,898
	Wire—				
10	Barbed fence wire of iron or steel..... cwt.	—	166,033	166,133	112
	\$	—	699,744	700,094	506
11	Wire, curved or not, galvanized iron or steel, Nos. 9, 12, 13 gauge..... cwt.	1	195,152	195,153	—
	\$	13	654,483	654,496	—
12	Wire rope, stranded or twisted wire..... \$	362,760	75,527	440,004	493,047
13	Wire, steel, valued at not less than 2½ c. per lb. for the manufacture of rope..... cwt.	19,082	6,230	25,312	36,345
	\$	182,204	60,132	242,336	257,707
	Total wire..... \$	668,122	2,202,577	2,889,392	997,592
14	Chains, all kinds..... \$	99,307	361,648	464,288	143,211
	Engines and boilers, n.o.p.—				
15	Boilers, steam and parts of..... \$	59,262	65,383	124,645	72,354
16	Boilers, n.o.p., and parts of..... \$	6,560	152,262	158,822	1,397
17	Engines, automobile..... No.	1	12,176	12,177	15
	\$	2,087	3,117,839	3,119,926	12,370
18	Engines, internal combustion..... No.	162	4,722	4,885	161
	\$	70,161	899,338	970,402	33,089
19	Engines, steam..... No.	5	68	73	10
	\$	28,695	183,043	211,738	65,472
20	Engine parts and accessories, n.o.p..... \$	—	—	—	68,728
21	Locomotives for railways..... No.	1	21	22	—
	\$	4,816	110,320	115,136	—
22	Locomotives for railways, electric..... No.	—	13	13	—
	\$	—	53,654	53,654	—
	Total engines and boilers, n.o.p.... \$	173,385	4,663,049	4,837,337	253,410
	Farm implements and machinery—				
23	Cream separators and steel bowls for..... \$	25,699	201,032	325,755	110
24	Harvesters, self-binding..... No.	—	1,316	1,316	—
	\$	—	319,807	319,807	—
25	Mowing machines..... No.	—	522	522	—
	\$	—	36,143	36,143	—
26	Potato diggers..... No.	—	259	259	1
	\$	—	23,618	23,618	95
27	Cultivators and weeders and parts of..... \$	112	62,583	62,695	16
28	Drills, seed..... No.	—	790	792	10
	\$	—	38,041	38,079	46

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
389,205	407,819	85,080	417,409	509,365	60,471	363,078	426,917	1
949,904	991,434	205,954	1,242,074	1,462,840	143,579	939,783	1,089,355	
926,078	1,064,416	128,812	765,371	894,583	138,911	575,700	715,502	2
3,752,046	4,256,952	469,202	3,742,319	4,213,300	489,900	2,475,866	2,969,630	
422,539	718,670	137,565	455,354	592,919	264,714	316,026	580,740	3
1,848,082	3,062,444	668,101	2,235,371	2,903,472	1,270,402	1,505,507	2,775,909	
1,839,061	1,841,211	43,857	1,915,285	1,959,142	71,212	1,736,580	1,807,792	4
3,439,559	3,442,570	113,064	4,672,309	4,785,373	184,057	3,525,186	3,709,243	
345,944	405,716	526	291,315	292,392	69,750	224,991	429,880	5
724,866	828,899	2,305	708,875	712,742	94,148	507,632	797,177	
591,351	602,659	103,612	982,978	1,103,219	29,972	469,389	519,617	6
1,242,904	1,265,709	224,530	2,602,729	2,858,907	63,714	1,101,780	1,195,493	
1,721,165	1,727,915	114,441	1,413,910	1,538,681	114,454	1,217,905	1,366,978	7
3,519,391	3,531,078	224,774	3,709,731	3,953,906	205,898	2,566,570	2,821,180	
261,425	261,425	101,354	399,729	501,083	3,541	274,182	277,723	8
508,561	508,561	221,400	1,019,350	1,240,750	6,229	561,556	567,785	
29,965,515	36,573,581	7,879,000	41,070,758	49,215,218	8,437,258	25,454,164	34,656,558	
2,450,622	2,656,931	600,344	3,352,011	4,063,860	284,399	1,934,085	2,424,375	9
105,319	105,436	—	133,466	133,466	14	104,322	104,916	10
376,355	376,885	—	568,715	568,715	109	367,387	369,121	
210,053	210,053	—	206,117	206,117	20	133,524	133,556	11
599,135	599,135	—	664,645	664,645	96	389,688	389,831	
116,797	609,960	800,538	113,382	921,796	244,191	81,727	328,506	12
12,392	49,111	87,253	1,592	88,845	50,177	5,376	55,553	
95,252	355,185	664,901	16,643	681,544	356,867	42,356	399,223	13
2,071,555	3,078,932	1,665,345	2,390,502	4,066,368	913,880	1,613,340	2,552,323	
398,200	541,539	235,746	466,513	704,810	209,704	421,660	633,778	14
194,757	267,111	69,636	131,903	201,539	39,529	132,619	172,148	15
126,756	128,153	43,913	161,473	205,446	4,828	128,770	133,598	
26,210	26,225	8	33,736	33,744	7	30,725	30,732	17
4,141,556	4,153,926	6,213	5,050,089	5,056,302	5,386	4,308,212	4,313,598	
6,425	6,587	115	6,532	6,650	188	5,606	5,802	18
834,536	871,371	54,057	985,301	1,045,614	234,708	720,232	957,298	
116	126	13	119	136	11	69	80	19
252,865	318,337	110,344	129,164	257,682	132,047	175,112	307,159	
960,148	1,028,886	24,829	1,218,473	1,245,237	79,590	716,413	802,816	20
14	14	—	91	91	—	38	38	
99,627	99,627	—	565,117	565,117	—	251,058	251,058	21
8	8	—	5	5	—	10	10	
50,924	50,924	—	27,128	27,128	—	38,278	38,278	22
6,732,447	6,989,613	308,992	8,353,483	8,688,900	723,258	6,608,912	7,341,341	
208,620	237,949	11,107	434,838	524,230	1,748	275,456	421,434	23
1,606	1,606	—	3,332	3,332	—	1,091	1,091	
256,916	256,916	—	539,924	539,924	—	216,427	216,427	24
410	410	—	587	587	—	422	422	
23,123	23,123	—	34,061	34,061	—	27,936	27,936	25
862	863	7	635	643	5	372	377	
64,663	64,758	838	55,287	56,155	522	30,853	31,375	26
62,790	62,806	4	88,753	88,757	42	64,388	64,449	
1,046	1,056	1	1,623	1,624	2	1,285	1,287	27
39,233	39,279	88	57,551	57,639	152	93,348	93,500	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
V. Iron and its Products—con.					
Farm implements and machinery—concluded.					
1	Harrows and parts of..... \$	168	71,010	71,178	380
2	Ploughs and parts of..... \$	41	554,705	554,846	75
3	Threshing machine separators..... No.	—	1,934	1,934	—
4	Threshing machine separators, parts of.. \$	—	2,187,872	2,187,872	—
5	Portable engines with boilers in combination and traction engines for farm purposes..... No.	—	550,337	550,337	—
 \$	—	109	109	—
6	Traction engines, gas or gasoline, for farm purposes, costing not more than \$1,400.. No.	3,484	522,175	525,659	—
 \$	3	1,768	1,771	—
 \$	4,016	1,340,016	1,344,032	—
Total farm implements and machinery..... \$		68,832	7,546,472	7,718,032	31,041
7	Firearms, total..... \$	73,819	215,888	313,886	73,973
Hardware and Cutlery.					
Cutlery—					
8	Knives and forks of steel, plated or not... \$	284,979	118,023	411,460	278,270
9	Pen knives, jack-knives and pocket-knives \$	380,492	28,485	463,798	189,607
10	All other cutlery..... \$	236,980	321,523	632,689	179,106
Hardware—					
11	Builders', cabinet makers', etc..... \$	51,323	391,560	442,919	54,667
12	Locks of all kinds..... \$	10,731	320,823	333,293	19,763
13	Butts and hinges, n.o.p..... \$	3,113	88,341	91,544	2,457
14	Nails, spikes and tacks..... \$	417	232,192	233,659	2,029
15	Needles and pins..... \$	216,212	208,303	427,354	213,340
16	Nuts, rivets and bolts, etc..... \$	4,222	317,496	321,873	4,403
Total hardware and cutlery..... \$		1,205,330	2,054,671	3,425,850	963,592
Machinery (except agricultural).					
Household machinery—					
17	Carpet sweepers, hand vacuum and electric vacuum cleaners..... No.	9	8,715	8,724	59
 \$	174	176,960	177,134	758
18	Sewing machines..... No.	1,076	4,258	5,334	859
 \$	43,123	265,178	308,307	34,442
19	Sewing machines, parts of..... \$	82,723	407,083	489,806	10,131
20	Washing machines, domestic..... No.	—	4,860	4,860	3
 \$	—	349,207	349,207	249
21	Clothes wringers and parts..... \$	—	10,573	10,573	—
Mining machinery—					
22	Mining, smelting and reducing machinery, etc..... \$	14,698	741,217	756,095	37,008
23	Ore crushers and rock crushers, stamp mills, etc..... \$	52,324	557,008	609,332	67,648
Office or business machinery—					
24	Adding and calculating machines..... No.	—	1,603	1,607	1
 \$	—	298,554	300,137	640
25	Cash registers and parts of..... \$	—	227,431	227,431	45
26	Typewriting machines..... No.	3	10,421	10,431	65
 \$	214	630,986	631,356	4,456
Printing and bookbinding machinery—					
27	Machines specially designed for ruling, etc..... \$	29,362	268,627	302,248	27,853
28	Newspaper printing presses..... No.	—	36	36	2
 \$	—	318,055	318,055	6,955
29	Printing presses and lithographing presses \$	46,252	644,957	694,124	16,390
30	Typecasting and typesetting machines, etc..... \$	2,237	886,371	888,715	728
Other machinery, n.o.p.—					
31	Air-compressing machines..... \$	23,319	152,207	175,526	18,715
32	Coal-handling machines..... \$	29,433	137,441	166,874	286
33	Cranes and derricks..... No.	1	68	69	—
 \$	4,607	427,905	432,512	—

¹ Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
92,890	93,270	35	140,423	140,458	1,793	65,567	67,501	1
708,694	708,769	193	849,210	849,403	153	613,756	613,998	2
1,932	1,932	2	3,074	3,076	2	1,234	1,236	3
1,646,704	1,646,704	2,425	2,778,743	2,781,168	145	1,008,689	1,008,837	4
611,452	611,452	—	715,630	715,630	—	472,380	472,380	5
82	82	—	151	151	—	126	126	6
129,630	129,630	—	282,343	282,343	—	86,526	86,526	7
5,426	5,426	50	5,035	5,085	—	2,078	2,078	8
2,857,428	2,857,428	31,030	3,338,194	3,369,224	—	1,324,347	1,324,347	9
8,232,071	8,423,995	104,519	11,570,014	11,766,285	66,437	6,270,141	6,494,986	10
373,561	469,831	141,811	364,123	633,066	118,918	254,980	492,377	11
127,565	420,628	291,390	99,826	440,108	298,182	71,428	398,145	12
30,096	292,936	177,474	36,889	444,059	165,828	36,563	383,201	13
253,122	537,851	217,926	256,521	700,389	208,073	221,435	570,201	14
510,379	566,561	97,874	481,140	581,065	77,776	357,821	438,742	15
344,886	369,547	24,204	361,003	388,245	30,804	294,331	331,589	16
139,925	143,456	7,643	152,957	164,273	6,361	115,760	127,324	17
109,853	115,782	2,870	120,809	127,738	6,638	65,630	77,633	18
214,676	434,843	222,532	189,141	419,379	163,192	149,305	325,417	19
439,704	444,168	12,330	483,262	495,678	19,594	349,802	369,808	20
2,216,014	3,406,483	1,063,446	2,244,512	3,848,055	992,289	1,737,819	3,125,314	21
9,028	9,142	210	10,257	10,471	102	9,611	9,721	22
121,455	122,910	1,261	112,060	113,436	446	123,730	124,320	23
4,724	5,584	648	4,942	5,601	1,103	5,553	6,658	24
248,043	282,505	22,662	191,794	215,189	33,176	219,541	252,901	25
141,695	151,861	68,502	425,231	493,733	250,177	333,047	584,469	26
6,716	6,719	52	9,126	9,181	1	10,909	10,910	27
391,014	391,263	4,585	560,859	565,723	315	642,735	643,050	28
17,729	17,729	—	20,958	20,958	21	38,923	38,944	29
758,955	795,963	36,834	848,881	885,715	69,209	1,174,856	1,244,105	30
756,332	823,980	105,208	897,193	1,003,074	168,241	151,811	320,052	31
2,062	2,068	—	3,308	3,312	9	3,568	3,607	32
397,842	400,331	—	606,066	607,296	11,367	493,751	518,010	33
248,724	248,769	—	282,900	282,900	—	271,011	271,011	34
12,345	12,410	13	12,205	12,219	13	8,451	8,753	35
728,859	733,315	856	661,363	662,234	581	486,192	487,687	36
529,985	559,372	13,238	443,966	452,451	7,605	432,990	441,341	37
56	59	5	35	40	4	58	58	38
519,026	550,681	25,540	200,297	225,837	19,567	580,474	606,041	39
653,050	675,091	28,236	712,037	753,058	24,489	706,432	866,717	40
1,037,783	1,038,511	816	795,234	796,050	98	660,690	660,788	41
290,647	288,392	9,360	375,435	386,209	41,182	285,132	297,350	42
114,503	114,789	14,744	91,217	105,961	462	84,978	85,440	43
86	86	23	124	147	11	120	131	44
476,369	476,369	100,794	511,194	611,988	41,991	539,704	581,965	45

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
V. Iron and its Products—concluded.					
	Machinery (except agricultural)—concluded.				
	Other machinery, n.o.p.—concluded.				
1	Cyclometers, pedometers, etc..... \$	66	192,051	192,117	37
2	Fire-extinguishing machines, etc..... \$	—	42,548	42,909	141
3	Lathes, power..... \$	10,577	116,091	130,182	5,488
4	Machine drills..... \$	26,552	206,758	233,395	21,414
5	Metal-working machinery, n.o.p..... \$	27,416	885,135	920,334	50,219
6	Pumps, power, and parts of..... No.	61	4,090	4,154	163
		73,415	683,209	702,847	15,216
7	Paper and pulp machinery..... \$	360,190	1,756,634	2,130,341	230,448
8	Rolling-mill machinery..... \$	—	235,134	235,134	720
9	Saw-mill machines..... \$	—	115,233	117,958	254
10	Textile machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, and parts of..... \$	675,923	1,853,129	2,636,903	359,716
	Total machinery (except agricultural) \$	2,140,046	21,645,893	24,060,973	1,325,589
11	Springs..... \$	3,210	177,932	181,173	2,508
12	Stamped and coated products..... \$	77,705	1,420,591	1,511,308	77,378
13	Tools and hand implements..... \$	93,270	1,059,952	1,181,696	134,282
	Vehicles, chiefly of iron—				
14	Automobiles, freight..... No.	11	790	806	23
		37,411	1,492,290	1,537,765	77,169
15	Automobiles, passenger..... No.	74	7,092	7,181	34
		392,578	9,062,184	9,501,362	135,275
16	Automobiles, parts of..... \$	20,694	10,189,926	10,211,791	59,521
	Total vehicles, chiefly of iron..... \$	538,908	21,994,154	22,588,897	344,899
	Other iron and its products—				
17	Cream separators, materials for..... \$	630	436,693	439,067	26
18	Drums, cylinders, barrels and tanks..... \$	16,431	465,061	527,718	9,074
19	Furniture, house, office, etc..... \$	3,182	331,762	335,442	6,775
20	Pumps, hand, n.o.p..... No.	443	15,060	15,558	305
		2,369	254,631	257,334	1,971
21	Stoves of all kinds..... \$	1,836	267,836	272,866	2,669
22	Valves, n.o.p..... \$	55,486	435,658	493,075	4,325
23	Manufactured articles of iron or steel or brass, for equipment of ships or vessels. \$	273,683	142,886	428,547	85,162
	Total Iron and its Products..... \$	8,985,903	99,938,235	110,210,539	12,671,433
VI. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
	Aluminium and its products—				
24	Alumina..... cwt.	—	164,561	164,561	986
		—	520,455	520,455	749
25	Aluminium in ingots, blocks, etc..... lb.	94,499	597,572	692,342	516,144
		31,897	133,966	165,923	109,403
26	Aluminium, household hollow-ware, n.o.p. \$	3,857	287,996	334,136	9,203
27	Aluminium, manufactures of, n.o.p. \$	9,594	246,010	279,243	16,928
	Total aluminium and its products... \$	88,086	1,320,389	1,475,670	176,399
	Brass and its products—				
28	Brass in bars and rods, coils, etc..... cwt.	1,583	6,477	8,060	4,663
		23,364	116,270	139,634	61,080
29	Brass, old and scrap..... cwt.	2,905	23,655	26,614	7,609
		32,681	111,016	144,142	75,769
30	Brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished..... cwt.	218	13,126	13,344	296
		4,846	258,736	263,582	5,582
31	Brass tubing, not polished, etc..... lb.	32,210	776,545	808,755	71,477
		8,411	182,587	190,998	18,093
32	Wire cloth, or woven wire of brass..... \$	98,204	181,576	289,821	145,004
33	Manufactures of brass, n.o.p..... \$	180,654	1,680,100	1,904,052	172,675
	Total brass and its products..... \$	352,827	2,824,078	3,234,269	483,452

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
256,120	256,157	60	352,797	352,857	518	322,209	322,727	1
60,845	60,986	1,517	101,092	102,609	307	74,336	74,997	2
152,005	157,634	31,265	294,321	326,532	21,364	116,830	138,971	3
242,789	264,303	34,150	429,565	463,715	26,692	162,856	189,548	4
1,181,335	1,280,670	129,641	2,068,976	2,364,652	83,614	1,002,534	1,154,075	5
5,039	5,203	63	4,861	4,928	124	4,222	4,348	6
641,801	657,085	35,859	850,700	887,437	61,756	594,507	656,482	7
987,507	1,231,113	647,849	493,253	1,150,692	252,522	669,733	922,255	8
238,318	239,038	—	201,587	201,587	2,831	150,531	153,362	9
65,148	65,402	7,916	85,784	95,416	5,599	342,610	349,042	10
2,688,637	3,122,014	1,291,730	2,103,671	3,412,840	705,526	2,117,290	2,865,276	11
22,553,246	24,068,579	3,326,940	24,636,435	28,268,927	3,234,618	22,211,345	25,822,215	12
222,778	225,525	2,012	291,363	293,541	2,118	164,202	166,787	13
1,253,944	1,350,685	127,963	1,338,034	1,494,478	149,789	1,372,939	1,595,944	14
1,374,149	1,540,909	234,902	1,651,996	1,964,791	208,706	1,325,072	1,645,117	15
1,059	1,082	18	1,308	1,340	37	890	934	16
1,811,936	1,889,105	52,227	1,841,485	1,910,808	80,155	1,277,662	1,364,664	17
11,362	11,402	30	9,517	9,549	30	8,797	8,835	18
11,710,972	11,857,165	150,382	9,378,494	9,532,350	111,399	8,602,104	8,726,714	19
14,065,719	14,134,874	41,910	16,747,228	16,808,323	53,573	14,114,959	14,188,715	20
28,758,858	29,124,904	335,439	30,317,496	30,693,457	367,574	25,359,408	25,769,561	21
254,480	264,709	1,590	357,961	361,352	—	275,728	275,804	22
563,950	661,191	12,692	662,004	753,752	22,402	410,749	525,512	23
316,725	324,420	3,821	395,177	400,008	3,781	427,483	432,793	24
26,880	28,226	442	21,194	22,729	629	15,081	17,185	25
338,366	343,505	2,525	244,850	251,560	2,974	231,459	240,521	26
303,565	310,824	2,412	318,831	324,211	4,774	318,837	328,236	27
394,268	398,618	33,229	663,215	696,444	37,658	433,989	472,082	28
292,780	378,492	65,518	356,532	449,707	134,762	694,434	902,043	29
124,370,193	138,724,455	18,241,866	152,176,749	173,473,503	17,795,617	113,602,623	134,684,441	30
777,380	778,366	—	1,251,019	1,251,019	22	1,345,296	1,345,318	31
1,460,156	1,460,905	—	2,226,436	2,226,436	21	2,489,227	2,489,248	32
503,697	1,031,041	559,229	139,920	700,269	372,567	215,120	587,687	33
109,411	221,089	136,673	51,939	189,286	96,227	75,385	171,612	34
580,764	636,441	9,761	425,685	488,752	11,206	305,009	360,804	35
299,416	331,737	17,627	465,685	504,317	15,778	443,180	480,936	36
2,693,229	2,946,761	180,902	3,417,323	3,724,511	190,480	3,445,910	3,755,688	37
12,662	17,325	5,893	6,040	11,933	2,859	3,572	6,431	38
197,100	258,180	89,756	127,970	217,726	40,197	63,024	103,221	39
17,722	25,452	1,764	15,451	18,097	410	31,549	32,889	40
179,599	256,206	19,954	158,372	183,489	3,597	289,951	299,017	41
16,729	17,025	1,648	10,691	12,339	1,152	6,024	7,176	42
314,948	320,530	33,050	230,954	264,004	24,974	117,657	142,631	43
1,476,117	1,547,594	416,838	1,399,356	1,816,194	403,461	1,238,576	1,642,252	44
358,311	376,404	98,759	385,225	483,984	85,865	303,035	388,937	45
151,408	316,885	116,134	83,592	228,724	63,675	24,328	127,568	46
1,438,040	1,651,451	188,592	1,857,633	2,115,151	205,464	1,517,014	1,829,348	47
3,427,293	3,975,839	566,298	3,708,141	4,380,968	455,053	2,923,380	3,534,915	48

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
VI. Non-ferrous Metals and their Products—concluded.					
Copper and its products—					
1	Copper, in bars or rods..... cwt.	30	113,419	113,449	24
	\$	736	1,641,111	1,641,847	540
2	Copper, in blocks, pigs or ingots..... lb.	—	401,119	401,119	—
	\$	—	54,138	54,138	—
3	Copper, in strips, sheets or plates, not polished..... cwt.	515	16,687	17,202	2,196
	\$	11,858	377,893	389,751	50,718
4	Copper tubing, in lengths of not less than 6 feet..... lb.	22,858	676,331	699,189	73,829
	\$	5,762	155,273	161,035	19,471
5	Copper wire, covered..... \$	15,646	181,066	169,846	20,569
6	Copper wire, plain or plated..... lb.	4,653	79,751	84,404	2,582
	\$	2,038	18,539	20,577	2,498
	Total copper and its products..... \$	51,635	2,707,783	2,788,059	118,334
Lead and its products—					
7	Lead, old, scrap, pig and blocks..... lb.	868,522	387,972	1,491,662	1,561,181
	\$	38,682	24,275	71,392	60,571
8	Manufactures of lead, n.o.p..... \$	32,773	67,680	139,552	67,156
	Total lead and its products..... \$	89,010	101,116	239,306	174,547
Nickel and its products—					
9	German, Nevada and nickel silver, mfrs. of..... \$	12,530	213,035	232,976	9,499
10	Nickel-plated ware..... \$	96,285	1,150,967	1,280,286	98,282
	Total nickel and its products..... \$	109,964	1,453,788	1,604,197	124,389
11	Precious metals and their products..... \$	442,215	1,051,458	1,548,876	501,398
12	Tin and its products..... \$	482,132	720,159	1,324,590	704,046
13	Zinc and its products..... \$	33,267	285,719	403,646	25,890
14	Clocks and watches..... \$	30,917	1,215,891	2,129,811	52,780
Electric apparatus—					
15	Electric batteries, storage..... No.	30	24,797	24,827	62
	\$	374	802,359	802,733	133,617
16	Electric dynamos and generators..... \$	37,713	1,313,419	1,356,725	21,055
17	Electric light fixtures and parts (metal).. \$	8,401	385,972	409,347	8,783
18	Electric meters..... \$	65,649	171,879	238,954	52,976
19	Lamps, electric incandescent..... No.	235,301	801,375	3,196,717	254,047
	\$	30,235	173,353	576,319	40,842
20	Motors, electric..... \$	219,422	1,530,030	1,753,161	93,796
21	Telegraph instruments and wireless apparatus..... \$	78,520	58,726	137,246	90,193
22	Telephone instruments..... \$	3,145	579,028	585,561	346,763
23	Electric apparatus, n.o.p..... \$	111,331	4,310,487	4,437,823	143,109
	Total electric apparatus..... \$	566,954	10,040,201	11,033,465	967,963
24	Printing materials..... \$	28,688	269,028	299,226	17,967
25	Lamps, side lights, head lights, etc..... \$	25,521	466,433	508,275	34,100
26	Ores of metals, n.o.p..... cwt.	—	139,982	139,982	299
	\$	—	1,313,045	1,313,045	2,584
	Total Non-ferrous Metals and their Products..... \$	2,523,868	25,343,095	29,773,413	3,595,638
VII. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Clay and clay products—					
27	Bricks, fire, etc..... \$	152,260	931,282	1,083,544	219,146
28	Tableware of china, porcelain, etc..... \$	2,571,626	178,853	3,469,022	2,201,765
	Total clay and clay products..... \$	3,517,852	2,474,815	6,778,365	3,313,175
Coal—					
29	Anthracite coal, grate, egg, stove, etc.... ton	110	4,219,235	4,219,569	227,474
	\$	1,355	38,509,678	38,512,833	2,222,671
30	Anthracite coal, n.o.p..... ton	—	196,686	196,686	20,359
	\$	—	487,777	487,777	127,621

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
274,938	274,962	235	269,240	269,475	566	107,778	108,344	1
4,039,846	4,040,386	5,257	4,216,002	4,221,259	10,274	1,558,613	1,568,887	2
2,984,363	2,984,363	—	12,214,651	12,214,651	—	8,716,301	8,716,301	3
452,748	452,748	—	1,703,283	1,703,283	—	1,185,658	1,185,658	4
22,163	24,359	8,771	12,512	21,283	3,190	19,088	22,278	5
475,684	526,402	209,174	285,145	494,319	66,968	374,625	441,593	6
875,625	949,454	213,963	1,452,559	1,666,522	91,132	1,403,123	1,496,049	7
214,814	234,285	56,463	380,883	437,346	21,655	333,112	355,242	8
253,292	277,241	76,771	263,634	346,855	33,145	304,356	340,762	9
112,028	114,610	45,372	177,375	223,199	9,594	222,137	231,731	10
28,453	30,951	2,035	64,956	67,112	895	70,135	71,030	11
6,178,460	6,301,428	389,199	7,675,849	8,082,259	156,755	5,789,936	5,963,289	12
928,752	2,713,910	1,342,207	439,311	1,781,518	88,186	425,630	516,561	13
60,559	139,800	68,660	35,067	103,727	6,157	38,645	44,939	14
81,376	200,811	81,793	78,044	219,697	101,024	72,392	244,289	15
176,284	412,721	173,100	130,446	364,312	133,477	122,878	328,181	16
188,037	199,376	12,592	194,785	208,377	19,465	176,188	196,772	17
1,216,008	1,349,159	107,165	1,119,626	1,277,478	139,523	1,086,357	1,271,328	18
1,705,730	1,866,828	123,836	1,503,698	1,716,254	175,127	1,421,957	1,643,651	19
1,071,046	1,596,898	585,139	1,325,808	1,956,270	622,785	1,314,077	2,001,158	20
906,374	1,804,814	873,984	943,537	2,154,588	781,457	1,086,870	2,561,616	21
381,376	493,733	15,443	383,168	526,490	15,629	404,530	525,592	22
897,397	1,680,481	47,599	1,084,890	2,387,788	49,684	850,229	2,451,425	23
14,957	15,019	1,238	19,512	20,750	4,379	18,167	22,546	24
553,473	687,105	221,062	543,792	764,854	334,138	589,529	923,701	25
1,271,810	1,316,732	148,777	1,063,610	1,214,221	73,792	809,760	978,170	26
415,344	448,124	5,945	520,444	546,487	9,998	500,991	546,357	27
174,247	227,223	49,141	220,546	269,892	28,426	181,354	209,795	28
689,783	5,558,042	157,919	601,076	5,349,033	67,601	636,540	3,325,676	29
131,488	757,952	21,953	106,830	689,407	6,305	92,973	386,906	30
1,480,135	1,581,547	108,130	1,811,321	1,928,600	203,781	1,535,685	1,815,710	31
785,165	978,669	108,418	931,744	1,043,547	1,138,416	2,498,465	2,654,491	32
449,744	796,507	59,727	422,391	483,282	27,345	275,936	303,281	33
2,846,645	2,997,085	138,830	3,570,512	3,735,791	171,852	3,541,398	3,832,957	34
10,375,454	12,109,775	944,706	12,289,850	13,976,635	1,088,659	12,528,021	14,288,871	35
275,334	298,125	24,920	284,309	311,280	19,703	266,834	288,884	36
653,255	704,434	12,852	821,022	850,546	23,494	668,649	719,642	37
118,999	119,208	—	359,071	359,071	—	253,435	254,107	38
1,113,399	1,115,983	—	519,895	519,895	235	324,026	330,261	39
81,748,601	37,492,604	4,209,506	36,204,118	43,432,617	4,010,443	33,303,793	41,111,550	40
1,185,954	1,405,100	226,121	1,771,188	1,997,200	168,819	1,256,594	1,427,379	41
111,587	2,946,768	2,465,925	90,995	3,296,317	2,374,512	54,952	3,195,318	42
2,847,785	6,873,622	3,797,288	3,473,408	8,132,190	3,590,874	2,576,882	7,090,409	43
2,642,342	2,871,042	191,539	4,317,139	4,508,678	297,217	3,602,652	3,900,429	44
24,994,110	27,229,924	1,954,901	41,041,746	42,996,647	2,687,877	33,503,946	36,195,248	45
270,712	291,071	14,309	326,385	340,694	1,844	231,402	233,246	46
801,496	929,117	115,964	892,495	1,008,459	17,898	625,584	643,482	47

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.
VII. Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals)—concluded.					
Coal—concluded.					
1	Bituminous coal, slack, etc..... ton	—	2,748,258	2,748,258	233,573
	\$	—	7,033,899	7,033,899	1,112,227
2	Bituminous coal, round..... ton	5,083	9,998,718	10,003,801	416,758
	\$	30,620	32,193,596	32,224,216	2,268,306
	Total coal..... ton	5,193	17,162,897	17,168,314	898,164
	\$	31,975	78,224,950	78,258,725	5,730,825
3	Coke..... ton	—	232,174	232,174	2,907
	\$	—	1,673,171	1,673,171	23,371
	Total coal and coal products..... \$	100,860	80,273,866	80,376,526	6,273,270
Glass and Glassware—					
4	Glass balls, and cut, pressed or moulded crystal glass tableware..... \$	47,478	431,266	552,859	38,696
5	Glass carboys or demijohns, bottles..... \$	19,424	673,975	738,523	30,007
6	Plate glass..... \$	310,742	182,255	1,265,506	558,006
7	Glass, window, common and colourless... \$	40,249	28,917	624,386	373,150
	Total glass and glassware..... \$	685,806	2,964,336	5,392,534	1,310,929
Petroleum, asphalt and their products—					
8	Asphalt and its products..... \$	185	539,501	586,837	6,969
9	Crude petroleum in its natural state..... gal.	—	254,948,364	391,292,960	—
	\$	—	12,960,563	19,610,945	—
10	Petroleum imported to be refined..... gal.	—	51,947,659	51,947,659	—
	\$	—	2,743,337	2,743,337	—
11	Coal oil and kerosene, distilled or refined gal.	700	8,261,791	8,262,611	—
	\$	157	451,264	451,473	—
12	Lubricating oils..... gal.	14,117	4,925,550	4,940,282	14,159
	\$	10,439	1,667,740	1,678,915	14,392
13	Gasolene under .725 specific gravity..... gal.	—	19,358,013	22,192,721	—
	\$	—	4,008,254	4,801,664	—
	Total petroleum, asphalt and their products..... \$	32,224	25,988,191	34,242,063	32,454
14	Stone and its products..... \$	299,190	2,620,977	3,135,916	376,220
Other non-metallic mineral products—					
15	Diamonds, unset..... \$	1,137,654	54,012	3,146,466	604,158
16	Salt for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries. cwt.	48,123	423,832	1,037,143	37,662
	\$	32,515	164,598	291,036	19,725
17	Salt in bulk, n.o.p..... cwt.	11,058	876,134	941,968	884
	\$	7,236	274,784	296,656	550
18	Salt, n.o.p., in bags, barrels, etc..... cwt.	509,389	212,872	722,485	675,931
	\$	335,164	150,135	486,032	392,368
19	Sulphur and brimstone, crude..... lb.	8,290	157,168,316	157,198,236	1,232,338
	\$	211	1,271,397	1,272,170	67
	Total Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals) \$	6,324,790	118,216,653	137,604,140	12,508,655
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.					
20	Acids..... \$	96,697	298,921	493,101	87,367
21	Total drugs, medicine and pharmaceutical preparations..... \$	751,285	1,312,828	2,444,323	897,925
22	Total dyeing and tanning materials..... \$	253,526	2,898,562	4,093,510	211,096
23	Total explosives..... \$	26,880	147,142	201,184	45,874
24	Total cellulose products..... \$	55,832	994,246	1,076,384	57,637
Fertilizers—					
25	Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitre..... lb.	5,877	22,832,331	22,838,208	24,140
	\$	288	581,619	581,907	916
26	Potash, muriate and sulphate of, crude... lb.	544,110	3,640,223	8,652,794	2,304
	\$	16,423	125,459	236,100	86
27	Fertilizers compounded or manufactured, n.o.p..... \$	18,484	539,664	569,129	4,025
	Total fertilizers..... \$	35,385	1,647,301	1,881,805	5,070
28	Total paints, pigments and varnishes..... \$	440,894	1,926,621	2,838,466	620,603
29	Total soaps..... \$	73,704	1,044,852	1,211,553	91,926
30	Perfumery, cosmetics and toilet preparations Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—	63,577	441,363	955,259	75,668
31	Sulphate of alumina or alum cake..... lb.	385,544	16,047,073	16,432,750	206,926
	\$	6,217	275,352	281,574	2,535
32	Ammonia, nitrate of..... lb.	—	808,090	2,017,078	2,976
	\$	—	45,375	127,434	222

Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—con.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
1,941,371	2,174,944	200,472	3,823,753	4,024,225	6,987	3,182,030	3,189,017	1
7,046,127	8,153,354	757,096	8,912,564	9,669,660	14,752	5,965,796	5,980,548	
8,574,331	8,991,993	69,399	11,544,184	11,613,587	6,430	8,312,816	8,321,036	2
33,593,823	35,867,082	370,310	34,341,956	34,712,351	31,622	19,729,734	19,770,269	
13,428,756	14,329,050	475,719	20,019,637	20,495,360	312,478	15,356,807	15,671,635	
66,435,556	72,184,477	3,198,271	85,234,500	88,132,856	2,752,149	59,945,988	62,710,473	
440,976	443,883	820	690,821	691,641	1,701	577,142	578,843	3
4,267,603	4,290,974	9,661	4,973,926	4,983,587	11,913	3,494,804	3,506,717	
71,085,239	77,706,045	3,587,672	90,654,947	94,242,712	3,293,261	63,803,229	67,108,863	
516,371	672,363	45,594	472,302	645,926	43,884	439,725	644,537	4
819,711	895,487	36,793	978,552	1,110,860	47,206	1,045,963	1,189,017	5
173,930	2,070,568	600,732	46,004	2,315,744	588,538	29,003	1,692,048	6
48,196	1,205,639	215,324	12,403	1,100,946	120,789	11,523	1,030,803	7
3,133,528	7,071,759	1,220,857	3,128,670	7,548,874	1,070,470	2,880,384	6,661,148	
559,724	566,741	3,660	276,311	280,431	738	331,095	333,290	8
261,750,905	397,603,716	-	330,809,783	418,775,453	-	363,237,747	440,609,350	9
13,001,891	20,051,248	-	13,989,588	17,439,802	-	16,162,677	19,830,410	
80,214,293	80,303,615	-	107,588,498	111,021,631	-	95,946,059	96,919,195	10
3,165,388	3,167,330	-	4,172,747	4,345,248	-	4,306,854	4,401,779	
3,426,575	3,431,332	-	4,382,955	4,383,635	-	5,453,627	5,453,827	11
296,168	297,595	-	345,402	345,620	-	443,986	444,039	
7,308,740	7,322,916	11,813	8,807,415	8,819,388	27,564	7,900,346	7,929,463	12
2,136,641	2,151,072	7,445	2,465,066	2,472,870	16,465	2,306,776	2,323,998	
26,575,137	28,028,341	-	36,831,624	36,831,720	-	58,291,880	58,291,880	13
5,614,671	5,932,923	-	4,932,304	4,932,370	-	7,386,396	7,386,396	
29,310,478	36,715,069	28,256	28,689,374	32,344,725	44,526	34,291,870	38,105,478	
3,489,510	4,060,806	532,527	3,965,609	4,758,628	482,486	3,184,919	3,953,515	14
48,960	1,955,495	797,445	5,322	2,377,534	696,914	18,402	2,168,525	15
411,614	1,601,005	24,725	532,277	1,359,148	162,816	581,859	1,366,123	16
153,986	325,579	11,245	217,501	328,689	27,229	207,552	309,722	
1,296,035	1,311,990	8,449	1,287,399	1,309,582	448	1,363,647	1,366,050	17
327,185	329,530	4,871	306,324	313,593	196	337,393	337,904	
323,874	1,046,082	479,742	207,353	743,323	617,686	195,887	863,818	18
205,952	612,613	260,292	154,758	430,111	305,236	130,929	449,922	
245,867,692	246,020,164	10,447	258,380,934	258,673,230	2,254	281,264,701	281,613,320	19
1,670,736	1,673,662	323	1,725,425	1,730,712	55	1,849,243	1,855,085	
114,711,860	139,989,012	10,451,716	135,701,384	155,899,393	9,663,623	111,972,147	131,013,294	
340,622	538,009	163,900	274,800	511,880	98,753	270,880	481,882	20
1,095,881	2,354,606	1,060,342	1,196,850	2,655,544	993,281	1,161,859	2,617,241	21
2,815,218	4,054,130	172,458	2,610,916	3,786,958	169,157	2,583,804	3,521,027	22
293,953	601,744	63,446	550,811	753,457	31,025	254,322	336,510	23
770,637	892,868	91,697	963,858	1,118,068	91,323	948,605	1,158,595	24
31,337,703	31,702,506	43,456	27,165,404	27,859,115	70,892	23,707,021	42,811,457	25
795,199	809,538	1,699	708,062	727,198	2,531	608,165	1,051,697	
4,714,703	24,965,729	67,592	1,192,158	12,469,098	-	2,630,472	19,970,344	26
83,975	473,017	1,253	23,417	196,704	-	53,190	301,925	
297,881	331,518	35,127	372,722	486,268	6,661	457,993	465,256	27
1,582,383	2,051,975	38,806	1,528,195	1,838,853	35,238	1,603,144	2,387,970	
2,526,472	3,550,455	696,921	2,499,665	3,666,437	635,189	2,060,068	3,300,511	28
1,093,664	1,280,654	100,667	1,132,234	1,323,618	120,549	945,959	1,173,121	29
507,021	871,568	155,120	457,761	864,396	211,791	491,404	1,011,344	30
23,884,973	24,547,209	675,528	25,993,346	26,668,874	1,138,043	28,824,435	29,962,478	31
326,379	329,810	6,164	351,441	357,605	11,381	343,109	354,490	
506,922	3,819,694	13,065	296,996	1,392,696	6,750	7,237	2,939,608	32
29,717	262,743	1,036	19,976	96,216	307	1,107	149,853	

13.—Imports of Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and in the four fiscal

No.	Principal articles by classes.	1922.			United Kingdom.
		United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products—concluded.					
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.—concluded.					
1	Sal ammoniac..... lb.	458,331	434,112	899,492	664,069
	\$	33,698	35,041	75,895	46,878
2	Copper, sulphate of (blue vitriol)..... lb.	678,996	833,740	1,512,738	2,123,306
	\$	39,427	56,651	96,079	105,087
3	Chloride of lime, etc..... lb.	456,022	17,625,186	18,090,172	479,858
	\$	14,976	384,621	399,860	14,460
4	Cream of tartar in crystals or argols..... lb.	189,611	163,287	858,104	206,584
	\$	52,479	46,287	216,945	36,603
5	Borax in bulk..... lb.	82,751	2,142,430	2,225,181	30,114
	\$	5,739	126,570	132,309	1,712
6	Soda ash or barilla..... lb.	689,740	6,032,891	6,811,850	343,525
	\$	16,120	110,679	130,972	5,920
7	Soda, bicarbonate of..... lb.	261,921	6,007,867	6,269,788	432,020
	\$	9,630	137,811	147,441	15,814
8	Soda, caustic..... lb.	982,778	12,952,191	13,937,519	248,402
	\$	40,853	501,653	542,845	9,331
9	Soda, sal..... lb.	171,695	9,639,666	9,811,361	26,200
	\$	4,939	196,605	201,544	354
10	Soda, sulphate of, crude, known as salt cake..... lb.	10,056	58,837,971	58,848,027	11,475,712
	\$	134	707,065	707,199	109,231
11	Soda, silicate of, in crystals or solution... lb.	577,216	21,374,106	22,064,162	584,654
	\$	16,610	220,345	238,503	13,571
12	Acid phosphate, not medicinal..... lb.	83,867	3,395,316	3,479,183	41,596
	\$	8,262	253,923	262,185	3,367
	Total inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... \$	504,894	4,596,172	5,356,610	647,303
Other drugs, dyes and chemicals, n.o.p.—					
13	Camphor..... lb.	2,627	50,404	61,667	8,897
	\$	2,481	44,962	54,216	7,635
14	Cyanide of potassium..... lb.	1,590,759	67,877	1,725,964	1,131,044
	\$	349,583	16,918	380,607	217,863
15	Ink, printing..... \$	18,871	144,497	168,337	15,770
16	Polish or composition, knife or other.... \$	77,501	146,261	225,040	110,630
	Total Chemicals and Allied Products \$	3,237,117	18,143,315	24,630,333	3,636,013
IX. Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Amusement and sporting goods—					
17	Cinematograph or moving picture films, positives..... \$	29,640	1,716,161	1,754,285	21,463
18	Toys, all kinds, n.o.p..... \$	161,124	906,045	1,376,084	185,943
	Total amusement and sporting goods \$	302,900	2,898,705	3,641,610	309,616
19	Brushes..... \$	104,505	316,319	607,000	114,395
20	Containers, n.o.p..... \$	1,005,343	707,023	2,130,109	1,154,871
Household and personal equipment—					
21	Boot, shoe, shirt and stay laces..... \$	19,405	84,704	122,916	20,799
22	Boots, shoes, slippers, etc..... \$	46,035	171,632	243,922	69,297
23	Buttons, all kinds..... \$	40,057	524,140	690,382	80,668
24	Jewelry..... \$	91,057	663,877	880,205	108,155
25	Pocket books, portfolios, etc..... \$	134,397	450,185	652,796	172,609
26	Spectacle frames, eye-glass frames..... \$	113	114,876	115,011	1,389
27	Tobacco pipes, all kinds, etc..... \$	823,039	133,180	1,322,322	681,984
28	Braids, cords, fringes, tassels..... \$	63,591	554,465	819,971	68,601
	Total household and personal equipment, n.o.p..... \$	1,499,001	3,721,279	6,259,714	1,505,394
29	Musical instruments..... \$	74,883	2,040,439	2,353,531	80,117
30	Scientific and educational equipment..... \$	262,074	2,721,148	3,405,251	266,333
31	Ships and vessels..... \$	236,836	598,331	849,958	45,146
32	Vehicles, n.o.p..... \$	2,918	518,324	521,283	89,508
33	Works of art..... \$	231,681	186,436	540,280	275,997
34	Pencils, lead..... \$	48,922	661,400	721,846	47,142
35	Settlers' effects..... \$	1,409,020	6,044,233	7,625,534	1,041,121
36	Miscellaneous articles imported under special conditions..... \$	5,195,859	7,565,362	13,511,218	1,181,305
	Total Miscellaneous Commodities.... \$	11,470,236	34,360,031	50,485,971	7,060,856
	Total Imports, Merchandise.... \$	117,135,343	515,958,196	747,804,332	141,330,143

¹Unrevised figures.

All Countries in quantities and values, by classes entered for consumption, years 1922-1925—concluded.

1923.		1924.			1925. ¹			No.
United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	United Kingdom.	United States.	All Countries.	
823,218	1,516,282	942,201	465,475	1,662,898	939,416	496,173	1,824,256	1
58,153	110,142	64,303	34,874	114,119	57,479	32,112	108,638	2
987,506	3,110,935	1,739,695	773,648	3,530,788	589,914	1,027,466	2,931,828	3
58,763	163,874	87,315	47,045	183,358	27,412	54,930	145,733	4
37,019,204	37,499,662	671,224	15,659,235	16,330,459	690,237	15,042,860	15,938,810	5
578,856	593,316	15,357	258,390	273,747	14,509	246,542	264,550	6
121,741	962,008	176,933	63,455	917,177	91,682	170,234	905,648	7
26,502	180,247	28,049	12,936	149,579	13,431	27,855	135,244	8
2,832,708	2,862,972	7,446	2,775,285	2,782,731	4,643	2,545,104	2,550,517	9
143,422	145,152	472	145,458	145,930	560	117,212	117,811	10
8,167,413	8,510,938	911,135	3,571,936	4,649,418	827,240	2,422,529	3,340,360	11
127,116	133,036	12,609	51,797	67,502	10,405	33,443	44,980	12
8,843,852	9,326,072	246,342	8,461,003	8,707,345	209,000	8,748,891	8,957,891	13
162,579	178,407	7,459	163,844	171,303	7,919	168,190	176,109	14
11,247,705	11,500,207	1,794,468	8,972,609	10,771,227	1,370,139	6,086,810	7,495,790	15
370,425	380,419	59,397	291,271	351,308	45,809	190,968	239,639	16
8,879,053	8,905,435	15,100	10,078,682	10,093,782	64,390	10,259,740	10,610,105	17
140,449	140,811	179	156,401	156,580	754	146,958	149,483	18
56,364,393	68,009,505	11,231,068	48,367,515	63,864,564	27,365,071	41,059,445	70,118,432	19
578,048	688,149	124,897	543,607	711,741	248,335	342,651	607,781	20
25,106,986	25,691,640	527,883	27,739,255	28,270,584	489,582	29,360,375	29,969,092	21
201,249	214,820	11,355	217,078	228,497	10,586	220,243	232,738	22
3,434,152	3,475,748	44,707	3,046,959	3,091,666	19,152	3,066,765	3,685,917	23
211,620	214,987	2,194	198,313	200,507	984	223,333	224,317	24
5,039,014	6,107,231	669,181	4,590,100	5,700,339	664,288	3,788,156	5,014,205	25
58,375	77,860	4,000	55,314	70,563	1,999	38,112	71,307	26
52,204	68,746	3,145	52,809	63,884	1,654	26,243	47,004	27
553,606	1,754,157	2,624,795	417,953	3,085,152	1,932,947	96,338	2,032,132	28
104,808	336,467	440,556	83,012	531,860	287,907	16,939	306,018	29
189,544	206,372	20,207	195,477	216,388	18,820	190,630	210,996	30
183,667	294,888	118,772	215,822	335,456	121,237	284,458	366,026	31
18,414,962	25,793,101	4,203,326	18,409,812	26,088,041	4,146,061	16,390,260	21,760,237	32
1,524,069	1,549,892	72,293	1,626,644	1,702,661	23,870	1,797,689	1,827,487	33
915,550	1,445,596	196,214	833,810	1,534,371	164,440	728,956	1,529,060	34
2,693,980	3,488,993	347,730	2,777,966	3,850,216	259,078	3,201,964	4,294,819	35
306,797	601,593	131,388	301,833	794,997	109,332	259,797	565,055	36
800,962	2,354,200	1,282,793	938,820	2,703,605	1,251,480	664,060	2,452,926	37
110,527	152,774	18,910	82,119	139,322	19,086	66,276	116,736	38
322,927	428,183	140,072	264,449	427,297	166,188	126,302	322,174	39
406,743	683,460	63,016	372,237	633,154	56,097	326,955	679,555	40
723,028	986,321	148,431	941,170	1,405,036	177,283	813,581	1,364,817	41
468,790	722,127	221,690	378,380	753,129	257,059	317,656	759,941	42
185,241	186,150	895	226,135	227,522	1,307	262,866	265,116	43
83,108	1,067,527	584,966	78,065	1,000,292	512,928	47,058	933,983	44
458,792	830,661	63,501	435,903	646,581	65,357	395,859	606,771	45
3,736,043	6,455,862	1,496,959	3,687,620	6,559,220	1,506,738	3,224,746	6,400,329	46
2,207,117	2,521,457	109,790	2,031,935	2,322,851	86,098	1,560,035	1,876,905	47
2,461,740	2,905,080	230,148	2,640,551	3,126,247	250,361	2,626,347	3,173,454	48
1,859,064	2,183,759	110,144	383,445	892,417	97,065	369,798	489,241	49
511,782	602,387	187,916	615,144	803,186	38,189	486,833	527,209	50
172,831	604,643	190,282	156,061	446,951	139,070	161,679	410,671	51
546,455	620,991	64,660	518,306	641,116	70,706	434,686	623,413	52
4,985,266	6,205,085	1,168,213	4,788,583	6,114,702	958,491	5,202,903	6,342,517	53
7,807,801	9,500,800	1,748,920	8,233,149	10,996,535	1,077,572	7,740,898	10,788,341	54
34,768,723	46,181,912	8,241,711	34,341,463	48,205,491	6,999,798	32,787,919	46,659,087	55
510,989,738	822,579,214	153,588,699	601,258,147	893,366,867	151,100,822	510,003,256	706,932,337	56

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1920-24.

Classes.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
IMPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Dutiable.....	156,595,248	183,169,503	123,822,535	115,146,037	132,547,496
Free.....	85,250,899	76,261,607	48,842,988	46,523,747	53,921,189
Total.....	241,846,147	259,431,110	172,665,523	161,669,784	186,468,685
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Dutiable.....	52,933,661	36,407,665	28,670,084	27,529,688	24,649,153
Free.....	42,165,082	25,314,725	17,975,705	19,207,086	20,377,581
Total.....	95,098,743	61,722,390	46,645,789	46,736,774	45,026,734
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Dutiable.....	156,536,643	171,058,642	96,223,007	110,237,810	111,763,032
Free.....	75,023,234	72,549,700	43,774,130	59,909,148	62,032,628
Total.....	231,559,877	243,608,342	139,997,137	170,146,958	173,795,660
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Dutiable.....	24,837,227	33,969,792	22,308,046	22,291,718	24,008,063
Free.....	18,346,040	23,479,592	13,483,441	13,553,826	16,968,770
Total.....	43,183,267	57,449,384	35,791,487	35,845,544	40,976,833
Iron and its Products.					
Dutiable.....	155,244,390	202,323,458	98,075,016	123,542,391	151,704,435
Free.....	31,075,486	43,302,245	12,135,523	15,182,064	21,769,068
Total.....	186,319,876	245,625,703	110,210,539	138,724,455	173,473,503
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Dutiable.....	32,781,310	39,923,514	22,608,912	25,858,276	31,075,329
Free.....	19,395,124	15,727,805	7,164,501	11,634,328	12,357,288
Total.....	52,176,434	55,651,319	29,773,413	37,492,604	43,432,617
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Dutiable.....	61,395,487	122,636,171	63,710,543	71,455,000	74,108,597
Free.....	60,560,689	83,458,942	73,893,597	68,534,012	81,790,796
Total.....	121,956,176	206,095,113	137,604,140	139,989,012	155,899,393
Chemicals and Allied Products					
Dutiable.....	18,120,605	21,636,986	14,866,591	14,693,505	15,112,471
Free.....	11,922,218	16,250,463	9,763,742	11,099,596	10,975,570
Total.....	30,042,823	37,887,449	24,630,333	25,793,101	26,088,041
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Dutiable.....	35,210,594	36,435,675	25,341,589	26,504,357	26,330,518
Free.....	27,134,186	36,252,397	25,144,382	19,676,655	21,874,883
Total.....	62,344,780	72,688,072	50,485,971	46,181,012	48,205,401
Total Imports.					
Dutiable.....	693,655,165	847,561,406	495,626,323	537,258,782	591,299,094
Free.....	370,872,958	392,597,476	252,178,009	265,320,462	302,067,773
Total Imports.....	1,064,528,123	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867
Duty collected (includes War Tax).....	187,524,182	179,667,683	121,487,394	133,803,370	135,122,345

14.—Imports (Dutiable and Free) and Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce, by Main Classes, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1920-24—concluded.

Classes.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
EXPORTS.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Agricultural and Vegetable Products (except chemicals, fibres and wood).					
Canadian Produce.....	415,820,135	482,140,444	317,578,963	407,760,092	430,932,150
Foreign Produce.....	6,421,943	1,818,545	2,231,217	3,180,058	2,026,788
Total	422,242,078	483,958,989	319,810,180	410,940,150	432,958,938
Animals and Animal Products (except chemicals and fibres).					
Canadian Produce.....	314,017,944	188,359,937	135,798,720	135,841,642	140,423,284
Foreign Produce.....	6,565,660	1,433,501	1,434,161	1,654,518	1,684,513
Total	320,583,604	189,793,438	137,232,881	137,496,160	142,107,797
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	34,028,314	18,783,884	4,585,987	7,850,843	8,055,083
Foreign Produce.....	3,923,765	2,626,801	1,105,798	1,421,780	1,555,639
Total	37,952,079	21,410,685	5,691,785	9,272,623	9,610,722
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.					
Canadian Produce.....	213,913,944	284,561,478	179,925,887	228,756,205	273,354,778
Foreign Produce.....	535,319	551,189	378,344	409,011	498,111
Total	214,449,263	285,112,667	180,304,231	229,165,216	273,852,889
Iron and its Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	81,785,829	76,500,741	28,312,272	51,137,912	66,975,571
Foreign Produce.....	18,058,937	8,582,412	3,400,751	3,235,261	3,345,889
Total	99,844,766	85,083,153	31,713,023	54,373,173	70,321,460
Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.					
Canadian Produce.....	54,976,413	45,939,377	27,885,996	44,358,037	65,911,171
Foreign Produce.....	2,597,839	846,500	822,034	617,461	572,560
Total	57,574,252	46,785,877	28,708,030	44,975,498	66,483,731
Non-metallic Minerals and their Products (except chemicals).					
Canadian Produce.....	30,342,926	40,121,892	22,616,684	27,646,704	26,776,330
Foreign Produce.....	842,930	888,775	772,058	670,930	731,566
Total	31,185,856	41,010,667	23,388,742	28,317,634	27,507,896
Chemicals and Allied Products					
Canadian Produce.....	22,883,685	20,366,279	9,506,170	14,046,940	15,559,956
Foreign Produce.....	3,556,274	1,111,680	427,338	196,864	173,012
Total	26,439,959	21,477,959	9,933,508	14,243,804	15,732,968
Miscellaneous Commodities.					
Canadian Produce.....	71,722,908	32,389,669	14,030,001	14,053,068	17,362,733
Foreign Produce.....	4,663,944	3,405,015	3,114,628	2,458,511	2,824,163
Total	76,386,852	35,794,684	17,144,629	16,511,579	20,186,896
Total Exports.					
Canadian Produce.....	1,239,402,098	1,189,163,701	740,240,680	931,451,443	1,045,351,056
Foreign Produce.....	47,166,611	21,264,418	13,686,329	13,844,394	13,412,241
Total Exports	1,286,658,709	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837	1,058,763,297
Total Trade.					
Imports merchandise.....	1,064,528,123	1,240,158,882	747,804,332	802,579,244	893,366,867
Exports merchandise.....	1,286,658,709	1,210,428,119	753,927,009	945,295,837	1,058,763,297
Total Trade.....	2,351,186,832	2,450,587,001	1,501,731,341	1,747,875,081	1,952,130,164

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degrees of Manufacture, according to Origin, year ended March 31, 1924.

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm Origin:						
Canadian Farm Products ¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	822,482	26,558,288	32,578,288	206,791,509	36,939,063	320,981,860
Partly manufactured...	2,923	1,102,762	1,114,918	67,943	122,795	486,817
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	22,189,221	8,273,959	33,610,811	27,336,384	14,141,405	88,429,705
Total Canadian field crops..	22,014,626	35,935,009	67,304,017	234,195,836	51,203,263	409,898,382
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,845,719	13,437,370	22,403,487	8,237,870	22,211,339	32,126,147
Partly manufactured....	4,582,338	5,513,794	11,160,583	1,113,691	4,664,170	6,188,582
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	32,881,617	10,660,303	48,333,144	43,461,163	5,405,288	55,178,291
Total Canadian animal husbandry.....	41,309,674	29,611,467	81,897,214	52,812,724	32,280,797	93,493,020
All Canadian Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	4,668,201	39,995,658	54,981,775	215,029,379	59,150,402	353,108,007
Partly manufactured....	4,585,261	6,616,556	12,275,501	1,181,634	4,786,965	6,675,399
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	55,070,838	18,934,262	81,943,955	70,797,547	19,546,693	143,607,996
Total Canadian Farm Products¹.....	64,324,300	65,546,476	149,201,231	287,008,560	83,484,060	503,391,402
Foreign Farm Products ¹						
Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	2,241,743	51,873,028	62,630,934	50,853	39	56,803
Partly manufactured...	199,947	15,311,045	57,053,778	2,624	172,972	191,745
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	30,330,701	37,082,167	93,926,370	10,973,488	1,249,883	23,512,122
Total Foreign field crops	32,772,391	104,266,240	213,611,082	11,026,965	1,422,894	23,760,670
Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	47,279	3,213,248	3,411,458	—	—	—
Partly manufactured...	87,533	143,300	819,547	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,027,804	4,294,150	18,539,518	264,484	7,169	655,556
Total Foreign animal husbandry.....	3,162,616	7,650,698	22,770,523	264,484	7,169	655,556
All Foreign Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	2,289,022	55,086,276	66,042,392	50,853	39	56,803
Partly manufactured....	287,480	15,454,345	57,873,325	2,624	172,972	191,745
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	33,358,505	41,376,317	112,465,888	11,237,972	1,257,052	24,167,678
Total Foreign Farm Products.....	35,935,007	111,916,938	236,381,605	11,291,449	1,430,063	24,416,226
All Farm Products—						
All Field Crops—						
Raw materials.....	3,064,225	78,415,008	95,209,222	206,842,362	36,939,102	321,038,663
Partly manufactured...	202,870	16,413,807	58,168,696	70,567	295,767	678,562
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	52,519,922	45,356,126	127,537,181	38,309,872	15,391,288	111,941,827
Total all field crops.....	55,787,017	140,184,941	280,915,099	245,222,801	52,626,157	433,659,052

¹The expression "Canadian Farm Products" refers, in the case of exports, to commodities actually produced in their original state on Canadian farms. In the case of imports, it covers all commodities of which the basic raw materials are such as Canadian farms produce. "Foreign Farm Products" covers, in both imports and exports, materials or commodities such as Canada does not produce in their original form, e.g.—cane sugar, tea, cotton, silk, etc.

15.—External Trade of Canada, by Main Groups and Degrees of Manufacture, according to Origin, year ended March 31, 1924—concluded.

Origins.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
All Farm Products—concluded.						
All Animal Husbandry—						
Raw materials.....	3,892,998	16,650,618	25,814,945	8,237,870	22,211,339	32,126,147
Partly manufactured.	4,669,871	5,657,094	11,980,130	1,113,691	4,664,170	6,188,582
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	35,909,421	14,954,453	66,872,662	43,725,647	5,412,457	55,833,847
Total all animal husbandry	44,472,290	37,262,165	104,667,737	53,077,208	32,287,966	94,148,576
All Farm Products—						
Raw materials.....	6,957,223	95,081,934	121,024,167	215,080,232	59,150,441	353,164,810
Partly manufactured..	4,872,741	22,070,901	70,148,826	1,184,258	4,959,937	6,867,144
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	88,429,343	60,310,579	194,409,843	82,035,519	20,803,745	167,775,674
Total Farm Origin....	100,259,307	177,463,414	385,582,836	298,300,009	84,914,123	527,807,628
Wild Life Origin:						
Raw materials.....	630,172	6,104,072	7,575,705	6,020,735	11,804,114	18,215,258
Partly manufactured.....	50,897	282,447	794,830	30,902	7,748	76,861
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	119,057	177,741	350,341	32,374	23,644	134,094
Total Wild Life Origin.	800,126	6,564,260	8,720,876	6,084,011	11,835,506	18,426,213
Marine Origin:						
Raw materials.....	9,934	647,644	840,127	281,428	9,370,724	9,712,737
Partly manufactured.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	112,077	314,565	1,692,118	5,519,707	4,226,666	21,276,075
Total Marine Origin...	122,011	962,209	2,532,245	5,801,135	13,597,390	30,988,832
Forest Origin:						
Raw materials.....	11,213	781,806	921,471	86,647	20,828,180	23,321,382
Partly manufactured.....	11,180	11,707,228	11,867,250	17,636,640	98,156,551	129,870,568
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	3,061,534	24,852,499	29,577,396	2,988,858	111,318,276	120,411,648
Total Forest Origin....	3,083,927	37,341,533	42,366,117	20,712,145	230,303,007	273,603,598
Mineral Origin:						
Raw materials.....	3,492,339	115,230,001	123,661,752	4,760,241	37,667,733	49,107,563
Partly manufactured.....	2,122,893	11,686,702	14,400,741	5,338,180	23,708,738	38,001,630
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	29,247,633	207,246,378	249,010,216	11,655,020	15,905,482	83,577,093
Total Mineral Origin...	34,862,865	334,163,081	387,072,709	21,753,441	77,281,953	170,686,286
Mixed Origins:						
Raw materials.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partly manufactured.....	1,662,922	1,100,832	3,066,017	291,259	767,332	1,157,914
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	12,795,532	43,661,118	64,026,067	7,115,782	12,008,233	22,680,605
Total Mixed Origins...	14,458,454	44,761,950	67,092,084	7,407,041	12,775,565	23,838,519
Recapitulation:						
Raw materials.....	11,100,881	217,845,457	254,023,222	226,229,283	138,821,192	453,521,750
Partly manufactured.....	8,720,633	46,848,110	100,277,664	24,481,239	127,600,306	175,974,117
Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	133,765,176	336,562,880	539,065,981	109,347,260	164,286,046	415,855,189
Grand Total.....	153,586,690	601,256,447	893,366,867	360,057,782	430,707,544	1,045,351,056

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOODS, BEVERAGES AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES.						
Foods.....	3,953,602	64,306,717	124,730,626	297,675,397	56,766,249	493,751,277
Animals for food.....	—	143,541	143,541	6,287,815	4,643,424	11,382,853
Breadstuffs.....	302,193	10,177,322	12,563,264	223,061,995	23,106,627	359,701,291
Grains.....	157,041	8,977,796	11,165,049	198,417,888	21,744,526	293,830,772
Flour and other milled products.....	34,783	787,868	841,353	23,905,872	1,343,703	64,997,239
Flour and meal.....	11,063	716,394	746,155	23,905,872	1,343,703	64,997,239
Other milled products.....	23,720	71,474	95,198	—	—	—
Bakery products and prepared foods.....	110,369	411,658	556,862	738,235	18,398	873,280
Other farinaceous substances.....	124,678	689,317	1,043,088	—	—	284,174
Cocoa and chocolate.....	241,346	737,434	2,620,986	—	—	—
Fish.....	113,593	766,530	2,146,265	5,700,077	13,150,217	30,404,261
Fresh or frozen.....	3,049	493,308	604,999	225,782	9,194,380	9,447,729
Dried, salted, smoked or pickled.....	48,342	78,679	621,780	6,840	2,011,908	8,191,108
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	62,202	194,543	919,486	5,467,455	1,943,929	12,765,424
Fruits.....	414,679	23,473,654	26,413,760	7,594,211	734,108	8,826,270
Fresh.....	118,184	17,184,852	18,253,447	6,759,815	693,285	7,744,661
Dried.....	56,470	5,193,112	6,223,375	48,266	4,232	220,296
Canned or otherwise preserved.....	240,025	1,095,690	1,936,938	786,130	36,591	861,313
Meats.....	351,136	6,552,904	7,129,969	18,764,865	2,917,531	22,504,357
Fresh, chilled or frozen..	1,325	3,132,758	3,153,737	400,780	2,584,412	3,356,707
Cured, pickled, preserved or prepared.....	349,811	3,420,146	3,976,232	18,364,085	333,119	19,147,650
Lard, lard compound and substitutes.....	12,640	1,359,811	1,372,451	245,458	218	1,138,014
Milk and its products.....	211,017	279,715	1,230,797	24,945,162	9,574,107	39,149,814
Milk and cream, fresh...	10	29,697	30,570	—	5,075,576	5,075,576
Milk preparations and products.....	211,007	250,018	1,200,227	24,945,162	4,498,531	34,074,238
Nuts.....	99,221	1,212,292	3,884,448	—	1,217	1,340
Cocoanuts and their products.....	12,233	13,388	375,879	—	—	—
Other nuts, not shelled..	16,882	674,355	1,065,441	—	—	—
Other nuts, shelled.....	70,106	524,549	2,443,128	—	—	—
Oils.....	52,741	245,208	728,017	—	—	—
Salt.....	276,408	678,583	1,072,343	—	5,167	9,269
Spices.....	507,264	407,300	1,193,429	—	—	—
Sugar and sugar products..	609,318	8,937,571	52,807,551	8,791,370	603,405	13,019,043
Confectionery.....	442,568	197,362	717,427	40,319	628	494,725
Molasses and syrups.....	70,326	378,736	3,160,529	126	48,075	51,429
Sugar.....	94,071	8,216,589	48,780,459	8,744,604	3,344	11,913,063
Miscellaneous.....	2,353	144,884	149,136	6,321	551,358	559,826
Vegetables.....	400,404	4,434,909	5,479,700	868,535	1,540,019	4,906,825
Fresh.....	80,890	3,669,841	3,963,580	619	1,335,338	3,713,024
Dried or canned.....	342	627,875	967,354	867,916	204,681	1,193,801
Pickles and sauces.....	319,172	137,193	548,766	—	—	—
Vinegar.....	40,329	24,022	70,427	—	24,685	25,643
Yeast.....	248	530,124	530,396	—	—	—
Other articles of food....	196,387	3,656,480	4,300,194	1,415,909	465,524	2,398,123
Beverages and infusions....	21,680,187	792,439	38,095,188	823,118	8,930,694	15,095,438
Beverages, alcoholic.....	17,825,235	121,673	21,486,439	810,491	8,714,709	14,854,175
Brewed.....	212,423	959	214,992	—	4,902,077	5,335,668
Distilled.....	17,529,772	111,641	20,188,247	810,039	3,807,111	9,510,874
Fermented.....	83,040	9,073	1,083,200	452	5,521	7,633
Wines, non-sparkling....	63,393	2,173	808,109	—	—	—
Wines, sparkling.....	19,647	6,900	275,091	—	—	—
Beverages, non-alcoholic..	23,466	158,683	287,608	12,468	214,300	231,419
Lime and other fruit juices.....	7,832	101,467	121,242	11,765	—	11,904
Mineral waters.....	15,634	57,216	166,366	703	214,300	219,515

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—con.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
FOODS, BEVERAGES AND SMOKERS' SUPPLIES—concluded.						
Beverages and infusions—con.						
Infusions.....	3,831,486	512,083	16,321,141	159	1,685	9,844
Cocoa and chocolate.....	24,814	50,198	86,315	—	—	—
Coffee and chicory.....	135,213	404,358	3,730,722	159	1,685	9,844
Tea.....	3,671,459	57,527	12,504,104	—	—	—
Black.....	3,532,258	35,732	11,251,251	—	—	—
Green.....	139,201	21,795	1,252,853	—	—	—
Smokers' supplies.....	1,522,352	396,048	2,713,023	3,316	30,860	133,138
Tobacco, manufactured.....	899,740	209,961	1,237,782	3,316	30,860	133,138
Other smokers' supplies.....	622,612	186,087	1,475,241	—	—	—
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES.						
Books, printed matter, stationery and educational supplies.....	2,201,725	11,131,229	14,042,801	387,484	529,553	1,506,208
Books, pamphlets, printed matter and maps.....	1,462,237	8,373,176	10,171,687	192,376	402,813	889,249
Books.....	1,173,149	2,874,223	4,344,103	60,106	121,192	227,283
Charts and maps.....	18,137	51,688	70,162	—	—	—
Newspapers.....	11,357	2,719,626	2,733,039	132,270	281,621	661,966
Printed matter, n.o.p.....	259,594	2,727,639	3,024,383	—	—	—
Stationery.....	390,613	1,184,378	1,692,990	40,372	12,512	325,911
Educational equipment (except text books).....	60,466	641,813	815,486	26,288	18,876	65,188
Works of art.....	288,409	931,857	1,362,638	128,448	95,352	225,860
Clothing.....	10,864,874	8,793,986	22,652,836	859,748	164,968	3,722,798
Blouses and shirtwaists.....	12,903	148,359	247,268	—	—	—
Boots and shoes.....	900,576	1,233,318	2,202,860	391,437	125,718	2,244,502
Gloves and mitts.....	825,050	151,490	1,665,370	7,946	465	46,338
Handkerchiefs.....	1,156,877	30,801	1,543,448	—	—	—
Hats and caps.....	861,537	1,652,490	2,873,624	190	449	57,915
Hosiery.....	2,882,522	1,224,749	4,134,843	—	—	—
Shawls.....	105,231	2,384	120,404	—	—	—
Shirts.....	127,305	81,890	226,403	—	—	—
Underwear.....	491,202	306,215	834,108	95,180	1,548	346,149
Miscellaneous clothing.....	3,501,671	3,962,240	8,804,508	364,995	36,788	1,027,894
Household utilities.....	11,149,818	9,609,867	23,308,639	786,551	326,779	3,813,142
Bedding.....	1,280,372	309,704	1,606,056	—	—	—
Cutlery.....	318,290	193,417	699,747	—	—	—
Floor coverings.....	1,688,848	198,529	2,386,551	37,779	9,438	105,381
Wool carpets.....	1,250,107	131,714	1,788,258	2,554	6,081	11,167
Other floor coverings.....	438,741	66,815	598,293	35,225	3,357	94,214
Furniture.....	162,540	1,341,577	1,634,473	41,008	25,745	251,469
Glassware, chinaware and pottery.....	2,889,828	835,988	4,697,314	7,069	66,482	415,750
Glassware.....	45,594	472,302	645,926	—	—	—
Chinaware and pottery.....	2,844,234	363,686	4,051,388	7,069	66,482	415,750
Household linen.....	3,154,549	631,315	4,058,986	—	—	—
Household machinery.....	97,011	1,310,902	1,409,039	50,059	16,709	1,553,338
Kitchen equipment.....	113,662	1,501,935	1,695,444	12,466	43,665	126,659
Soap.....	100,418	1,130,704	1,321,839	491,206	310	634,452
Window curtains and fixtures.....	323,475	248,989	655,118	—	—	—
Miscellaneous household utilities.....	1,020,825	1,906,807	3,144,072	146,964	164,430	721,093
Jewellery, personal ornaments and timepieces.....	1,092,513	2,236,331	6,726,587	4,933	5,353	20,891
Jewellery and personal ornaments.....	1,044,914	1,151,441	4,338,799	4,933	5,353	20,891
Timepieces.....	47,599	1,084,890	2,387,788	—	—	—
Personal utilities.....	805,280	1,493,007	3,439,839	90,938	—	1,122,189
Toilet articles.....	335,091	838,815	1,015,866	90,938	—	1,122,189
Other personal utilities.....	470,189	654,192	1,523,973	—	—	—

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—con.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD UTILITIES—concluded.						
Recreation equipment and supplies.....	535,623	5,013,039	6,453,728	2,355,519	540,692	3,328,763
Musical instruments and accessories.....	111,598	2,078,010	2,360,905	34,087	310,374	695,680
Picture machines and accessories.....	73,321	1,679,274	1,758,012	2,313,364	200,730	2,578,674
Equipment for indoor games.....	56,940	46,118	115,789	—	—	—
Miscellaneous articles for amusement.....	293,764	1,209,637	2,219,022	8,068	29,588	54,409
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT.						
Batteries.....	221,816	582,691	804,918	132,794	45,749	450,056
Dynamos and motors.....	256,907	2,874,931	3,142,821	1,130	9,736	20,435
Lighting equipment.....	28,085	923,198	1,544,052	—	—	—
Transmission equipment.....	87,955	451,090	545,726	—	2,443,055	2,897,868
Other electric apparatus.....	445,626	9,437,095	10,033,457	808,665	45,774	1,478,985
PRODUCERS' EQUIPMENT						
Abrasives.....	199,077	1,501,111	1,731,504	208,670	2,903,633	3,166,631
Containers, wrapping and packing materials.....	1,980,997	6,053,038	9,212,084	1,171,656	482,038	3,912,803
Bags and sacks.....	127,014	700,404	981,274	34,042	11,679	176,412
Barrels.....	10,406	197,041	226,492	—	4,442	29,833
Cordage (except binder twine).....	349,344	213,872	583,824	20,731	4,276	76,042
Wrapping paper.....	57,224	557,841	744,666	1,094,668	147,745	3,153,515
Miscellaneous containers, etc.....	1,437,009	4,383,910	6,675,828	22,215	313,896	477,001
Farm equipment.....	522,490	13,099,460	14,378,552	824,288	3,228,129	12,404,721
Agricultural implements and machinery.....	111,048	11,591,782	11,794,860	659,679	812,290	9,339,519
Dairying equipment.....	20,607	506,369	605,736	5,683	43,052	82,185
Engines for farm purposes.....	31,030	4,684,754	4,715,898	—	—	—
Planting and tillage implements.....	962	1,141,532	1,142,518	41,345	260,883	2,062,673
Harvesting equipment.....	7,868	750,239	760,271	298,792	10,330	3,586,775
Seed separation machinery.....	2,425	3,565,385	3,567,810	528	215,668	1,334,793
Other agricultural implements and machinery and parts of.....	48,156	943,503	1,002,027	313,331	281,357	2,273,093
Animals (except animals for food).....	202,046	343,781	548,206	3,655	1,347,698	1,486,986
Animals for improvement of stock.....	196,839	152,526	349,665	290	219,569	279,091
Other animals.....	5,207	191,255	198,541	3,365	1,128,129	1,207,895
Fencing.....	2,521	612,393	614,914	160,333	594,705	1,092,864
Harness and horse equipment.....	182,679	133,841	317,437	145	53,110	61,121
Plants, trees and shrubs.....	24,115	269,025	954,399	476	420,326	424,231
Miscellaneous farm equipment.....	81	148,638	148,736	—	—	—
Industrial equipment.....	5,306,220	29,282,425	35,101,930	1,297,597	1,183,285	4,275,558
Fisheries equipment.....	806,772	933,585	1,829,764	—	51,421	51,421
Industrial and trade machinery (except mining, electrical and printing machinery, boilers and engines).....	3,002,429	18,551,893	21,837,670	398,337	935,052	2,143,509
Office or business machinery.....	2,765	1,746,072	1,750,172	46,689	3,040	260,179

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—con.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
PRODUCERS' EQUIPMENT—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Industrial equipment—con.						
Metal-working machinery.....	195,056	2,994,449	3,356,486	400	7,157	73,823
Pulp and paper-making machinery.....	647,849	493,253	1,150,692	—	—	—
Textile and cordage machinery.....	1,291,730	2,103,671	3,412,840	—	—	—
Other industrial machinery.....	865,029	11,214,448	12,167,480	351,248	924,855	1,809,507
Mining and metallurgical equipment.....	142,042	1,746,074	1,888,789	—	—	—
Printing equipment.....	87,785	2,502,793	2,612,634	2,584	38,584	44,274
Photographic equipment.....	43,439	261,203	317,750	724,986	5,847	764,206
Tools, n.o.p.....	234,902	1,651,996	1,964,791	48,989	39,304	296,418
Transmission equipment (except electrical).....	276,027	829,478	1,105,853	9,254	3,017	273,118
Miscellaneous industrial equipment.....	712,824	2,805,403	3,544,679	113,447	110,060	702,612
Light, heat and power equipment and supplies (except electrical and transportation).....	3,530,142	104,583,032	109,382,410	577,283	4,773,501	10,045,284
Boilers and engines (except for farms).....	286,805	2,400,793	2,714,023	17,937	20,560	121,092
Fuel.....	3,208,041	100,059,328	104,441,055	374,235	4,345,897	8,754,078
Coal.....	3,198,271	84,234,500	88,432,856	374,235	3,673,123	7,842,259
Fuel oils.....	—	10,708,050	10,881,366	—	25,091	263,220
Other fuels.....	9,770	5,116,778	5,126,833	—	647,683	648,599
Illuminants.....	3,597	469,303	480,926	—	403,999	910,902
Other light, heat and power equipment.....	31,699	1,653,608	1,746,406	185,111	3,045	259,212
Lubricating oils and greases	11,628	2,635,023	2,647,017	270	180,955	237,757
PRODUCERS' MATERIALS.						
Building and construction materials.....	3,894,637	28,241,680	35,533,419	13,252,232	83,583,551	112,071,751
Asphalt and its products.....	3,660	276,311	280,431	—	—	—
Brick and tile.....	503,435	2,194,904	2,716,076	10	118,154	138,937
Cement, lime and plaster.....	11,500	262,598	273,149	3	1,088,788	1,365,958
Glass for buildings.....	973,935	123,114	3,673,062	—	—	—
Structural iron.....	740,039	7,394,387	8,185,475	—	10,231	442,419
Iron piping.....	472,706	1,856,485	2,432,645	180,994	12,339	1,992,156
Nails.....	2,587	70,398	73,443	210,147	62,657	1,179,678
Lumber and timber.....	2,684	8,170,655	8,215,240	11,850,362	78,664,372	100,983,459
Paints and painters' materials.....	693,433	2,447,947	3,606,863	175,237	68,041	547,043
Paints and varnishes.....	193,738	554,413	755,336	133,321	23,671	350,664
Painters' materials.....	499,695	1,893,534	2,851,527	41,916	44,370	196,379
Stone, marble and slate.....	113,010	813,336	966,236	—	209,504	229,998
Railway materials.....	47,142	3,806,563	3,870,385	—	875,357	1,419,539
Miscellaneous construction materials.....	330,506	824,982	1,235,414	835,479	2,474,108	3,772,564
Farm materials.....	830,601	9,311,509	12,262,585	909,513	14,913,670	18,420,630
Fertilizers.....	54,831	1,719,978	2,072,486	—	3,699,707	4,593,883
Fodders.....	1,918	326,095	328,921	501,231	7,863,756	9,351,697
Seeds.....	483,820	1,659,265	3,958,746	405,098	2,313,936	3,028,597
Miscellaneous farm materials.....	290,032	5,606,171	5,902,432	93,184	1,036,271	1,446,453
Manufacturers' materials.....	71,959,570	195,489,422	308,067,117	25,934,974	234,151,439	286,714,607
For explosives and ammunition.....	1,108	865,377	992,823	—	—	—
For textiles, cordage and clothing.....	53,218,230	55,975,163	132,462,359	655,121	1,857,851	3,410,786
Fibres for spinning or cordage manufacture.....	7,422,025	37,847,550	47,574,368	324,548	1,794,542	2,132,756

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—con.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
PRODUCERS' MATERIALS—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturers' materials—concluded.						
Yarn for weaving or knitting.....	7,130,474	2,525,662	10,554,504	—	—	—
Piece goods for clothing.....	33,543,931	9,903,068	57,338,821	264,544	25,820	688,132
Thread for sewing.....	1,092,269	539,785	1,644,608	—	—	—
Buttons and materials for.....	61,875	309,721	604,573	—	—	2,171
Corset materials.....	55,924	268,764	326,220	—	—	—
Hat materials.....	164,708	1,349,762	2,071,637	—	—	—
Other textile, clothing and cordage materials	3,747,024	3,230,851	12,347,628	66,029	37,489	587,727
For dyeing and tanning....	172,951	2,628,626	3,809,123	1,580	50,908	53,788
For fur and leather goods.	1,645,771	14,061,048	20,439,171	7,268,688	21,244,686	29,574,774
Furs.....	661,101	6,421,306	8,389,146	6,103,580	11,738,718	18,270,629
Hides.....	196,769	3,731,005	7,297,487	59,558	5,342,690	5,670,564
Leather.....	775,895	3,342,616	4,170,628	1,105,250	4,163,278	5,633,581
Other materials.....	12,006	566,121	581,910	—	—	—
For smelters and metal refineries.....	446,377	7,319,445	8,846,447	3,990,649	32,559,344	37,470,876
For foundries.....	903,331	4,069,507	5,031,723	1,766,315	4,216,296	10,149,930
For machinery, implements, tools and cutlery	57,664	1,905,191	1,970,863	22,311	78,617	120,828
For electrical goods.....	31,694	671,853	848,210	—	—	—
For furniture and wood wares.....	23,373	3,442,568	3,516,162	556,185	275,476	1,679,211
Cabinet woods.....	14,019	2,093,192	2,116,877	169,573	195,857	529,080
Other materials.....	8,454	1,349,376	1,399,285	386,612	79,619	1,150,131
For musical instruments...	108,919	329,499	454,200	—	—	—
For wood pulp.....	125,220	2,269,032	2,442,453	—	14,322,714	14,322,714
For paper-making.....	223,568	1,759,642	2,087,195	5,072,115	39,339,338	47,705,508
For paper goods, printing and bookbinding.....	279,010	1,776,790	2,071,070	4,295	87,347,739	89,022,059
For rubber-working industries.....	1,410,688	6,534,688	9,254,142	1,182	65,731	66,913
For vehicles (not including complete parts).....	543,169	3,958,659	4,503,923	—	—	—
For vessels.....	226,854	729,739	1,000,730	—	18,120	24,662
Other materials for chemical-using industries...	626,443	4,231,274	5,387,187	1,594,595	3,207,505	7,119,928
Other materials for metal-working industries.....	9,676,011	42,242,617	52,815,330	3,346,250	9,933,646	19,300,436
Other materials for wood-using industries.....	3,689	394,233	513,432	602,285	3,674,188	6,645,766
Other manufacturers' materials.....	2,235,500	40,324,471	49,620,574	1,053,403	15,959,280	20,046,428
TRANSPORTATION.						
Vehicles.....	548,415	37,551,194	38,202,388	8,807,536	2,388,771	45,576,828
Automobiles and parts....	250,732	33,017,296	33,307,783	7,296,019	508,419	36,905,084
Other motor vehicles, not for railways.....	12,823	208,831	221,654	950	1,611	3,011
Bicycles and tricycles....	60,966	115,940	177,673	215	2,329	92,735
Railway rolling stock.....	17,131	2,661,663	2,678,794	—	1,840,955	1,973,704
Locomotives.....	—	636,145	636,145	—	930,747	1,023,307
Motor cars.....	—	155,686	155,686	—	—	—
Other cars.....	17,131	1,869,832	1,886,963	—	910,208	950,397
Other vehicles.....	187,916	615,144	803,186	354	15,407	96,647
Rubber tires.....	18,847	932,320	1,013,298	1,509,998	20,050	6,505,647
Vessels.....	135,051	529,734	1,063,233	4,031	43,396	88,549
Ships and boats.....	97,561	270,063	765,652	4,031	43,396	88,549
Equipment for ships.....	37,490	259,671	297,581	—	—	—
MEDICAL SUPPLIES.						
Alkaloids and their salts....	95,870	73,327	204,043	—	—	—
Biological medicines.....	5,702	228,445	284,699	—	—	—
Drugs, crude.....	9,253	167,299	230,786	49,174	209,390	317,981

16.—Summary of the Trade of Canada, by Main Groups, Compiled on a Classification According to Purpose, fiscal year ended March 31, 1924—concluded.

Groups.	Imports for Consumption.			Exports of Canadian Produce.		
	From United Kingdom.	From United States.	Total.	To United Kingdom.	To United States.	Total.
MEDICAL SUPPLIES— concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations.....	1,002,993	1,413,658	2,844,627	274,176	13,843	513,362
Oils and gums, chiefly for medicinal use.....	118,278	140,236	340,254	—	54,858	56,912
Medical, surgical and dental equipment and materials.	313,653	1,729,205	2,109,149	—	—	—
ARMS, EXPLOSIVES AND WAR STORES.						
Arms.....	145,609	367,324	640,647	1,809	210	2,244
Military equipment.....	79,601	1,940	90,219	—	—	—
Ammunition and explosives	86,090	752,123	859,188	507	1,070	226,807
GOODS FOR EXHIBITION.						
Animals.....	—	1,752,888	1,752,888	468	420,870	421,538
Other goods.....	338,992	1,396,315	1,747,849	—	—	—

17.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the Duty collected thereon at certain Ports, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925.

Ports.	1924.			1925.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total.....	537,832	918,585	184,616	579,156	930,719	136,562
Nova Scotia.						
Halifax.....	30,822,995	17,051,617	2,607,627	30,564,483	15,106,817	2,040,331
Sydney.....	5,489,321	2,817,425	165,210	2,682,408	1,590,129	113,362
Other ports.....	9,829,318	6,194,404	559,776	10,693,465	5,371,162	492,418
Total.....	46,141,634	26,063,506	3,332,613	43,940,356	22,068,108	2,646,111
New Brunswick.						
McAdam Jct.....	16,119,970	126,568	15,441	13,770,512	103,575	10,062
St. John.....	57,326,588	20,622,689	3,197,830	58,841,556	19,245,490	3,349,831
Other ports.....	8,891,976	7,267,266	1,169,986	5,639,851	6,353,552	989,163
Total.....	82,338,534	28,016,523	4,382,257	78,251,919	25,702,617	4,349,056
Quebec.						
Abercorn.....	12,261,846	255,700	44,695	8,400,850	140,551	28,173
Athelstan.....	24,793,929	2,944,749	452,775	21,645,621	840,975	119,527
Beebe Jct.....	10,735,274	985,875	100,398	9,788,878	1,233,508	78,093
Coaticook.....	27,133,715	265,421	22,180	23,148,605	230,686	17,637
Montreal.....	190,282,115	191,867,086	30,900,361	192,298,083	171,116,753	27,991,116
Quebec.....	15,960,228	16,240,993	2,189,546	11,828,917	14,403,267	2,072,255
St. Armand.....	7,898,654	204,230	15,920	9,921,327	153,406	14,682
St. Hyacinthe.....	1,277	3,794,077	315,902	1,482	3,940,187	284,555
St. Johns.....	67,959,368	10,642,034	624,212	73,510,357	9,335,114	579,186
Sherbrooke.....	2,315,388	6,291,605	612,780	2,592,110	5,509,928	590,844
Three Rivers.....	606,278	5,028,882	404,433	1,364,193	5,288,918	429,193
Other ports.....	3,317,749	11,963,456	545,677	4,946,197	10,342,889	532,239
Total.....	363,265,821	250,484,108	36,228,879	359,446,620	222,536,180	32,737,500

17.—Value of Total Exports and Imports entered for Consumption, and the Duty collected thereon at certain Ports, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—continued.

Ports.	1924.			1925.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Ontario.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brantford.....	—	6,006,728	536,134	—	4,842,972	328,762
Bridgeburg.....	50,081,196	6,199,858	1,035,614	59,274,025	3,953,003	683,900
Chatham.....	22,885	6,372,743	1,061,444	18,779	3,376,480	473,002
Cobourg.....	1,510,781	2,592,832	407,901	1,973,667	1,868,275	325,521
Cornwall.....	10,446,238	2,973,026	123,847	10,918,096	3,013,577	150,414
Fort Frances.....	14,539,303	1,186,563	220,441	13,729,950	1,100,097	231,424
Fort William.....	82,350,216	9,467,603	812,259	77,116,968	7,627,333	902,203
Galt.....	—	5,198,376	313,593	—	4,656,470	297,782
Guelph.....	—	4,220,425	361,430	—	4,259,417	338,501
Hamilton.....	3,372,884	36,260,293	3,995,853	2,635,532	30,444,765	3,172,797
Kitchener.....	—	8,557,911	727,684	—	8,597,365	715,495
London.....	—	10,962,583	1,393,979	—	8,968,459	1,190,696
Niagara Falls.....	79,666,324	7,410,202	868,721	95,737,700	7,218,312	768,426
North Bay.....	—	3,855,936	561,365	959,131	3,082,943	459,122
Oshawa.....	450	13,984,970	3,758,762	3,417	10,839,841	2,875,863
Ottawa.....	—	11,733,807	1,561,627	—	11,127,300	1,529,823
Parry Sound.....	73,156	1,465,722	252,902	473,070	797,599	150,751
Peterborough.....	—	5,147,193	658,306	—	5,643,691	756,437
Port Arthur.....	52,885,700	3,780,430	322,981	64,765,542	2,271,488	300,488
Prescott.....	9,619,480	3,201,339	369,087	8,016,491	3,115,197	293,926
St. Catharines.....	34,065	5,443,366	626,891	323,087	4,383,155	479,725
St. Thomas.....	122,270	3,189,212	451,044	37,366	2,170,403	323,390
Sarnia.....	32,886,466	13,276,714	714,505	30,202,470	11,549,769	530,207
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,491,508	8,433,426	681,104	12,154,005	4,746,418	491,355
Stratford.....	—	2,785,778	344,548	—	2,410,637	283,482
Toronto.....	791,956	185,969,948	29,886,074	1,239,998	176,151,844	27,838,921
Welland.....	351,362	12,586,335	656,887	410,308	10,000,003	562,588
Windsor.....	45,884,518	40,195,943	8,547,866	43,493,892	30,078,188	6,698,071
Other ports.....	4,447,574	32,299,957	3,569,133	3,276,115	29,945,638	3,007,472
Total.....	402,578,332	451,809,219	64,822,162	426,759,609	398,238,639	56,165,637
Manitoba.						
Brandon.....	65,783	1,181,362	129,954	47,737	930,850	119,020
Emerson.....	10,801,961	477,433	23,183	10,818,459	913,661	26,994
Winnipeg.....	33,059	37,104,719	6,963,426	28,150	34,831,557	6,669,088
Other ports.....	161,561	907,819	149,490	100,669	500,637	39,535
Total.....	11,062,364	39,671,333	7,266,053	10,995,015	37,176,705	6,854,637
Saskatchewan.						
North Portal.....	10,520,101	546,841	31,722	9,926,109	261,232	24,810
Regina.....	40,740	7,221,549	795,746	33,797	5,492,299	582,862
Saskatoon.....	—	3,473,582	427,863	—	2,352,413	365,511
Other ports.....	534,810	1,691,075	256,374	139,474	1,760,164	276,423
Total.....	11,095,651	12,933,047	1,511,705	10,099,350	9,866,108	1,249,606
Alberta.						
Calgary.....	—	5,950,713	1,076,552	—	6,960,776	1,376,360
Edmonton.....	—	5,342,137	1,048,818	—	4,318,077	1,046,699
Lethbridge.....	433,850	962,129	129,084	2,230,562	1,966,594	130,105
Medicine Hat.....	—	295,690	43,313	—	252,455	40,835
Total.....	433,850	12,550,669	2,297,767	2,230,562	13,197,902	2,593,999
British Columbia.						
Abbotsford.....	3,116,102	143,445	22,183	3,625,193	226,456	35,901
Cranbrook.....	1,042,015	253,374	48,747	1,960,129	360,893	53,637
Fernie.....	2,116,751	897,526	359,423	586,215	332,438	126,116
Nanaimo.....	6,989,874	577,988	66,184	5,626,426	865,686	168,686
New Westminster.....	6,528,285	1,784,966	447,453	11,210,694	1,666,112	425,874
Prince Rupert.....	15,829,950	1,663,752	330,203	15,810,434	1,249,442	206,133
Vancouver.....	99,001,740	53,808,630	11,489,292	105,303,103	53,350,269	10,176,814
Victoria.....	4,143,347	6,670,556	1,850,548	3,282,834	6,970,269	1,940,709
Other ports.....	920,996	1,764,335	407,437	861,132	1,464,550	253,161
Total.....	139,689,060	67,564,572	15,021,470	148,272,160	66,486,115	13,387,031

17.—Value of Total Exports and imports entered for Consumption, and the Duty collected thereon at certain Ports, during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—concluded.

Ports.	1924.			1925.		
	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
Yukon Territory.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total	1,620,219	323,929	67,277	786,866	399,718	95,516
Prepaid postal parcels duty received through P.O. Department.....	—	31,376	7,546	—	29,726	6,798
Grand Total	1,058,763,297	893,366,867	135,122,345	1,081,361,643	796,932,537	120,222,454

The values given in this table of imports and exports at the leading ports of entry indicate that merchandise of the value stated was entered inwards or passed outwards at the ports in question, but do not imply that the imports were for consumption at these ports or that the exports originated there.

18.—Imports of Canada by values entered for consumption from British Empire and Foreign Countries under the General, Preferential and Treaty Rate Tariffs in the two fiscal years 1923 and 1924.

Countries.	1923.			1924.		
	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.	General.	Preferential.	Treaty rates.
British Empire.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	22,065,456	92,581,537	1,515,445	22,374,078	102,025,902	1,647,123
Africa—British East.....	109	4,791	—	456	6,783	—
British South.....	6,326	10,545	—	2,219	17,405	—
British West.....	—	942	—	—	371	—
Australia.....	108,449	—	1,615	76,671	—	11,373
British East Indies—						
British India.....	134,826	7,557,310	—	104,458	8,648,246	8
Ceylon.....	29,469	2,527,663	—	23,574	2,993,565	—
Straits Settlements.....	21,030	277,607	—	21,210	415,510	—
Other.....	7,025	—	—	5,918	381	—
British Guiana.....	31,424	5,629,666	—	4,962	6,185,528	—
British West Indies—						
Barbados.....	4,741	1,999,885	—	3,335	4,406,709	—
Jamaica.....	7,414	4,079,095	—	7,017	3,163,307	20
Trinidad.....	54,593	1,778,327	—	71,556	1,113,156	—
Other.....	11,698	1,480,538	—	20,693	1,766,390	—
Fiji Islands.....	1,971	485,831	—	304	6,244	—
Hong Kong.....	1,244,428	—	5,511	1,224,333	—	16,974
Newfoundland.....	88,456	—	—	71,923	—	90,647
New Zealand.....	147,432	701,744	—	29,981	812,548	10
Other British Countries.....	35,592	3,353	637	55,391	9,861	115
Total, British Empire	24,000,439	119,118,834	1,523,208	24,098,079	131,571,906	1,766,270
Foreign Countries.						
Austria and Hungary.....	169,341	—	—	167,914	—	—
Belgium.....	3,048,944	—	549,547	3,208,120	—	681,749
France.....	5,684,438	—	4,918,005	4,170,859	—	10,562,337
Germany.....	1,276,090	—	—	4,245,268	—	—
Italy.....	837,675	—	96,708	977,640	—	204,921
Japan.....	2,304,013	—	4,415,870	1,851,634	—	3,935,636
Netherlands.....	2,426,589	—	159,625	2,979,415	—	195,246
Norway.....	141,131	—	314,820	150,172	—	466,865
Spain.....	906,422	—	578,398	1,389,704	—	223,883
Sweden.....	277,546	—	40,683	366,027	—	217,581
Switzerland.....	1,677,115	—	5,579,440	1,491,400	—	6,507,792
United States.....	332,237,955	—	—	355,934,430	—	—
Alaska.....	173,334	—	—	37,921	—	—
Other Foreign Countries.....	24,788,295	—	14,317	33,807,219	—	89,106
Total, Foreign Countries	375,948,888	—	16,667,413	410,777,723	—	23,085,116
Total Dutiable Imports entered for Consumption	399,949,327	119,118,834	18,190,621	434,875,802	131,571,906	24,851,386

19.—Values of Imports into Canada of Merchandise entered for Consumption from the British Empire and from Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1921-1925.

Countries.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—total	266,002,688	149,109,253	179,638,805	195,390,701	194,991,066
United Kingdom.....	213,973,562	117,135,343	141,330,143	153,586,690	151,100,207
Australia.....	791,980	1,079,324	1,457,946	1,037,451	2,634,713
New Zealand.....	4,219,965	1,783,500	1,962,541	2,181,028	1,189,803
Bermuda.....	76,959	99,886	94,799	51,534	74,839
British Africa.....	262,782	154,050	402,396	400,148	1,074,098
British Guiana.....	9,085,108	6,166,664	5,669,471	6,221,841	6,938,760
British Honduras.....	134,739	79,756	67,213	170,461	119,870
British India.....	6,766,751	5,279,857	8,140,221	9,274,852	8,420,897
Straits Settlements.....	5,185,311	1,454,742	1,294,743	2,010,082	1,692,751
East Indies, all other.....	2,355,042	2,202,789	2,990,333	3,106,548	2,816,096
British West Indies.....	14,833,746	8,113,773	12,424,296	13,832,439	14,882,713
Fiji Islands.....	1,510,599	1,966,180	459,794	23,918	509,605
Hong Kong.....	3,516,760	2,109,737	1,879,567	1,971,350	1,829,869
Newfoundland.....	2,886,203	1,392,026	1,398,726	1,474,920	1,643,162
Egypt and Sudan.....	391,326	68,563	23,520	34,241 ⁴	60,621 ⁴
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	3,969
All other.....	11,555	23,063	13,096	47,439	—
Foreign countries—total	974,156,194	598,695,079	622,940,439	697,976,166	601,941,471
Alaska.....	309,463	276,807	197,834	266,995	102,008
Argentina.....	2,552,831	2,355,100	3,075,934	4,191,774	6,262,738
Austria and Hungary.....	96,164	34,637 ⁵	167,820 ⁵	168,776 ⁵	231,280 ⁵
Belgium.....	4,693,368	3,845,718	4,994,787	5,344,773	5,061,912
Brazil.....	2,151,066	1,495,245	1,391,136	1,439,497	1,818,213
Central American States ¹	376,301	519,142	392,812	521,680	1,111,691
Chile.....	97,579	20,471	230,066	97,959	393,694
China.....	1,897,346	1,413,527	1,460,696	2,720,372	2,521,874
Denmark.....	119,984	119,315	113,133	94,793	86,857
Dutch East Indies.....	993,764	833,101	1,734,990	4,820,024	2,951,820
Dutch Guiana.....	—	—	493	—	—
France.....	19,138,062	13,482,005	12,264,921	15,767,851	18,436,361
French Africa.....	2,240	11,573	137,110	404,162	184,701
Germany.....	1,547,685	2,041,016	2,568,409	5,382,506	6,772,590
Greece.....	817,157	1,033,981	467,765	507,916	423,810
Hawaii.....	225,755	114,900	143,524	153,136	160,788
Netherlands.....	4,237,791	4,002,147	4,970,668	5,359,980	5,077,323
Italy.....	1,745,330	1,387,370	1,601,225	1,849,844	1,926,138
Japan.....	11,360,821	8,194,681	7,211,015	6,298,201	7,005,056
Mexico.....	2,185,399	3,798,202	3,850,721	2,647,184	2,550,815
Norway.....	616,978	426,928	487,084	698,547	741,153
Peru.....	4,171,912	6,983,403	4,711,644	4,038,668	3,532,608
Philippines.....	220,907	189,264	128,183	108,760	126,001
Portugal.....	517,222	222,506	124,028	260,401	327,788
Russia.....	17,390	1,683	850	344,770	2,807
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	56,257	19,026	21,050	30,169	17,450
Spain.....	2,317,179	1,779,408	1,696,910	1,666,569	1,774,732
Sweden.....	555,927	245,295	496,463	1,056,551	1,191,054 ⁴
Switzerland.....	14,143,448	8,671,608	7,726,656	8,420,673	7,801,575
Turkey.....	683,656	852,507	178,286	331,307	298,788
United States.....	856,176,820	515,958,196	540,989,738	601,256,417	510,003,256
Lugway.....	455,105	47,847	310,160	174,878	228,427
Venezuela.....	451,357	294,305	352,895	170,589	175,494
West Indies—Cuba.....	30,743,239	13,042,568	11,209,920	10,781,047	7,798,128
American Virgin Islands ²	296	—	106	52	—
Porto Rico.....	552	105	758	927	2,950
Santo Domingo.....	7,578,794	4,065,910	5,956,643	8,800,060	2,686,000
Other West Indies.....	5,176	1,505	1,552	829	5,119
All other.....	886,863	914,077	1,572,454	1,763,358	2,087,851

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

²Formerly Danish West Indies.

³Unrevised figures.

⁴Now included with foreign countries.

⁵Austria only.

20.—Values of Exports of Home Produce from Canada to the British Empire and to Foreign Countries in the five fiscal years 1921-1925.

Countries.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—total.....	403,452,219	345,835,410	439,625,892	436,596,369	475,140,259
United Kingdom.....	312,844,871	299,361,675	379,067,445	360,057,782	395,850,982
Australia.....	18,112,861	10,678,600	18,783,766	19,923,997	12,037,203
New Zealand.....	11,873,000	4,128,531	8,286,262	12,735,620	15,079,661
Bermuda.....	1,523,992	989,113	1,078,372	1,424,596	1,733,606
British Africa.....	15,556,593	4,203,371	5,883,562	8,653,410	10,291,475
British Guiana.....	3,594,118	2,298,105	2,082,684	2,528,960	2,422,524
British Honduras.....	38,783	150,964	254,623	349,471	427,838
British India.....	4,196,350	1,637,145	2,027,317	3,120,578	4,056,351
Egypt and Sudan.....	914,718	494,575	756,934	953,329 ⁴	1,063,181 ⁴
Straits Settlements.....	1,843,744	608,294	574,273	1,280,543	1,645,682
East Indies, all other.....	348,804	95,736	262,568	446,742	453,489
British West Indies.....	13,030,225	9,970,481	9,532,845	11,051,712	10,848,487
Fiji Islands.....	170,879	124,390	214,471	269,545	197,216
Gibraltar.....	509,814	195,757	46,853	37,197	597,081
Hong Kong.....	2,000,825	1,411,699	1,943,808	3,809,977	1,707,569
Newfoundland.....	16,676,728	9,317,639	8,523,264	10,507,963	12,701,428
Irish Free State.....	—	—	—	—	4,616,375
All other.....	215,914	169,335	306,545	398,276	473,292
Foreign countries—total.....	785,711,482	394,405,270	491,825,551	608,754,687	593,927,094
Alaska.....	482,312	293,184	332,756	306,294	226,202
Argentina.....	8,171,980	3,233,423	4,445,041	7,305,866	10,322,373
Austria and Hungary.....	129,536	—	7,478 ⁴	52,458 ⁴	104,835 ⁴
Belgium.....	40,252,487	12,359,300	12,527,524	17,452,442	16,633,411
Brazil.....	2,835,191	2,002,449	1,929,067	2,624,310	3,417,249
Central American States ¹	473,936	335,517	390,732	611,063	894,095
Chile.....	864,309	290,678	321,715	621,208	776,367
China.....	4,906,570	1,900,627	5,125,967	12,998,248	7,838,187
Denmark.....	523,485	2,243,181	2,498,342	3,749,799	4,278,962
Dutch East Indies.....	2,426,087	951,569	654,859	1,104,074	1,473,951
France.....	27,428,308	8,208,228	14,118,577	18,879,097	10,290,063
French Africa.....	1,312,859	535,696	95,529	77,491	148,669
Germany.....	8,215,237	4,509,547	9,950,877	16,153,650	24,234,685
Greece.....	20,834,577	5,247,035	6,595,589	6,095,301	5,369,933
Hawaii.....	132,798	60,560	51,549	183,188	23,931
Netherlands.....	20,208,418	9,582,924	10,540,085	9,488,881	12,644,245
Italy.....	57,758,343	15,335,818	12,073,332	18,501,578	14,139,375
Japan.....	6,414,920	14,831,520	14,510,133	26,991,860	22,011,088
Mexico.....	1,036,197	1,197,597	3,291,096	3,510,397	2,856,409
Norway.....	5,119,365	3,913,372	2,197,784	5,252,239	2,091,195
Peru.....	614,472	71,683	415,917	568,295	928,796
Philippines.....	511,741	170,821	346,156	300,832	318,668
Portugal.....	1,476,894	87,664	384,848	1,015,496	9,413
Rumania.....	3,801,584	15,383	16,161	12,860	32,882
Russia.....	246,719	2,617,739	1,256,640	115,980	11,669,352
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	590,055	429,190	599,270	1,781,385	1,104,386
Spain.....	5,110,725	816,977	977,061	794,720	178,096
Sweden.....	5,528,361	1,220,196	2,574,262	3,716,603	3,906,572
Switzerland.....	1,410,777	345,626	519,196	1,289,581	745,174
Turkey.....	2,791,538	641,422	1,446,184	169,804	35,252
United States.....	542,322,967	292,588,643	369,080,218	430,707,544	417,457,171
Uruguay.....	816,503	151,291	286,616	460,365	859,206
Venezuela.....	278,541	512,499	747,071	872,799	1,065,253
West Indies—Cuba.....	6,573,768	3,974,432	5,069,166	6,776,605	7,142,406
American Virgin Islands ²	1,131	2,275	2,773	2,145	—
Porto Rico.....	1,315,716	1,301,979	1,078,982	692,663	683,915
Santo Domingo.....	247,436	64,497	168,222	298,252	362,849
Other West Indies.....	185,097	111,515	179,022	92,957	178,939
All other.....	2,310,442	2,249,413	5,019,754	7,026,413	6,410,358

¹Guatemala, Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

²Formerly Danish West Indies.

³Unrevised figures.

⁴Now included with foreign countries.

⁵Austria only.

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1925.¹**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
British Empire—			
United Kingdom.....	151,100,207	395,850,982	546,951,189
Irish Free State.....	3,969	4,616,375	4,620,344
Aden.....	32,575	34,969	67,544
Africa—			
British East.....	792,169	620,062	1,412,231
British South.....	86,144	9,276,502	9,362,646
British West—			
Gambia.....	—	3,041	3,041
Gold Coast.....	151,974	160,004	311,978
Nigeria.....	—	64,929	64,929
Sierra Leone.....	—	29,367	29,367
Other British West Africa.....	43,811	137,570	181,381
Bermuda.....	74,839	1,733,606	1,808,445
British East Indies—			
British India.....	8,420,897	4,056,351	12,477,248
Ceylon.....	2,730,312	453,383	3,183,695
Straits Settlements.....	1,692,751	1,645,682	3,338,433
Other British East Indies.....	85,784	106	85,890
British Guiana.....	6,938,760	2,422,524	9,361,284
British Honduras.....	119,870	427,838	547,708
British West Indies—			
Barbados.....	6,732,913	1,738,442	8,471,355
Jamaica.....	3,516,332	3,252,833	6,769,165
Trinidad and Tobago.....	2,555,552	3,552,516	6,108,068
Other British West Indies.....	2,077,916	2,304,696	4,382,612
Gibraltar.....	—	597,081	597,081
Hong Kong.....	1,829,869	1,707,569	3,537,438
Malta.....	795	322,053	322,848
Newfoundland.....	1,643,162	12,701,428	14,344,590
Oceania—			
Australia.....	2,634,713	12,037,203	14,671,916
Fiji Islands.....	509,605	197,216	706,821
New Zealand.....	1,189,803	15,079,661	16,269,464
Other Oceania.....	4,553	64,405	68,958
Other British Countries.....	21,791	51,865	73,656
Total British Empire.....	194,991,066	475,140,259	670,131,325
Foreign Countries—			
Argentina.....	6,262,738	10,322,373	16,555,111
Austria.....	231,280	104,835	336,115
Belgium.....	5,061,912	16,633,411	21,695,323
Bolivia.....	—	72,354	72,354
Brazil.....	1,818,213	3,417,249	5,235,462
Chile.....	393,694	776,367	1,170,061
China.....	2,521,874	7,838,187	10,359,971
Colombia.....	719,441	269,678	989,119
Costa Rica.....	143,671	153,627	297,298
Cuba.....	7,798,128	7,142,406	14,940,534
Czechoslovakia.....	952,143	123,121	1,075,264
Denmark.....	86,857	4,278,962	4,365,819
Greenland, Iceland, etc.....	896	22,759	23,655
Ecuador.....	75	85,292	85,367
Egypt.....	60,621	1,063,181	1,123,802
Estonia.....	—	198,350	198,350

¹Unrevised figures.

**21.—Aggregate Trade of Canada by Countries, for the fiscal year ended
March 31, 1925¹—concluded.**

Countries.	Imports for Consumption.	Exports of Canadian Produce.	Total Trade.
	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—concluded.			
Finland.....	16,593	1,038,009	1,054,602
France.....	18,436,361	10,290,063	28,726,424
French Africa.....	184,701	148,669	333,370
French West Indies.....	242	145,334	145,576
St. Pierre and Miqueloa.....	17,450	1,104,386	1,121,836
Germany.....	6,772,590	24,234,685	31,007,275
Greece.....	423,810	5,369,933	5,793,743
Guatemala.....	234,744	229,153	463,897
Hayti.....	12,019	489,596	501,615
Honduras.....	524,543	224,668	749,211
Hungary.....	563	24,519	25,082
Italy.....	1,926,138	14,139,375	16,065,513
Japan.....	7,005,056	22,011,088	29,016,144
Serb-Croat-Slovene State.....	386	63,361	63,747
Lettonia ²	2,927	939,784	942,711
Mexico.....	2,550,815	2,856,409	5,407,224
Morocco.....	9,223	16,092	25,315
Netherlands.....	5,077,323	12,644,245	17,721,568
Dutch East Indies.....	2,951,820	1,473,951	4,425,771
Dutch Guiana.....	-	87,411	87,411
Dutch West Indies.....	4,877	33,605	38,482
Nicaragua.....	86,671	50,698	137,369
Norway.....	741,153	2,091,195	2,832,348
Panama.....	2,998	295,170	298,168
Persia.....	157,928	2,030	159,958
Peru.....	3,532,608	928,796	4,461,404
Poland and Danzig.....	35,644	1,774,056	1,809,700
Portugal.....	327,788	9,413	337,201
Azores and Madeira.....	131,221	17,185	148,406
Portuguese Africa.....	-	554,984	554,984
Rumania.....	3,662	32,882	36,544
Russia.....	2,807	11,669,352	11,672,159
Salvador.....	122,062	235,949	358,011
Santo Domingo.....	2,686,000	362,849	3,048,849
Siam.....	3,668	162,330	165,998
Spain.....	1,774,732	178,096	1,952,828
Canary Islands.....	1,767	66,775	68,542
Sweden.....	1,191,054	3,906,572	5,097,626
Switzerland.....	7,801,575	745,174	8,546,749
Syria.....	4,749	46,088	50,837
Turkey.....	298,788	35,252	334,040
United States.....	510,003,256	417,457,171	927,460,427
Alaska.....	102,008	226,202	328,210
Hawaii.....	160,738	23,931	184,719
Philippine Islands.....	126,001	318,668	444,669
Porto Rico.....	2,950	683,915	686,865
Uruguay.....	228,427	859,206	1,087,633
Venezuela.....	175,494	1,065,253	1,240,747
Other foreign countries.....	31,948	61,414	93,362
Total Foreign Countries.....	601,911,471	593,927,094	1,195,868,565
Total Imports and Exports.....	796,932,537	1,069,067,353	1,865,999,890
Continents—			
Europe.....	202,403,374	511,958,722	714,362,096
North America.....	541,010,096	457,111,835	998,121,931
South America.....	20,098,729	20,605,784	40,704,513
Asia.....	27,454,176	39,502,630	66,956,806
Oceania.....	4,625,463	27,724,108	32,349,571
Africa.....	1,340,699	12,164,274	13,504,973

¹Unrevised figures. ²Or Latvia.

22.—Value of Merchandise imported into and exported from Canada through the United States during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925.

Countries whence imported and to which exported.	Merchandise imported through United States.		Merchandise exported through United States.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom.....	932,224	551,072	152,276,836	172,992,374
Australia.....	108,774	100,989	8,415,036	3,958,263
British Africa.....	189,217	78,345	3,408,088	2,950,174
British India.....	1,974,057	1,827,045	2,197,423	3,212,232
British East Indies.....	1,574,092	748,292	1,260,939	1,690,328
British Guiana.....	—	63,189	84,182	150,313
British Honduras.....	95,041	106,267	1,374	4,246
British West Indies.....	631,510	746,754	1,010,019	1,359,325
Gibraltar.....	—	—	1,865	7,937
Hong Kong.....	23,295	6,031	516,929	54,870
New Zealand.....	301,659	77,463	3,670,728	4,236,256
Total, British Empire¹.....	5,857,839	4,333,893	173,092,673	191,906,837
Argentina.....	1,181,730	940,923	5,639,446	9,069,251
Belgium.....	18,734	18,544	944,711	982,480
Brazil.....	714,878	1,108,935	2,300,177	3,361,742
Central American States.....	25,089	35,675	388,175	389,845
Chile.....	—	—	522,886	757,798
China.....	571,290	872,293	917,762	196,640
Cuba.....	1,119,157	947,429	2,699,192	2,422,577
Denmark.....	23,635	4,924	1,443,940	1,086,878
Dutch East Indies.....	207,087	317,801	1,091,855	1,401,023
Dutch Guiana.....	—	—	57,050	10,329
Egypt.....	18,415	26,414	791,121	839,569
French West Indies.....	—	—	45,560	68,534
France.....	176,745	97,719	2,499,684	1,863,684
French Africa.....	8,987	—	71,975	48,580
Germany.....	210,229	232,553	7,827,803	11,129,531
Greece.....	110,934	103,937	1,243,065	1,296,700
Hayti.....	161,250	—	385,775	479,946
Netherlands.....	165,709	288,677	2,642,406	2,989,996
Italy.....	435,594	364,969	2,227,215	2,577,675
Japan.....	264,426	149,631	2,763,266	2,004,097
Mexico.....	78,296	235,862	3,044,496	2,808,497
Norway.....	53,580	15,076	1,608,157	992,528
Panama.....	—	—	182,411	237,224
Peru.....	4,789	—	214,922	426,946
Philippine Islands.....	10,343	4,784	177,815	27,125
Porto Rico.....	—	400	284,101	403,261
Portugal.....	21,884	27,853	53,322	7,928
Rumania.....	—	3,275	12,735	32,757
Russia.....	—	—	102,744	11,185,431
Santo Domingo.....	1,227,451	299,000	224,103	311,565
Siam.....	—	—	115,531	157,452
Spain.....	460,106	429,730	648,616	170,033
Sweden.....	114,297	24,654	1,571,830	732,276
Switzerland.....	49,853	60,908	80,093	195,371
Turkey.....	131,778	89,934	169,361	33,831
U. S. of Colombia.....	216,300	329,017	216,391	181,218
Uruguay.....	46,561	1,667	380,134	836,984
Venezuela.....	108,928	152,759	864,451	1,000,103
Total Foreign Countries¹.....	8,032,644	7,281,781	50,585,707	65,452,730
Grand Total.....	13,890,483	11,615,674	223,678,390	257,359,567

¹Includes other countries not specified.

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925.

A.—NORTH AMERICA.

Articles.	Bermuda.		Mexico.		Newfoundland.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Fruits, fresh..... \$	79	—	11,635	3,625	1,035	276
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	21,651	49,104	12,955	26,385	—	—
Coffee, green..... lb.	—	—	738,506	896,036	—	—
Chicle gum..... lb.	—	—	139,211	220,154	—	—
..... \$	—	—	29,394	—	—	—
..... \$	—	—	18,058	—	—	—
Fish of all kinds..... \$	199	—	583	2,384	477,933	674,648
Fish, seal and whale oil..... gal.	—	—	—	—	129,117	362,213
Furs, undressed..... \$	—	—	—	—	91,891	211,451
Wood, unmanufactured..... \$	225	10	—	—	35,817	21,195
Wood pulp..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	107,013	3,568
..... \$	—	—	—	—	50,053	23,865
Iron ore..... ton	—	—	—	—	90,647	50,729
..... \$	—	—	—	—	387,476	155,890
Iron drums, tanks, etc..... \$	—	—	—	—	387,193	155,898
Petroleum, crude..... gal.	3,240	510	—	—	44,331	45,240
..... \$	—	—	60,254,452	37,374,596	—	—
Ships' stores..... \$	5,345	2,648	1,770,645	1,134,905	—	—
Refuse stone..... \$	—	—	518,233	1,024,160	10	—
Articles re-imported..... \$	746	313	—	—	84,511	43,596
All other articles..... \$	20,049	22,254	175,864	139,202	76,125	368,856
..... \$	—	—	—	—	78,414	35,781
Total Imports..... \$	51,534	74,839	2,647,184	2,550,815	1,474,920	1,611,235
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, fresh..... brl.	3,765	2,742	250	—	19,583	21,339
..... \$	16,415	11,782	1,687	—	67,218	75,165
Potatoes..... bush.	52,423	62,443	—	—	131,824	179,114
..... \$	63,119	55,844	—	—	79,996	86,627
Oats..... bush.	257,700	248,408	—	—	599,389	606,839
..... \$	133,254	159,674	—	—	330,340	372,584
Flour of wheat..... brl.	17,155	20,679	18,084	5,149	374,542	337,000
..... \$	113,699	147,685	99,570	30,016	2,412,063	2,408,665
Sugar..... cwt.	4,066	304	—	—	32,610	33,994
..... \$	42,294	2,403	—	—	329,985	269,880
Whiskey..... gal.	58,541	102,421	54,019	3,515	77,220	86,964
..... \$	312,286	557,650	355,823	21,095	341,694	545,467
Hay..... ton	2,761	2,251	—	—	6,774	5,716
..... \$	45,273	36,128	—	—	103,559	80,576
Meats..... \$	35,999	50,114	—	—	268,070	480,033
Butter..... lb.	321,530	346,943	—	—	491,591	602,265
..... \$	117,543	126,130	—	—	182,318	216,450
Cheese..... cwt.	1,981	1,755	3	—	5,749	5,754
..... \$	41,116	34,381	64	—	126,812	105,441
Wool clothing..... \$	2,743	2,013	—	—	138,285	220,761
Wood, unmanufactured..... \$	55,729	81,164	42,637	32,365	130,905	392,229
Paper and manufactures of..... \$	14,872	12,490	59,275	63,901	150,055	207,383
Machinery..... \$	19,628	1,842	63,885	97,180	118,434	393,579
Automobiles..... No.	—	—	140	137	57	121
..... \$	—	—	153,150	140,129	33,731	53,225
Aluminium..... \$	35	—	120,900	10,618	1,418	162,490
Coal..... ton	6,469	12,359	—	—	255,115	259,886
..... \$	50,004	79,511	—	—	1,741,145	1,514,027
Earthenware, n.o.p..... \$	63	952	100,006	—	5,370	3,957
Gasoline and kerosene..... \$	452	1,002	6,240	—	364,916	344,776
Dynamite..... \$	—	—	—	—	172,785	248,607
Paints, varnish, etc..... \$	4,982	4,132	7,032	6,874	87,706	110,278
Baking powder..... cwt.	9	8	—	—	3,859	3,944
..... \$	238	212	—	—	90,904	105,654
Soda and compounds..... cwt.	—	—	264,578	227,864	360	246
..... \$	—	—	1,823,707	1,550,346	2,142	1,514
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	—	—	29,748	43,486	954	2,126
..... \$	—	—	118,407	168,939	3,838	8,768
All other articles..... \$	354,852	368,497	558,014	734,946	3,224,274	4,293,292
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	1,424,596	1,733,606	3,510,397	2,856,409	10,507,963	12,701,428

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

B.—WEST INDIES.

Articles.	Cuba.		Santo Domingo.		Barbados.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	439,645	149,703	—	—	—	—
\$	19,604	5,208	—	—	—	—
Pineapples..... \$	13,302	6,135	—	—	—	—
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S. lb.	170,617,055	173,783,614	156,135,401	76,342,572	74,556,786	86,596,592
\$	9,462,254	6,498,985	8,800,060	2,686,000	4,388,104	4,150,013
Sugar above No. 16, D.S.... lb.	—	—	—	—	146,489	288,269
\$	—	—	—	—	9,259	15,359
Molasses..... gal.	16,832	1,962	—	—	4,192,518	3,992,378
\$	1,709	172	—	—	2,608,698	2,558,930
Coffee, green..... lb.	10,083	—	—	—	—	—
\$	1,714	—	—	—	—	—
Rum..... gal.	1,263	1,230	—	—	1,305	4
\$	13,399	11,956	—	—	1,144	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured... lb.	1,071,680	1,086,373	—	—	—	—
\$	1,130,908	1,072,822	—	—	—	—
Cigars..... lb.	14,769	15,349	—	—	—	—
\$	104,577	109,977	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	33,580	92,873	—	—	13,210	8,605
Total Imports..... \$	10,781,047	7,798,128	8,800,060	2,686,000	7,020,415	6,732,913
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	2,144,774	2,716,579	—	—	4,682	18,699
\$	2,030,759	2,149,598	—	—	4,563	17,025
Oats..... bush.	380,318	211,213	—	—	252,925	238,968
\$	192,941	102,150	—	—	122,249	151,145
Wheat flour..... bbl.	252,647	145,680	25,714	22,474	71,019	60,619
\$	1,463,811	970,185	150,686	155,106	427,419	411,516
Ale, beer and porter..... gal.	143,486	54,100	—	—	1,260	3,780
\$	196,535	72,100	—	—	857	2,100
Whiskey..... gal.	138,276	235,918	37	—	147	222
\$	767,256	1,262,099	190	—	700	1,050
Oilcake..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	69,258	72,766
\$	—	—	—	—	152,552	176,711
Rubber and manufactures of \$	15,517	8,574	704	2,608	22,191	36,781
Hay..... ton	4,573	7,256	—	—	767	564
\$	70,248	89,321	—	—	12,920	9,749
Fish, dried, smoked, pickled \$	827,307	972,397	65,911	105,202	37,453	102,792
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	1,720	2,370	—	152	828	1,445
\$	16,585	21,317	—	1,408	8,998	15,900
Meats..... \$	—	—	—	73	63,706	52,431
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	26	26,296	9	14	630	942
\$	580	338,405	190	135	16,435	12,990
Planks and boards..... M ft.	4,455	5,790	—	—	5,625	4,958
\$	158,216	211,675	—	—	204,451	160,712
Shingles..... M	—	—	—	—	19,575	23,028
\$	—	—	—	—	41,933	49,434
Printed matter..... \$	64,302	56,856	—	5,773	2,241	2,669
Automobiles..... No.	91	49	23	39	57	50
\$	96,200	54,352	21,359	20,725	34,670	25,170
Copper wire and cable..... \$	123,491	126,297	—	—	574	3,452
Electric apparatus..... \$	24,615	68,473	152	—	3,110	2,147
Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	30,795	42,635	—	—	86,454	54,960
\$	77,812	87,002	—	—	284,578	158,959
Paints, varnish, etc..... \$	25,657	5,829	—	—	3,521	3,689
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	20,386	54,875	2,220	4,676	75	60
\$	82,037	216,273	9,344	18,604	282	225
All other articles..... \$	542,736	329,508	49,716	53,215	324,408	342,295
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	6,776,605	7,112,406	298,252	362,849	1,769,811	1,738,442

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

B.—WEST INDIES—concluded.

Articles.	Jamaica.		Trinidad and Tobago.		Other British West Indies.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Grape fruit..... lb.	431,209	482,191	4,620	3,920	11,166	830
\$	15,454	15,094	162	150	817	26
Cocoanuts..... No.	2,460,875	2,491,910	822,850	771,529	217,940	7,547
\$	54,630	64,894	19,367	20,417	4,513	186
Molasses..... gal.	—	—	15,044	80,674	212,328	148,820
\$	—	—	3,677	20,397	95,597	65,016
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S. lb.	36,614,944	49,851,088	17,707,047	51,028,173	26,496,075	32,850,500
\$	2,154,542	2,162,425	1,100,966	2,289,254	1,686,834	1,716,132
Sugar above No. 16, D.S... lb.	731,656	100,456	—	12,400	—	—
\$	45,143	4,379	—	668	—	—
Cocoa beans, not roasted.... cwt.	6,438	5,649	34,127	14,979	9,074	7,771
\$	42,261	36,003	305,207	149,588	71,142	69,558
Coffee, green..... lb.	4,245,850	4,184,572	—	66,000	—	17,764
\$	641,876	948,780	—	16,587	—	4,176
Spices..... \$	58,319	54,153	—	—	29,807	73,267
Rum..... gal.	51,618	46,865	—	—	302	141
\$	240,406	190,317	—	—	314	429
Salt..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	410,264	365,660
\$	—	—	—	—	49,210	44,627
All other articles..... \$	44,508	42,287	34,358	57,876	113,414	104,499
Total Imports..... \$	3,297,139	3,516,332	1,463,737	2,554,937	2,051,148	2,077,916
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	24,286	22,385	23,283	51,205	4,177	4,339
\$	29,876	20,902	23,709	48,110	5,253	4,624
Oats..... bush.	59,606	60,165	214,577	144,689	24,626	15,557
\$	29,499	34,954	106,981	87,831	13,967	9,679
Flour of wheat..... brl.	211,154	188,067	272,083	250,894	132,629	143,488
\$	1,271,550	1,260,578	1,680,046	1,704,473	853,359	1,030,019
Sugar..... cwt.	5,406	6,410	5,709	15,077	6,205	6,795
\$	47,991	49,303	53,190	112,030	58,670	49,117
Ale, beer and porter..... gal.	2,010	135	—	350	40,726	25,948
\$	2,150	173	—	447	47,424	33,196
Whiskey..... gal.	14,984	2,280	817	409	203,833	109,418
\$	63,606	11,521	3,900	1,950	1,109,881	504,665
Oilcake..... cwt.	63	250	49,702	57,069	12,873	13,267
\$	165	494	107,334	127,910	30,047	31,922
Rubber and manufactures of \$	112,385	147,244	110,378	105,850	36,797	40,968
Fish, dried, salted, pickled. \$	551,096	613,748	252,521	404,643	113,148	142,119
Meats..... \$	8,729	9,020	35,507	61,512	9,023	16,311
Butter..... lb.	307,722	347,753	142,987	161,293	114,786	132,972
\$	134,040	148,580	66,079	66,617	52,028	55,234
Cheese..... cwt.	1,296	1,300	1,353	1,619	816	888
\$	28,647	26,148	33,354	35,302	21,653	20,193
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	23,688	23,159	15,631	16,516	2,128	2,174
\$	299,917	309,506	197,678	222,811	21,351	22,607
Lard and lard compound... cwt.	1,165	2,281	23,789	12,107	1,470	2,275
\$	16,439	30,927	310,987	149,943	21,267	32,634
Planks and boards..... M ft.	326	248	1,596	949	1,113	1,436
\$	19,964	14,018	84,512	42,190	52,447	61,253
Paper and manufactures of. \$	60,603	46,213	18,265	10,957	7,334	5,039
Nails, wire..... cwt.	5,945	1,711	5,173	2,663	2,773	3,937
\$	24,483	7,212	19,977	9,997	12,288	16,735
Automobiles, passenger.... No.	45	81	13	77	23	47
\$	36,702	46,169	8,048	38,304	14,479	24,349
Glass and glassware..... \$	15,006	12,343	14,759	2,394	2,966	875
Medicinal preparations..... \$	23,755	16,557	16,520	12,977	6,368	8,367
Paints and varnish..... \$	11,148	8,589	10,768	7,540	9,134	9,390
All other articles..... \$	344,291	438,634	292,500	298,728	203,962	185,400
Total Exports Canadian. \$	3,132,042	3,252,833	3,447,013	3,552,516	2,702,846	2,301,696

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

C.—SOUTH AMERICA.

Articles.	Argentine Republic.		Brazil.		British Guiana.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Corn..... bush.	—	2,611,580	—	—	—	—
\$	—	2,573,717	—	—	—	—
Sugar, not above No. 16, D.S. lb.	—	—	—	—	101,330,625	160,806,816
\$	—	—	—	—	6,075,538	6,866,938
Coffee, green..... lb.	—	—	10,110,022	9,406,752	—	12,672
\$	—	—	1,417,148	1,812,888	—	1,897
Rum..... gal.	—	—	—	—	39,532	15,138
\$	—	—	—	—	102,569	40,317
Flaxseed..... bush.	718,112	394,096	—	—	—	—
\$	1,608,793	782,575	—	—	—	—
Hides and skins, raw..... \$	2,302,416	2,457,140	—	—	—	—
Meats..... \$	94,421	81,325	—	—	—	—
Casein..... lb.	289,924	484,787	—	—	—	—
\$	38,543	39,364	—	—	—	—
Wool, raw..... lb.	372,099	485,171	—	—	—	—
\$	81,535	172,369	—	—	—	—
Oak and quebracho extract.. lb.	1,634,918	3,962,127	—	—	—	—
\$	59,832	135,162	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	6,234	21,086	22,349	5,375	43,734	29,608
Total Imports..... \$	4,191,774	6,262,738	1,439,497	1,818,213	6,221,841	6,938,760
Exports (Canadian).						
Potatoes..... bush.	—	8	—	—	56,181	73,158
\$	—	14	—	—	61,825	68,971
Oats..... bush.	—	—	—	—	139,008	133,950
\$	—	—	—	—	75,308	83,302
Peas..... bush.	—	—	—	—	32,000	23,942
\$	—	—	—	—	83,812	58,193
Wheat..... bush.	500	20	160,533	—	—	—
\$	700	50	163,675	—	—	—
Flour of wheat..... bri.	—	—	53,347	30,313	176,167	154,535
\$	—	—	287,122	210,966	1,090,857	1,059,968
Malt..... bush.	183,315	77,018	—	—	—	—
\$	208,302	94,532	—	—	—	—
Rubber and manufactures of \$	906,958	1,234,048	228,067	300,511	109,050	81,481
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.. \$	—	13,600	263,000	300,534	160,292	124,923
Butter..... lb.	20,160	—	—	—	115,478	156,267
\$	8,164	—	—	—	51,175	60,007
Milk, condensed..... lb.	—	—	—	—	4,817	4,747
\$	—	—	—	—	64,808	66,085
Binder twine..... cwt.	12,751	12,500	—	—	—	—
\$	118,960	138,750	—	—	—	—
Wood, unmanufactured..... \$	676,180	486,175	2,265	2,744	109,985	103,142
Iron pipe and tubing..... \$	158,246	140,567	21,168	33,115	—	—
Structural steel..... \$	—	—	267,145	10,735	—	—
Agricultural implements..... \$	2,089,760	4,125,943	19,311	4,673	2,282	49
Nails, spikes, tacks, etc., all kinds..... \$	17,546	8,888	25,246	1,304	27,002	16,186
Razors..... \$	118,288	—	33,000	69	2,155	2,222
Sewing machines..... \$	876,620	1,110,315	485,892	824,745	—	—
Automobiles, passenger..... No.	1,758	2,414	89	1,244	101	125
\$	1,413,546	1,696,589	96,924	879,024	63,671	56,644
Automobile parts..... \$	181,383	532,601	219,642	455,048	513	584
Aluminium and mfrs..... \$	9,665	1,000	232,464	58,198	—	—
Copper wire and cable..... \$	—	—	163,614	98,605	—	132
Coal..... ton	—	675	—	—	19,984	7,420
\$	—	4,053	—	—	168,683	61,609
All other articles..... \$	521,548	735,248	115,775	236,978	457,542	579,026
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	7,305,866	10,322,373	2,624,310	3,417,249	2,528,960	2,422,534

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Fruits prepared (except dried) \$	3,021	5,091	97,400	81,698	—	78
Walnuts, shelled or not..... lb.	—	—	3,488,333	2,762,399	—	—
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	1,097,195	1,190,259	703,377	754,614	—	—
Beans..... bush.	93,708	104,064	433,529	649,250	—	353
Beans..... bush.	81,155	6,985	14,003	100 583	—	73
Oils, vegetable, for food..... \$	197,492	17,892	54,071	96	2	—
Cocoa butter..... lb.	21	320	87,309	99,297	3	—
Brandy..... gal.	1,094	—	—	—	1,164,533	967,919
Cordials, liqueurs, etc..... gal.	243	—	—	—	253,584	179,186
Whiskey..... gal.	—	—	141,748	166,248	—	—
Wines..... \$	—	—	977,275	1,020,734	—	—
Essential oils..... lb.	192	118	6,502	7,028	155	—
Rubber and mfrs. of..... \$	—	324	50,127	45,286	788	—
Plants, trees, etc..... \$	—	7	40,048	17,515	703	4
Seeds..... \$	—	49	335,623	157,955	6,905	75
Furs, undressed..... \$	76	86	418,281	480,229	383	787
Furs, dressed..... \$	55	—	14,532	23,158	7,757	2,193
Hatters' furs..... \$	36	—	53,871	70,396	5,841	1,901
Hides and skins, raw..... \$	325	12,105	71,141	22,241	18,758	26,086
Gloves of leather..... \$	38,625	38,312	60,207	52,799	27,903	52,494
Cheese..... lb.	3,245	2,137	66,808	137,617	28,567	61,112
Cotton, crochet and knitting..... lb.	8,138	1,350	11,821	43,755	133,763	48,490
Cotton fabrics, dyed..... yd.	—	666	448,836	484,066	10,852	19,361
Velveteens (cotton)..... yd.	144,542	202,088	9,548	1,733	2,218	26,085
Clothing of cotton..... \$	421	5,423	102,551	41,790	3,520	—
Lace, net and mfrs. of..... \$	599	6,302	164,799	312,187	4,242	17,136
Ribbons of all kinds..... \$	212	3,268	142,674	139,321	—	—
Velvets..... yd.	—	—	64,615	43,187	—	—
Silk cloth, unfinished..... \$	—	—	68,870	106,789	—	—
Other silk piece goods..... \$	—	—	117,117	164,781	—	—
Silk clothing..... \$	233,295	258,453	566,229	482,131	42,749	32,517
Wool, raw..... lb.	71,016	110,606	291,026	265,351	16,617	14,971
Woolen yarns..... lb.	3,973	1,318	310,630	166,813	17,871	4,560
Worsted tops..... lb.	4,661	1,583	243,815	161,655	15,489	3,772
Woollen yarns..... lb.	35,555	46,598	220,694	287,204	12,549	13,391
Dress goods, etc., unfinished sq. yd.	12,460	2,658	224,696	279,774	38,771	7,558
Worsted, serges, coatings... yd.	5,932	4,117	246,371	394,312	13,856	26,920
Artificial silk and mfrs..... \$	24,173	7,964	450,503	432,731	26,358	10,544
Gloves of textile fabrics..... \$	41,856	13,248	596,356	472,707	38,994	22,231
Cigarette paper..... \$	—	—	65,294	32,736	—	—
Books and printed matter..... \$	61,643	4,971	2,048,131	2,013,691	22,823	42,087
Iron in pigs, ingots, blooms, billets..... \$	6,162	10,434	502,710	824,356	4,862	12,746
Rolling mill products..... \$	10,626	43,720	199,184	131,890	5,515	—
Cast iron pipe..... cwt.	5,675	27,208	155,137	127,789	2,923	—
Cans, rifles, etc..... \$	34,826	71,596	136,856	124,470	28,852	4,723
Pen-knives, jack-knives, etc..... \$	25,462	80,506	127,770	108,367	33,434	2,891
Scissors and shears..... \$	27,571	9,843	123,647	113,957	839	228
—	39,081	14,475	160,063	166,803	1,135	556
—	46,837	2,844	1,276,041	2,083,438	—	—
—	16,543	1,183	705,527	1,234,391	—	—
—	2,672	9,353	619,640	967,977	2,840	64,899
—	2,844	9,681	597,346	1,075,626	4,222	116,608
—	227,241	121,688	29,258	120,634	73,478	88,816
—	2,583	4,489	131,298	178,475	171,120	219,834
—	—	—	298,934	212,192	40,906	151
—	54,701	89,163	214,569	275,507	52,829	76,529
—	54,049	21,677	57,666	133,210	—	467
—	84,426	381,343	39,333	82,789	18,640	25,292
—	11	—	54,919	93,955	—	—
—	22	—	102,560	166,275	—	—
—	47,304	45,662	1,436	1,411	78,069	71,196
—	—	11	6,872	11,938	206,833	156,078
—	103	4	4,103	8,219	120,335	47,777

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE—continued.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption—concluded.						
Aluminium and mfrs. of..... \$	496	144	7,611	14,243	64,638	58,604
Brass and mfrs. of..... \$	388	371	55,750	63,652	18,644	47,366
Zinc sheets and plates..... lb.	1,520,910	1,334,020	2,120	—	16,742	—
	121,676	105,158	232	—	1,372	—
Clocks and watches..... \$	2,404	131	9,834	34,606	283,986	225,680
Electric apparatus..... \$	68,811	10,672	14,669	18,232	47,543	50,115
Tableware of china, etc..... \$	1,154	1,084	122,173	175,359	152,109	239,930
Glass carboys, bottles, etc.. \$	857	91	7,599	21,316	54,706	57,751
Glass tableware..... \$	52,482	78,273	12,520	10,157	15,148	18,915
Common window glass..... sq. ft.	19,184,050	20,487,650	104,600	12,286	157,917	229,047
	838,325	846,597	4,075	588	10,768	15,240
Plate glass not over 7 sq. ft.. sq. ft.	1,272,052	1,298,913	63	14,535	291,444	81,316
	\$ 727,035	\$ 581,422	28	6,115	157,128	40,171
Plate glass, 7 to 25 sq. ft.. sq. ft.	520,751	257,220	1,770	8,964	89,374	33,138
	\$ 272,081	\$ 132,574	834	4,610	46,171	19,847
Plate glass, n.o.p., not bevel- led or bent..... sq. ft.	597,739	321,579	7,460	7,136	76,513	91,257
	\$ 347,060	\$ 183,056	4,086	3,813	44,446	56,449
Diamonds, unset..... \$	702,911	630,180	16,371	21,957	—	—
Drugs and medicinal prepar- ations..... \$	217	438	279,203	341,969	23,733	33,141
Dyes, aniline..... lb.	1,265	1,556	3,682	37,989	618,743	437,919
	\$ 353	\$ 1,588	1,834	13,823	441,919	317,975
Medicinal preparations..... \$	194	438	243,996	341,969	18,163	23,141
Potash, muriate of, crude... lb.	3,176,000	1,800,000	595,000	606,000	7,008,428	14,750,771
	49,061	26,586	10,496	8,561	103,687	210,495
Zinc, white..... lb.	1,238,016	1,566,259	44,030	18,013	829,946	—
	88,199	114,781	4,791	3,872	39,150	—
Perfumery..... \$	530	180	225,858	288,062	16,640	11,572
Soap..... \$	2	89	76,507	99,279	9,113	3,079
Ammonia, nitrate of..... lb.	1,012,509	—	—	—	70,125	2,925,621
	\$ 69,610	—	—	—	5,594	148,439
Copper sulphate..... lb.	2,220	357,100	—	—	956,025	988,143
	\$ 51	\$ 16,706	—	—	45,283	48,214
Cream of tartar..... lb.	—	—	523,356	473,130	—	2,116
	\$ 658	—	81,570	66,624	—	197
Dolls..... \$	—	—	11,758	4,006	132,974	143,513
Toys..... \$	1,029	6,126	35,681	28,806	318,573	479,054
Brushes..... \$	1,874	86	57,796	42,481	13,456	12,066
Braids, cords, fringes, etc., n.o.p..... \$	3,303	2,775	69,387	72,489	24,325	33,392
Containers, n.o.p..... \$	14,203	24,337	97,672	117,333	76,696	107,920
Jewellery..... \$	269	363	58,739	76,026	55,011	100,381
Combs..... \$	181	—	21,532	27,627	28,493	57,545
Pocketbooks, etc..... \$	8,242	5,343	84,766	74,907	43,275	69,854
Tobacco pipes..... \$	1,285	872	265,152	269,703	12,346	26,042
Mineral waters..... \$	673	21	89,945	106,002	3,121	4,267
Musical instruments..... \$	1,464	263	40,706	41,386	78,651	120,746
Scientific apparatus, etc..... \$	778	88	86,308	143,705	114,973	131,628
Ships..... \$	—	315	368,000	—	—	—
Feathers, etc., artificial, for hats..... \$	108	76	55,772	52,389	35,073	54,494
Boxes, fancy ornamental cases, etc..... \$	239	239	21,991	35,921	44,442	71,517
Precious stones, n.o.p..... \$	—	—	124,956	82,913	17,084	15,256
Pencils, lead..... \$	60	4	703	915	37,412	100,404
All other articles..... \$	676,894	905,965	2,057,184	2,970,489	1,281,398	2,224,525
Total Imports..... \$	5,344,773	5,061,912	15,767,851	18,436,361	5,382,506	6,772,590

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE—continued.

Articles.	Belgium.		France.		Germany.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, fresh..... brl.	260	513	—	1	—	32,769
Barley..... bush.	1,118	3,095	—	15	—	129,570
Oats..... bush.	505,439	845,425	—	—	264,706	474,158
Rye..... bush.	335,136	757,679	—	—	156,051	388,514
Wheat..... bush.	585,432	1,419,382	—	8,300	32,931	25,553
Wheat flour..... brl.	355,839	792,983	—	4,210	34,146	14,131
Wheat..... bush.	159,110	27,762	1,500	91,633	341,923	1,193,901
Wheat..... bush.	104,788	22,208	1,200	69,082	244,406	1,073,922
Wheat..... bush.	12,538,270	7,709,819	6,934,705	3,050,253	1,351,512	2,770,679
Wheat flour..... brl.	14,053,335	10,545,525	7,772,872	3,693,735	1,637,095	3,888,680
Sugar..... cwt.	6,169	4,276	—	1	1,986,826	2,072,275
Whiskey..... gal.	37,993	22,549	—	4	10,313,280	12,748,162
Rubber tires..... \$	11,760	1,120	195,168	38,528	11,088	—
Seeds..... \$	116,368	10,321	1,916,131	361,723	106,650	—
Cattle over 1 year old..... No.	11,000	2,855	12,529	1,493	4,770	—
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.. \$	64,588	12,056	72,380	6,500	28,626	—
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	117,458	163,943	399,855	225,596	7,952	3,736
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	95	543	24,815	8,071	152,278	161,375
Furs and mfrs. of..... \$	2,153	2,861	350	—	—	—
Leather, unmanufactured.... \$	236,725	275,122	30,934	—	—	—
Meats..... \$	925	—	10	—	48,398	19,356
Butter..... lb.	906	903	5,640	3,604	199	9
Cheese..... cwt.	68,774	67,868	403,801	275,538	13,605	418
Milk powder..... lb.	41,050	27,521	148,539	165,308	845	383
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	422,475	287,050	1,533,089	1,704,606	7,408	3,068
Lard..... cwt.	3,635	4,229	166,527	166,456	184,279	22,778
Sausage casings..... \$	1,168	37,032	32,852	69,106	1,475	1,473
Wood, unmanufactured..... \$	35,727	32,290	6,696	66,601	174,215	263,380
Wood pulp..... cwt.	267,183	763,212	56	—	—	1,429,285
Harvesters and binders..... No.	96,730	233,852	21	—	—	509,741
Mowing machines..... No.	6,935	24,747	330	290	1,845	10,329
Reapers..... No.	136,093	553,146	9,350	7,857	36,652	240,632
Razors..... \$	—	27	—	—	2,116,543	3,239,266
Adding and calculating machines..... No.	—	18	—	—	187,671	316,261
Automobiles, passenger.... No.	4,644	1,272	9,568	889	55,277	31,257
Aluminium in bars, etc..... cwt.	48,001	12,490	119,405	7,140	605,612	285,542
Lead in pigs, etc..... cwt.	605	2,205	446	2,313	13,102	33,773
Nickel..... cwt.	7,750	37,150	6,500	38,500	180,422	512,295
Asbestos in all forms..... \$	—	—	—	170	92,944	185,913
Coal..... ton	2,693	9,369	43,307	42,155	2,942	12,786
Coal tar and pitch..... gal.	—	19,993	766,545	76,044	—	—
All other articles..... \$	—	104,757	1,470,875	158,560	—	—
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	1,025	872	6,316	2,253	30	30
Apples, fresh..... brl.	180,880	145,307	1,134,278	381,108	5,906	4,993
Barley..... bush.	699	1,031	14,414	9,845	50	17
Oats..... bush.	47,028	67,547	992,362	640,088	3,018	1,061
Rye..... bush.	24	3	911	169	—	327
Wheat..... bush.	2,310	264	85,235	15,296	—	28,242
Wheat flour..... brl.	13,750	—	—	223,800	58,477	—
Sugar..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whiskey..... gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rubber tires..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seeds..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cattle over 1 year old..... No.	103	50	—	—	223	245
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.. \$	13,764	8,438	—	—	91,075	76,102
Lobsters, canned..... cwt.	251	161	5	19	65	292
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	201,067	91,636	5,353	15,035	65,304	261,838
Furs and mfrs. of..... \$	1,456	1,680	11,692	—	672	21,168
Leather, unmanufactured.... \$	32,886	38,225	261,177	—	14,070	503,995
Meats..... \$	—	17,926	54,328	13,889	—	5,603
Butter..... lb.	—	123,285	301,878	83,114	—	41,121
Cheese..... cwt.	25	115	3,577	13,702	38,774	50,764
Milk powder..... lb.	587	2,636	65,835	246,691	720,729	812,387
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	363,475	219,310	445,822	454,378	579,698	822,086
Lard..... cwt.	2,254	1,809	9,705	6,695	—	1,538
Sausage casings..... \$	15,779	11,464	68,608	47,040	—	9,231
Wood, unmanufactured..... \$	521,025	—	2,300,160	1,368,210	—	—
Wood pulp..... cwt.	42,280	—	330,387	101,896	—	—
Harvesters and binders..... No.	291,172	1,800,024	177,542	1,175,992	419,266	891,896
Mowing machines..... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Reapers..... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Razors..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Adding and calculating machines..... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Automobiles, passenger.... No.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium in bars, etc..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lead in pigs, etc..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nickel..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asbestos in all forms..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal..... ton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal tar and pitch..... gal.	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other articles..... \$	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	17,452,442	16,633,411	18,879,097	10,290,063	16,153,650	24,234,685

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Lemons..... \$	415,593	312,903	-	-	-	-
Other fruits, fresh..... \$	74,196	41,305	-	-	-	-
Nuts (except cocoanuts)..... \$	96,471	111,405	7,375	-	-	-
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	646,816	954,983	63,770	385,319	-	-
..... \$	69,931	79,109	8,894	40,734	-	-
Olive oil, edible..... gal.	124,486	136,281	480	-	-	-
..... \$	183,387	204,861	670	-	-	-
Cocoa butter..... lb.	-	-	2,709,464	2,605,018	-	-
..... \$	-	-	612,158	523,281	-	-
Gin..... gal.	-	-	83,141	81,421	-	-
..... \$	-	-	684,687	651,883	-	-
Vermouth..... gal.	16,811	18,274	-	-	-	-
..... \$	23,215	25,671	-	-	-	-
Essential oils (except pepper-mint)..... lb.	19,094	24,861	3,978	3,353	2,966	6,704
..... \$	18,464	31,701	8,470	9,316	15,624	17,905
Plants, shrubs, trees, vines. \$	-	-	505,534	563,776	1,594	-
Rubber and mfrs. of..... \$	14	1,367	32,467	1,420	-	44
Seeds..... \$	18	14	51,200	50,230	1,330	818
Tobacco, unmanufactured... lb.	-	29,026	376,859	128,906	-	-
..... \$	-	29,419	375,617	166,907	-	-
Starch..... lb.	-	-	948,067	1,938,974	-	-
..... \$	-	-	28,038	71,752	-	-
Fish, dried, salted, pickled... lb.	4,881	5,293	461,237	754,276	-	-
..... \$	591	819	28,703	50,552	-	-
Cheese..... lb.	125,092	214,758	26,292	38,719	141,777	135,054
..... \$	77,776	91,520	6,263	9,335	71,225	76,291
Cotton fabrics, dyed..... yd.	14,472	62,179	10,633	13,960	433,479	303,302
..... \$	13,013	25,626	4,320	8,555	168,378	115,801
Velveteens (cotton)..... yd.	-	1,900	41,458	3,023	4,378	3,112
..... \$	-	2,691	32,360	6,112	2,894	4,211
Cotton fabrics, white..... yd.	1,013	-	122	35,303	206,954	111,105
..... \$	227	-	33	3,313	52,221	25,833
Cotton handkerchiefs..... \$	148	6	3,832	-	227,973	363,851
Embroideries, cotton..... \$	710	4,686	192	1,374	328,313	200,569
Lace, net and mfrs. of..... \$	908	2,068	15,672	20,066	154,596	133,021
Jute or hemp yarn..... lb.	417,061	95,579	-	-	-	-
..... \$	86,091	24,482	-	-	-	-
Ribbons..... \$	202	468	1,316	-	589,345	458,603
Silk cloth, unfinished..... \$	1,074	3,895	-	-	161,422	95,777
Silk fabrics for neckties..... \$	19,812	48,476	-	-	191,471	195,077
Silk fabrics, n.o.p..... \$	34,526	54,608	5,348	30,469	4,276,188	3,575,014
Velvets..... yd.	134	228	16,929	7,124	15,660	16,349
..... \$	331	430	36,100	13,072	24,708	19,943
Worsted, serges, coatings... yd.	675	11,946	7,955	21,076	13,417	16,280
..... \$	700	6,572	14,086	30,795	15,518	18,117
Felt, pressed..... lb.	-	-	33,768	38,400	-	-
..... \$	-	-	31,982	29,699	-	-
Artificial silk and mfrs. of.. \$	4,548	35,341	93,953	146,873	73,455	210,200
Curtains and shams..... \$	5,317	22	230	99	57,553	75,384
Gloves of textile..... \$	-	-	2,518	28	186,351	96,870
Hats, felt..... \$	234,488	234,770	214	69	57	12
Braids of grass, etc., for hats \$	12,983	17,163	11,501	22,234	154,454	130,563

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE—continued.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption—concluded.						
Hardware and cutlery..... \$	270	2,523	23,384	6,301	16	199
Machinery..... \$	—	300	28,497	2,297	7,984	49,021
Automobiles and parts..... \$	21,257	20,170	—	—	—	—
Aluminium and mfrs. of..... \$	64	—	15,132	16,146	37,878	29,908
Clocks..... \$	45,742	20,099	3,024	431	3,221	2,471
Watches..... \$	—	3,087	—	62	108,532	152,726
Watch cases..... \$	—	—	—	—	62,833	86,436
Watch actions and parts..... \$	—	—	—	—	726,899	1,016,265
Lamps, electric, incandescent No.	—	—	2,315,690	1,027,175	221,001	42,910
Mercury or quicksilver..... lb.	30,000	—	330,828	178,088	28,420	6,666
Tableware of china..... \$	19,966	—	—	—	—	—
Incandescent lamp bulbs and tubing..... \$	1,540	1,612	44,268	34,300	499	449
Plate glass not over 7 sq. ft. sq. ft.	—	—	54,152	23,139	—	—
Plate glass, n.o.p., not bevelled or bent..... sq. ft.	—	—	24,541	10,448	—	—
Marble and mfrs. of..... \$	29,177	38,754	45,408	25,457	—	—
Diamonds, unset..... \$	—	—	24,550	14,597	—	—
Tartaric acid crystals..... lb.	102,303	89,576	855,236	753,232	—	20,765
Other acids..... \$	22,738	19,479	157,681	74,123	—	—
Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	12,471	18,777	39,384	12,452	—	—
Aniline dyes..... lb.	5,201	1,366	26,038	20,205	1,036	487
Zinc, white..... lb.	—	—	38,188	28,684	1,172	1,083
Cream of tartar..... lb.	—	—	245,532	126,984	223,352	138,877
Soda, sulphate of..... lb.	—	—	200,273	119,738	155,207	90,769
Dolls..... \$	1,913	270	4,610,142	2,803,916	—	—
Toys..... \$	73	2,274	262,642	169,042	—	—
Containers..... \$	11,088	12,266	151,200	138,656	—	—
Braids, cords, fringes, etc..... \$	—	330	26,658	21,886	—	—
Buttons of vegetable ivory gross \$	36,533	109,563	3,610,501	470,267	—	—
Tobacco pipes..... \$	12,330	51,216	39,611	4,692	—	—
Paintings..... \$	—	6	16,474	6,315	—	313
Statues and statuettes..... \$	5,198	1,651	55,660	65,275	793	1,276
Feathers, etc., artificial, for hats..... \$	17,393	16,667	48,703	46,881	12,156	12,992
Settlers' effects..... \$	48	—	8,063	5,091	39,137	26,897
All other articles..... \$	6,705	7,607	—	—	—	—
	261,570	311,035	15,050	13,077	653	396
			14,480	1,479	9,750	2,966
			478,350	1,033,976	444,257	484,772
Total Imports..... \$	1,849,844	1,926,135	5,359,980	5,077,327	8,420,673	7,801,575

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

D.—CONTINENTAL EUROPE—concluded.

Articles.	Italy.		Netherlands.		Switzerland.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples, dried..... lb.	-	-	1,328,609	750,647	-	-
Barley..... bush.	-	-	140,117	88,417	-	-
Buckwheat..... bush.	-	-	555,962	289,048	-	-
Oats..... bush.	-	-	380,432	239,677	-	-
Rye..... bush.	-	-	17,854	427,084	-	-
Wheat..... bush.	-	-	16,121	399,351	-	-
Wheat..... bush.	-	9,229	366,148	2,397,935	-	-
Wheat..... bush.	-	4,614	197,332	1,397,039	-	-
Rye..... bush.	-	-	345,145	1,131,429	-	-
Wheat..... bush.	-	-	248,544	1,042,182	-	-
Wheat..... bush.	13,869,475	8,786,956	4,296,044	3,957,865	943,333	410,166
Oatmeal..... cwt.	16,169,160	10,640,632	4,844,985	5,301,374	969,592	410,166
Oatmeal..... cwt.	72	-	13,795	11,317	-	-
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	312	-	38,882	33,285	-	-
Flour of wheat..... bbl.	88,521	94,190	249,034	195,912	-	-
Sugar..... cwt.	472,226	555,633	1,267,418	1,175,244	-	-
Sugar..... cwt.	-	-	6,720	1,120	-	-
Oilcake..... cwt.	-	-	62,669	6,910	-	-
Oilcake..... cwt.	-	-	118,589	82,241	-	-
Rubber tires.....	-	-	232,486	174,151	-	-
Tobacco, unmanufactured... lb.	64,772	34,517	98,154	164,453	25,177	45,553
Tobacco, unmanufactured... lb.	59,328	-	3,050	20,576	-	32,860
Codfish, dried..... cwt.	26,968	-	277	1,600	-	2,100
Codfish, dried..... cwt.	67,413	85,261	-	-	-	-
Haddock, dried..... cwt.	562,045	824,104	-	-	-	-
Haddock, dried..... cwt.	9,020	6,826	-	-	-	-
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	57,911	60,083	-	-	-	-
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	34,379	73,304	3,300	7,459	797	805
Cattle hides and skins..... cwt.	331,222	684,232	42,838	93,766	7,884	8,749
Cattle hides and skins..... cwt.	2,642	1,128	5,458	3,303	-	-
Sole leather..... lb.	33,313	14,242	49,719	32,122	-	-
Sole leather..... lb.	-	-	-	-	260,123	104,733
Milk powder..... lb.	-	-	-	-	102,504	43,154
Milk powder..... lb.	-	-	492,800	-	-	-
Milk, condensed..... lb.	-	-	35,840	-	-	-
Milk, condensed..... lb.	168	10	55,456	48,991	-	-
Neatsfoot, etc., oils..... gal.	2,100	100	602,315	499,102	-	-
Neatsfoot, etc., oils..... gal.	-	-	25,571	13,621	-	-
Lard..... cwt.	-	-	30,075	20,769	-	-
Lard..... cwt.	1,375	253	11,444	17,290	-	-
Bags of cotton, jute, etc.....	19,600	4,450	154,038	288,656	-	-
Paper and mfrs. of.....	24,649	26,139	436	33,980	-	-
Farm implements and machinery.....	4,712	13,169	10,336	16,810	12,302	20,616
Razors.....	11,934	39,289	27,712	23,817	10,087	10,537
Automobiles, passenger..... No.	25,960	300	45,623	-	27,500	-
Automobiles, passenger..... No.	2	-	288	99	69	92
Aluminium in bars, etc..... cwt.	2,188	-	240,493	80,972	51,683	93,261
Nickel..... cwt.	8,400	7,728	-	2,540	-	-
Nickel..... cwt.	167,597	173,412	-	60,727	-	-
Electric apparatus.....	4,154	4,268	116	31,105	13	6
Asbestos and asbestos sand.. ton	92,034	92,357	2,703	783,123	252	108
Coal..... ton	667	1,551	20,693	1,936	9,951	74
Coal tar and pitch..... gal.	868	3,063	276	1,997	-	-
Coal tar and pitch..... gal.	82,380	176,675	21,265	128,315	-	-
Wax, mineral..... cwt.	10,321	15,067	75,395	3,695	-	-
Wax, mineral..... cwt.	72,254	92,433	473,679	20,684	-	-
All other articles.....	1,330,240	-	-	-	-	-
All other articles.....	188,715	-	-	-	-	-
All other articles.....	6,703	-	-	-	-	-
All other articles.....	20,339	-	-	-	-	-
All other articles.....	68,520	701,443	203,699	535,783	72,649	110,856
Total Exports (Canadian)	\$ 18,501,578	14,139,375	9,488,881	12,644,245	1,289,581	745,174

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

E.—ASIA.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Oranges..... \$	157	46	4,511	5,413	275,990	167,384
Fruits, dried..... lb.	1,458	3,214	154,046	140,108	17,816	15,503
"..... \$	213	245	24,415	25,806	1,316	1,053
Nuts (except cocoanuts)..... \$	359,151	524,541	17,909	15,855	115,591	15,524
Vegetables, fresh..... \$	166	692	62,883	64,139	19,392	20,866
Vegetables, canned..... lb.	3,952	8,265	303,438	362,685	114,859	177,133
"..... \$	380	930	30,960	38,400	48,455	51,069
Pickles and sauces..... gal.	337	431	58,579	58,050	85,145	82,738
"..... \$	272	486	36,129	32,963	50,664	36,242
Beans..... bush.	408	32	4,411	5,543	119,765	117,029
"..... \$	941	37	8,243	10,985	279,154	231,084
Peas..... bush.	—	193	60	130	5,455	13,357
"..... \$	—	353	81	283	13,459	27,965
Rice..... lb.	142,750	122,700	28,650,548	21,023,859	1,069,050	3,014,147
"..... \$	6,427	4,291	931,907	794,118	63,515	166,689
Peanut and soya bean oil.... gal.	53,089	14,140	33,899	29,934	43,294	5,727
"..... \$	48,853	16,209	38,059	32,015	34,056	3,986
Ginger, preserved..... lb.	31,856	84,166	314,777	291,472	7,736	11,407
"..... \$	4,523	10,290	35,427	30,757	592	663
Spices..... \$	2,290	8,543	7,180	9,132	10,554	6,890
Tea..... lb.	1,721,753	1,317,519	221,798	189,432	2,597,679	2,778,918
"..... \$	254,788	207,761	54,093	48,469	667,778	534,444
Beverages, alcoholic..... \$	24,450	35,504	100,855	66,255	55,084	62,471
Cocoanut, etc., oil for soap.. gal.	158,879	7,600	—	—	—	—
"..... \$	79,712	5,625	—	—	—	—
Peanut oil for refining..... lb.	10,453,616	10,267,324	—	—	—	274,212
"..... \$	930,900	834,917	—	—	—	27,040
Plants and trees..... \$	124	692	8,523	9,453	18,904	26,675
Drugs, crude..... \$	46	767	13,991	19,615	28,492	2,590
Bone, ivory and shell goods.. \$	6,002	7,121	3,697	5,020	38,542	13,716
Fish, dried, salted, pickled.. lb.	1,611	1,742	153,222	196,578	97,620	91,218
"..... \$	349	330	39,088	48,714	43,679	36,244
Fish, canned..... \$	231	691	38,417	40,391	6,935	13,750
Furs, undressed..... \$	53,177	41,397	600	—	54	1,631
Hides and skins, raw..... \$	21,276	—	—	—	—	—
Bristles, animal..... lb.	150	2,260	133	—	5	—
"..... \$	343	13,544	82	—	46	—
Meats..... \$	82	40	35,731	33,514	147	—
Albumen and egg yolk..... \$	44,105	74,999	—	—	—	—
Eggs..... \$	174	104,788	12,679	12,877	—	—
Cotton and manufactures of.. \$	116,510	123,279	13,985	14,136	144,469	155,592
Silk and manufactures of..... \$	40,929	22,920	16,581	15,001	2,665,510	3,928,504
Wool carpets..... \$	68,274	95,321	114	249	22,570	37,208
Fishing lines and nets..... \$	—	—	—	2,446	18,114	43,529
Hair nets..... \$	158,907	61,879	29	14	—	1,188
Furniture of wood..... \$	3,098	3,462	60,146	70,171	6,302	6,846
Paper and mfrs. of..... \$	971	1,115	15,649	17,988	21,750	22,467
Lamps, electric, incandescent No. \$	—	—	—	—	1,146,048	1,225,739
"..... \$	—	—	—	—	77,418	65,244
China ware and clay products \$	2,027	3,416	8,125	7,494	390,051	243,058
Glass and glassware..... \$	1,352	923	359	680	38,892	23,456
Drugs and medicinal preparations..... \$	4,405	2,300	36,170	39,171	9,509	9,152
Fireworks..... \$	4,559	11,367	5,596	11,646	—	—
Dolls..... \$	126	580	288	803	40,560	23,004
Toys, n.o.p..... \$	4,504	3,433	6,235	1,257	64,998	36,085
Brushes..... \$	230	443	1,733	2,308	272,878	127,921
Containers, n.o.p..... \$	7,390	11,879	49,081	44,675	98,485	86,437
Footwear, except leather and rubber..... \$	1,732	1,272	14,836	13,945	4,584	6,487
Buttons..... \$	4	—	6	17	159,871	177,881
Baskets..... \$	5,602	14,894	10,483	7,731	25,895	16,818
Boxes, fancy, writing cases, etc..... \$	14,471	13,820	4,983	6,915	14,284	14,216
Precious stones..... \$	220	1,107	80	276	66,591	53,360
All other articles..... \$	445,929	253,625	221,411	260,696	383,071	428,652
Total Imports..... \$	2,720,372	2,521,874	1,971,350	1,861,793	6,298,201	7,005,056

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

E.—ASIA—continued.

Articles.	China.		Hong Kong.		Japan.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Exports (Canadian).						
Wheat..... bush.	5,206,820	2,396,474	-	-	7,058,910	4,633,941
Wheat flour..... brl.	5,043,270	2,324,953	-	-	7,558,147	6,735,859
Ale, beer and porter..... gal.	504,923	345,706	371,842	148,817	111,965	19,299
Rubber boots and shoes..... pai r	2,491,066	1,743,830	1,815,226	763,596	570,929	104,137
Rubber tires.....	10,551	5,948	41,604	21,133	50	-
Cigarettes..... lb.	13,643	7,313	46,490	25,892	53	-
Senega root..... lb.	6,352	3,935	259	81	43,488	1,914
Fish, dried, salted, pickled..	2,028	7,027	278	65	55,972	2,260
Fish, canned.....	53,658	92,282	11,399	6,418	275,354	70,413
Cattle hides..... cwt.	30,303	2,408	17,282	1,740	200	72,171
Meats.....	43,089	7,761	8,061	453	80	33,090
Butter..... lb.	-	-	8,834	-	55,444	61,044
Cheese..... cwt.	-	-	5,035	-	34,741	35,947
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	640,167	720,683	631,984	389,244	1,069,979	987,005
Cotton manufactures.....	865	11,336	5,317	10,073	48,729	6,829
Wool and manufactures of...	-	-	-	-	11,672	13,436
Felt manufactures.....	-	-	-	-	149,362	192,089
Logs..... M ft.	11,609	4,735	3,714	3,939	108,332	133,680
Railroad ties..... No.	363,898	281,520	17,828	26,132	464,622	556,236
Planks and boards..... M ft.	122,900	100,253	7,260	9,697	185,749	197,572
Timber, square..... M ft.	1,137	1,195	611	656	351	462
Wood pulp..... cwt.	34,346	33,850	20,572	19,955	11,195	12,435
Paper and mfrs. of.....	558	78	1,123	73	6,240	18
Iron bars and rods..... ton	6,866	827	15,960	750	77,417	461
Iron pipe and tubing.....	3,211	6,522	71	5,367	9,875	41,953
Nails, wire..... cwt.	7,400	2,342	1,020	336	34,503	3,715
Machinery.....	1,298	1,392	-	1,514	68,687	70,608
Automobiles..... No.	221	-	12	-	125,904	98,058
Aluminum and mfrs. of....	4,400	-	380	-	2,327,406	1,505,158
Lead, pig, refined, etc..... cwt.	132,418	9,620	-	200	65,582	11,278
Nickel..... cwt.	125,628	6,270	-	293	43,176	8,484
Silver bullion..... oz.	23,251	8,368	15,640	3,211	80,802	27,584
Zinc spelter..... cwt.	671,475	170,448	136,308	73,133	2,479,540	701,137
Electric apparatus.....	9,696	6,819	581	1,441	43,454	23,810
Asbestos.....	251,797	161,829	22,029	42,447	1,294,899	507,400
Coal..... ton	-	-	-	-	527,233	871,397
Glass and glassware.....	-	-	-	-	1,703,114	2,421,824
Ammonium sulphate..... cwt.	-	-	-	-	730,555	349,475
Cobalt oxide and salts..... lb.	5,322	34,111	7,332	6,908	25,343	334
All other articles.....	21,284	11,640	-	-	1,051,924	13,699
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	301,732	33,692	-	-	175,506	53,260
	14,147	-	40	-	53,484	-
	51,301	-	200	-	208,524	-
	4,236	2,114	6,800	641	67,255	23,440
	155	96	688	24	628	333
	115,109	77,004	68,765	13,672	335,367	210,216
	37,731	10,765	-	-	821,811	1,549,151
	52,530	40,342	-	-	310,372	369,861
	286,022	263,772	-	-	1,689,303	2,504,952
	-	-	-	-	10,481	2,230
	-	-	-	-	213,915	51,676
	3,327,316	2,261,449	1,195,794	295,427	4,576	-
	2,162,965	1,541,648	778,216	199,629	2,577	-
	1,120	12,662	-	-	284,594	296,498
	7,564	90,243	-	-	1,804,237	1,988,139
	2,024	3,059	361	614	103,288	261,664
	-	-	-	2,087	296,294	321,322
	9,525	-	-	-	46,709	11,709
	71,950	-	-	-	368,100	89,358
	1,316	4,355	40,347	17,488	-	365
	4,710	200	17,940	1,000	125,364	38,560
	13,417	550	61,645	2,875	372,634	107,595
	14,500	18,100	-	-	57,700	97,200
	29,914	35,745	-	-	116,514	201,486
	357,645	325,836	115,207	110,483	526,817	513,334
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	12,998,248	7,838,187	3,809,977	1,707,569	26,991,860	22,011,988

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States. by Principal Commodities. quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

E.—ASIA—concluded.

Articles.	British India.		Ceylon.		Straits Settlements.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Pineapples, canned..... lb.	—	33,840	—	—	3,180,304	3,133,797
\$	—	1,906	—	—	178,734	162,029
Cocoanut, desiccated..... lb.	—	16,000	2,927,619	2,846,010	1,300	—
\$	—	1,745	239,177	215,916	92	—
Rice..... lb.	8,426,981	6,607,724	—	—	—	—
\$	211,427	204,241	—	—	—	—
Sago and tapioca..... lb.	—	—	700	—	3,300,451	3,467,993
\$	—	—	32	—	178,917	136,398
Cocoa beans..... cwt.	—	—	5,090	3,660	—	—
\$	—	—	62,269	53,858	—	—
Spices..... \$	45,961	29,849	1,450	1,201	59,362	76,449
Tea..... lb.	14,347,329	11,222,104	8,604,716	7,369,430	—	—
\$	4,587,696	3,618,341	2,753,173	2,453,206	—	—
Rubber, crude..... lb.	—	—	—	—	4,248,158	2,350,433
\$	—	—	—	—	1,226,378	617,031
Hides and skins, raw..... \$	180,778	15,134	—	—	—	—
Jute cloth and canvas..... yd.	63,067,800	60,210,771	—	—	—	—
\$	3,797,624	4,168,164	—	—	—	—
Bags of linen, hemp, jute... \$	140,602	44,973	—	—	—	—
Tin in blocks..... cwt.	—	—	—	—	8,176	13,111
\$	—	—	—	—	336,325	675,700
All other articles..... \$	310,764	336,544	26,163	6,131	30,274	25,144
Total Imports..... \$	9,274,852	8,420,897	3,082,304	2,739,312	2,010,082	1,692,751
Exports (Canadian).						
Apples..... brl.	—	19	66	—	645	—
\$	—	137	436	—	3,470	—
Rubber boots and shoes.... pair	6,900	31,652	450	693	2,280	1,521
\$	5,656	21,412	364	603	1,526	2,191
Rubber tires..... \$	207,155	339,730	42,963	51,638	142,942	182,720
Salmon, canned..... cwt.	1,718	4,245	954	314	7,707	12,604
\$	17,148	41,896	10,826	3,205	71,199	111,246
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	220	—	136	—	1,048	—
\$	2,208	—	900	—	10,450	—
Railroad ties..... No.	44,048	96,304	—	50	—	—
\$	71,300	70,408	—	90	—	—
Planks and boards..... M ft.	482	365	—	—	—	65
\$	14,509	5,464	—	—	—	1,292
Timber, square..... M ft.	1,410	871	—	—	—	—
\$	42,221	20,027	—	—	—	—
Shooks..... \$	—	—	—	—	269,034	206,157
Paper and manufactures of.. \$	16,510	37,628	—	—	3,367	1,253
Books and printed matter... \$	10,324	15,561	1,098	180	3,416	7,150
Iron pipe and tubing..... \$	25,503	1,422	1,454	407	10,870	9,672
Wire, iron, woven fencing.... \$	34,831	60,147	—	—	108	—
Automobiles, freight..... No.	822	1,567	295	328	186	447
\$	285,046	560,876	101,311	119,525	60,540	145,777
Automobiles, passenger..... No.	4,563	5,264	498	488	1,207	1,971
\$	2,043,725	2,180,964	231,723	224,233	478,253	765,195
Automobile parts..... \$	145,898	283,451	48,250	40,326	166,822	156,909
Railway cars and coaches... \$	20,913	—	—	—	—	—
Aluminium in bars, etc..... cwt.	932	3,385	—	—	—	—
\$	21,207	92,372	—	—	—	—
Electric apparatus..... \$	14,456	58,347	2,970	3,251	4	11,058
Acids..... \$	2,107	1,650	898	—	18,831	1,100
Medicinal preparations..... \$	34,518	20,782	—	389	—	473
Calcium carbide..... cwt.	3,080	1,980	36	36	110	66
\$	10,500	7,425	135	135	375	247
All other articles..... \$	94,843	236,652	1,801	9,401	39,336	43,242
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	3,120,578	4,056,351	445,129	453,383	1,280,543	1,645,682

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantitie and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—con.

F.—AFRICA AND OCEANIA.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Imports for Consumption.						
Currants, dried..... lb.	219,340	167,683	-	-	-	-
\$	26,129	18,408	-	-	-	-
Raisins..... lb.	29,502	158,458	-	-	169,560	50,990
\$	4,869	13,924	-	-	15,578	3,397
Pineapples, canned..... lb.	106,161	71,130	-	-	240	128,400
\$	12,015	5,582	-	-	28	8,974
Fruits, canned, other..... lb.	13,337	45,500	-	-	-	135
\$	1,234	4,080	-	-	-	13
Onions.....	-	-	13,367	3,169	-	-
Peas..... bush.	-	-	1,699	33	-	-
\$	-	-	3,433	96	-	-
Sugar not above No. 16, D.S. lb.	-	26,965,412	-	-	-	-
\$	-	1,472,835	-	-	-	-
Spices.....	-	-	-	-	2,967	-
Wines.....	1,307	288	-	-	-	-
Gum, Australian, copal, kau- ri, etc. lb.	2,016	-	53,287	201,689	-	-
\$	664	-	9,738	27,868	-	-
Seeds.....	-	-	22,997	14,388	-	-
Furs, undressed.....	24,420	3,407	5,000	-	20	-
Hides and skins, raw, calf.. lb.	-	-	144,076	130,325	-	-
\$	-	-	25,796	35,050	-	-
Hides and skins, raw, cattle. lb.	81,174	1,198,717	1,797,300	586,500	-	-
\$	11,056	150,962	179,026	72,440	-	-
Hides and skins, raw, sheep. lb.	521,063	136,905	928,872	119,154	27,932	-
\$	103,597	35,629	203,564	35,228	5,844	-
Hides and skins, raw, other. lb.	183	-	309,178	16,481	-	36,031
\$	30	-	33,116	2,126	-	11,812
Leather, unmanufactured....	3,118	-	40	-	-	-
Mutton..... lb.	139,967	117,969	20,100	40,174	-	-
\$	13,829	13,527	2,400	5,801	-	-
Canned meats..... lb.	56,412	40,622	95,962	75,129	-	-
\$	6,189	5,364	10,878	4,413	-	-
Butter..... lb.	-	-	1,296,707	162,848	-	-
\$	-	-	512,888	59,579	-	-
Cheese..... lb.	-	-	7,925	-	-	-
\$	-	-	1,647	-	-	-
Grease, rough, for soap and oils..... lb.	11,566	2,705	115,298	-	-	-
\$	466	135	8,000	-	-	-
Gelatine..... lb.	28,112	41,066	43,080	38,528	-	-
\$	7,484	11,241	13,532	11,145	-	-
Sausage casings.....	2,643	6,216	267,328	667,244	-	-
Wool, raw..... lb.	1,222,171	766,340	2,919,705	606,921	215,840	51,163
\$	497,330	358,469	812,358	230,078	71,820	21,700
Wool tops..... lb.	346,367	393,421	-	-	-	-
\$	269,556	358,746	-	-	-	-
Gumwood lumber..... M ft.	66	21	-	-	-	-
\$	6,278	1,845	-	-	-	-
Other lumber and timber....	3,138	30,619	-	-	-	-
Books and printed matter... \$	3,011	1,738	198	136	95	-
Machinery.....	3,036	-	126	-	-	-
Phosphate rock..... cwt.	24,640	-	-	-	-	-
\$	6,692	-	-	-	-	-
Diamonds, unset.....	-	-	-	-	-	20,475
Soap.....	2,120	2,254	-	-	-	-
Cyanide of potassium, sod- ium, etc. lb.	39,480	-	-	-	-	-
\$	7,302	-	-	-	-	-
Articles re-imported..... \$	4,033	9,698	30,226	7,248	247	11,141
Ships' stores.....	8,155	8,661	12,245	6,715	-	-
Settlers' effects.....	4,005	2,770	7,197	650	210	260
All other articles.....	3,745	113,315	5,928	6,429	1,601	8,372
Total Imports..... \$	1,937,451	2,634,713	2,181,028	1,189,803	98,410	86,144

23.—Import and Export Trade of Canada with 27 Leading Countries, other than the United Kingdom and the United States, by Principal Commodities, quantities and values, in the fiscal years ended March 31, 1924 and 1925—concluded.

F.—AFRICA AND OCEANIA—concluded.

Articles.	Australia.		New Zealand.		British South Africa.	
	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.	1925.
Exports (Canadian).						
Wheat..... bush.	—	—	—	—	712,328	541,222
Wheat flour..... brl.	—	—	—	—	824,188	691,198
Oatmeal..... cwt.	—	28	—	2,506	68,363	86,261
Confectionery, all kinds.... \$	7,649	12,441	126,647	85,861	445,965	636,764
Rubber and manufactures of \$	1,006,827	678,067	1,071,949	1,902,722	12,581	34,661
Fish, canned..... \$	848,721	1,126,024	270,853	468,797	66,821	143,422
Furs and mfrs. of..... \$	11,300	3,250	87,261	65,493	89,903	80,139
Leather and mfrs. of..... \$	43	5,597	162,274	187,475	599,946	830,050
Milk, condensed..... cwt.	27	10	—	—	151,968	194,065
Cotton manufactures..... \$	180	95	—	—	—	93
Silk and mfrs. of..... \$	61,087	21,595	207,127	208,722	62,111	23,549
Binder twine..... cwt.	223,172	19,925	98,579	46,777	12,252	6,125
Corsets and brassieres..... No.	5,600	—	—	—	124,314	64,500
Planks and boards..... M ft.	47,600	—	—	—	25,683	26,913
Timber, square..... M ft.	95,698	66,381	69,701	75,674	9,484	37,861
Shooks..... \$	161,615	101,428	110,185	112,951	6,873	4,132
Veneers and plywood..... \$	42,667	25,125	5,828	8,675	66,338	43,627
Doors, sashes and blinds.... \$	1,347,130	624,324	246,094	297,734	1,004	400
Paper board..... \$	37,100	11,716	2,065	1,765	2,400	990
Paper, printing..... cwt.	1,004,125	273,422	66,590	46,011	8,476	8,817
Paper, wrapping..... cwt.	230,292	103,423	16,216	78,662	257,769	262,011
Paper, bond and writing..... cwt.	110,176	88,017	49,749	44,557	—	1,951
Iron bars and rods..... ton	24,885	6,835	143,046	127,782	—	45,763
Structural steel..... ton	45,913	40,195	34,356	55,230	14	22,500
Iron pipe and tubing..... \$	63,148	16,025	217,794	215,050	152	3,672
Wire, iron..... \$	320,701	89,943	878,439	833,703	7,647	5,860
Agricultural implements.... \$	74,778	80,427	39,347	45,523	122,836	127,875
Razors..... \$	571,719	575,094	248,654	280,656	79,960	183,226
Nails, spikes, tacks of all kinds..... cwt.	6,171	3,919	3,691	5,785	358,559	834,232
Machinery..... \$	70,020	43,528	37,194	48,593	47,095	79,162
Tools..... \$	551,227	537,220	431,366	504,270	376,588	616,835
Automobiles, freight..... No.	93,013	84,376	64,756	76,875	724	951
Automobiles, passenger..... No.	82	76	1,518	4,462	8,164	11,287
Automobiles, parts of..... \$	3,413	2,813	87,514	243,712	8,987	4,855
Aluminium manufactures.... \$	—	—	890	—	1,201	847
Electric apparatus..... \$	—	—	104,887	—	153	189
Earthenware (incl. insulators) \$	335,457	123,700	352,249	254,314	8,295	9,876
Coal..... ton	465,587	125,739	519,243	476,294	—	—
Glassware of all kinds..... \$	1,367,882	1,944,153	149,869	252,275	26,385	22,479
Paints and varnish..... \$	140,474	74,030	56,205	41,048	113,631	10,537
Soda and compounds..... cwt.	1,486	1,492	77,049	50,877	349,199	611,979
Musical instruments..... \$	15,768	15,526	318,607	202,120	18,874	1,331
All other articles..... \$	173,550	118,569	101,781	111,350	—	—
Total Exports (Canadian) \$	19,923,997	12,037,203	12,735,620	15,079,661	8,019,853	9,276,502

II.—INTERNAL TRADE.

1.—Interprovincial Trade.

Canada may be divided, according to Professor James Mavor, into the following five economic regions, each deriving its specific character from the predominant occupations of its people:—

1. *The Eastern Fishing, Lumbering and Mining Region*, comprising the river valley and the gulf of the St. Lawrence, together with the Atlantic coast; in other terms, the Maritime Provinces almost as a whole, the northern part of the province of Quebec (excluding the former district of Ungava) and a portion of northern Ontario.

2. *The Eastern Agricultural and Industrial Region*, comprising the cultivated portions of the Maritime Provinces and of the provinces of Quebec and Ontario. In the latter provinces the cultivated areas extend along the north bank of the St. Lawrence, and along the valleys of its tributaries within the Canadian borders.

3. *The Central Agricultural Region*, extending from the Red River valley to the Rocky mountains and from the Canadian-United States boundary to about 56° N. lat.

4. *The Western Fishing, Mining and Lumbering Region*, comprising the western portion of the province of Alberta, the whole of British Columbia and the southern portion of the Yukon Territory.

5. *The Northern Fishing and Hunting Region*, extending from the regions of permanent settlement northwards to the Arctic Circle and from the coast of Labrador to the Pacific and to the Alaskan boundary. This vast region is sparsely inhabited by indigenous nomadic tribes engaged in fishing and hunting for their own support, for exchange with the fur-trading companies and with individual whalers and traders who visit some parts of the region.

Great differences are apparent between the products of these various regions; even the fisheries and lumber products of the east are quite distinct from those of British Columbia. The needs of the people throughout the country are met to a great extent by the exchange of the products of one region for those of another.

Internal trade in Canada had its basis many years before Confederation in the exchange of the furs and lumber products of Quebec and Ontario for the fisheries and mineral products of the Maritimes. It was also thought at the time of Confederation that the coal fields of Nova Scotia would furnish sufficient fuel for the needs of all the eastern part of the Dominion. Later, the manufactures of Ontario and Quebec found markets from one end of the Dominion to the other, bringing back in exchange the farm, mineral and other products required by large urban communities and produced for exchange principally in western and northern regions. A further stimulus to the trade between east and west over the barren areas north of lake Superior may result from the recently increased production of the Alberta coal fields.

Thus, while many of the smaller communities and areas, like the primitive agriculturist, produce only for their own needs and are economically independent, the principle of comparative advantage is seen in the increased trade between the economic regions of the Dominion, a trade which is principally carried on over the railways of the country, but also largely over its waterways. A comparatively new development is the inauguration of sea transport between Eastern Canada and British Columbia *via* the Panama canal.

A monthly traffic report of the railways of Canada is published by the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showing, for each province and for the Dominion as a whole, the total revenue freight traffic of all railways, divided into 70 classes of commodities. The data also show the quantity of each class that originated and terminated in each province. The reports are of use in computing the imports and exports of each province for each of the 70 classes of commodities. For example, if the total tonnage unloaded in Alberta during 1924, as shown in Table 24, is deducted from the loaded tonnage, the remainder of 4,982,707 tons represents the net exports from Alberta for the year 1924. The comparative figure for 1923 was 4,724,868 tons. These statistics show rail traffic only, a limitation which should be borne in mind in connection with the trade of provinces favoured with facilities for water transportation.

Statements similar to that in Table 24 may thus be compiled for any of the 70 commodities for which statistics are collected, showing the interprovincial trade by rail in these commodities.

24.—Railway Traffic Movement of Principal Commodities in Canada and its Provinces, in tons, for the calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Provinces.	Originating in Canada or specified province.		Received from foreign connections.		Total freight carried.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	95,263	112,375	—	—	95,263	112,375
Nova Scotia.....	6,502,523	5,907,140	23,718	36,767	6,526,241	5,943,907
New Brunswick.....	2,425,470	2,385,135	349,279	379,729	2,774,749	2,764,864
Quebec.....	11,678,486	11,515,705	6,238,255	4,104,274	17,916,741	15,619,979
Ontario.....	22,770,918	21,288,553	27,151,580	22,804,655	49,922,498	44,093,208
Manitoba.....	4,745,136	4,828,316	330,205	321,687	5,075,341	5,150,003
Saskatchewan.....	8,043,665	6,532,582	261,289	286,771	8,304,954	6,819,353
Alberta.....	7,987,487	8,396,552	34,474	220,241	8,021,961	8,616,793
British Columbia.....	4,713,453	4,182,579	406,358	347,855	5,119,811	4,530,434
Canada	68,962,401	65,148,937	34,795,158	28,501,979	103,757,559	93,650,916

Provinces.	Terminating in Canada or specified province.		Delivered to foreign connections.		Total freight terminating.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	160,045	154,364	—	—	160,045	154,364
Nova Scotia.....	5,851,439	5,282,205	283,964	365,036	6,135,403	5,647,241
New Brunswick.....	1,513,587	1,530,694	1,585,712	1,508,308	3,099,299	3,039,002
Quebec.....	13,115,926	12,270,044	7,982,621	6,541,804	21,098,547	18,811,848
Ontario.....	38,228,672	32,257,706	17,334,312	16,392,354	55,562,984	48,650,060
Manitoba.....	4,411,242	4,135,807	212,655	209,838	4,623,897	4,345,645
Saskatchewan.....	3,163,355	3,065,823	537,295	465,833	3,700,650	3,531,656
Alberta.....	3,295,733	3,565,998	1,360	68,088	3,297,093	3,634,086
British Columbia.....	3,394,033	3,709,917	1,850,215	1,760,613	5,244,248	5,470,530
Canada	73,134,032	65,972,558	29,788,134	27,311,864	102,922,166	93,284,422

2.—Grain Trade Statistics.

The Canada Year Book 1922-23 contained on pages 581 to 583 a historical summary of the more important points respecting the shipment, inspection and sale of Canadian grain under the Canada Grain Act. (See "Dominion Legislation, 1925," for outline of new Grain Act.)

Movement of Canadian Wheat, Crop Year 1923-1924.—A *résumé* of the Canadian wheat movement naturally begins with a description of the pool fed chiefly by the crop of the western inspection division. The wheat crop of 1923 marketed in the western division during the crop year from Sept. 1, 1923, to Aug. 31, 1924, amounted to 453.3 million bushels. Other acquisitions, including a carry-over from the previous crop year of 5.6 million bushels, brought the stock of the western pool to a total for the year of 458.9 million bushels. As for distribution, out of the 363.0 million bushels which were commercially disposed of, the shipments to the eastern division of 140.7 million bushels and the direct export to Great Britain of 153.1 million bushels were the chief items. The direct exports to the United States were 21.2 million bushels and to other countries 30.2 million bushels. The total shipments from the western pool were thus 345.2 million bushels. The wheat used by the milling companies for the manufacture of flour amounted to about 17.7 million bushels, of which 11.9 million bushels were ground into flour for domestic consumption. The all-rail movement eastward from the western division, including shipments to the Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. at Fort William, for grindings, was 7.0 million bushels. Lake shipments from Fort William and Port Arthur were 283.6 million bushels, 132.8 million bushels going to Canadian ports and 150.6 million to United States ports. The shipments to Canadian ports represent an increase of 21.7 p.c. and to American ports an increase of 25.4 p.c. over 1922-23. The principal Canadian lake ports were Port McNicoll, with receipts of 19.7 million bushels by water, Goderich, with receipts of 14.0 million bushels by water, and Port Colborne, with total receipts of 62.1 million bushels, an increase of 6.9 million bushels over the receipts during the previous crop year. Buffalo was of chief importance among the United States lake ports in the handling of Canadian wheat, with receipts by water from Port Arthur and Fort William of 126.5 million bushels. The export of wheat through Vancouver, including a small shipment to the United States, was 53.8 million bushels, as compared with 17.8 million in the previous crop year.

The seed requirements were estimated at 37 million bushels, and the stocks at the end of the crop year were 16.3 million bushels.

The eastern pool received during the crop year not only the eastern crop, estimated at 20.8 million bushels, but also shipments from the West aggregating 140.7 million bushels. The quantity on hand at the beginning of the crop year was 3.5 million bushels, making, with a comparatively small importation from the United States, a total stock entering the eastern pool of 165.3 million bushels. The distribution included 9.8 million bushels carried over in store into the following year, 63.5 million bushels exported from the St. Lawrence ports, and 9.4 million bushels shipped through the winter port of St. John. In addition, 11.5 million bushels were cleared for export to other countries *via* the United States Atlantic ports. The chief of these ports concerned with the movement of Canadian grain from both divisions were New York, with shipments of 63.0 million bushels, Philadelphia, with 23.2 million, and Portland, with 7.7 million.¹

¹For further information see the Report on the Grain Trade of Canada, issued by the Internal Trade Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total exports from Canada to the United States for consumption amounted to 21·3 million bushels, to the United Kingdom 200·0 million bushels, to other countries 67·8 million bushels; 126·8 million bushels were shipped *via* Canadian ports and 141·0 million bushels were shipped *via* United States ports. Total exports of wheat from Canada during the crop year amounted to 289·1 million bushels.

Table 26 shows for the license years 1922 to 1925 the number of railway stations at which elevators are placed, the number of elevators and warehouses and their total storage capacity, the figures being given by provinces for the country elevators of the West, and by description of elevators for the rest of the country. Tables 27 and 28 give statistics of the inspection of grain for the fiscal years 1923, 1924 and 1925 and for 1921-25 and Tables 29 and 30 of the shipment of grain by vessel and rail for 1923 and 1924.

Tables 31 and 32 deal with the Canadian grain handled in recent years at public elevators in the East.

25.—Summary of the Distribution of Grain in Canada during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.

Items.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1. On hand Sept. 1, 1923—					
In farmers' hands.....	1,440,900	16,788,000	1,176,900	2,800	110,200
In public elevators in the East.....	1,050,272	1,468,696	930,457	—	1,226,236
In country elevators, W. Division.....	2,376,734	1,418,017	434,658	38,416	288,574
In interior elevators, W. Division.....	13,821	177,705	1,604	1,462	8,740
In Vancouver Harb. Commrs. Elevs.	115,065	4,194	—	—	—
In public terminals, W. Division.....	1,043,509	210,807	199,658	109,420	797,563
In private terminals, W. Division.....	442,516	304,384	104,737	40,447	197,435
In flour mills.....	2,440,301	607,014	32,314	—	1,980
Total.....	8,932,118	20,978,817	2,880,328	192,545	2,630,728
2. Crop 1923.....	474,199,000	563,997,500	76,997,800	7,139,500	23,231,800
3. Shipped in—					
From U.S.A. and other countries....	423,559	185,508	2,036	454,172	14
4. Total annual stock (sum 1, 2 and 3)...	483,554,677	585,161,825	79,880,164	7,786,217	25,862,542
5. Shipped out—					
To U.S.A.....	21,320,242	5,167,877	102,236	3,410,314	48
To United Kingdom <i>via</i> Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	200,077,132	27,974,820	14,290,867	71,536	5,178,732
To other countries <i>via</i> Canadian and U.S.A. ports.....	67,792,687	4,482,447	1,003,064	—	2,392,873
Total.....	289,190,061	37,625,144	15,396,167	3,481,850	7,571,653
6. Milled consumption.....	41,520,330	7,462,563	1,031,763	1,842,796	39,475
Milled export.....	53,958,789	5,244,970	—		
7. Total disposed of commercially (sum 5 and 6).....	384,669,180	50,332,677	16,427,930	5,324,646	7,618,919
8. Used for seed.....	38,597,492	36,228,222	6,814,882	638,333	1,336,221
9. In store Aug. 31, 1924—					
In farmers' hands.....	5,035,100	31,080,000	1,257,900	12,700	417,100
In public elevators in the East.....	7,008,752	4,642,518	265,423	49,303	140,041
In country elevators, W. Division.....	2,839,631	3,090,108	432,557	39,332	330,629
In interior terminals, W. Division.....	34,613	256,333	3,494	445	742
In Vancouver Harbour Commission's Elevator.....	112,781	112,370	7,955	—	5,957
In public terminals, W. Division.....	7,505,035	4,853,053	255,993	113,021	1,698,649
In private terminals, W. Division.....	5,977	117,188	4,371	180	6,477
In flour mills.....	3,725,076	1,443,756	107,461	—	4,805
Total.....	26,266,965	45,595,326	2,335,154	214,981	2,604,400
10. Total accounted for (sum 7, 8 and 9) ..	449,533,637	132,156,225	25,577,966	6,177,960	11,559,540

25.—Summary of the Distribution of Grain in Canada during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924—concluded.

Items.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.	Rye.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
11. Loss in cleaning.....	11,902,395	225,599	808,477	524,753	557,563
12. Grain not merchantable.....	19,395,000	28,230,000	4,294,800	268,800	1,108,500
13. Balance—fed on farms or otherwise consumed in and moved out of Canada through other channels....	2,723,645	424,550,001	49,198,921	814,704	12,636,939
14. Total (sum 10 to 13).....	483,554,677	585,161,825	79,880,164	7,786,217	25,862,542
15. Amount inspected.....	391,741,079	84,871,260	20,165,803	5,382,664	7,393,266
16. P.c. of crop inspected.....	82.61	15.04	26.20	75.40	31.87
17. P.c. of commercial grain inspected.....	87.08	64.23	78.85	87.13	63.96
18. Commercial grain from season's crop (9 + 7—1—3).....	401,580,468	74,763,678	15,880,720	4,892,910	7,592,577
19. P.c. of crop for commercial grain (p.c. line 18 of line 2).....	84.46	13.26	20.63	68.53	32.68
20. Value of crop.....\$	316,934,700	184,857,400	32,570,700	12,643,900	11,339,900

26.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the license years 1922-1925.

NOTE.—The average capacity of railway cars for the carriage of grain is for wheat 1,329, oats 2,072, barley 1,448, flaxseed 1,168 and rye 1,306 bushels. Detailed statistics of elevators for the years 1901 to 1918 are given in the 1921 Year Book, pp. 507-509, and the figures for 1919 to 1921 will be found in the 1924 Year Book, pp. 549 and 550.

Grain Elevators.	Years.	Sta- tions. ¹	Ele- vators.	Ware- houses.	Capacity.
		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
Country Elevators in Manitoba.....	1922.....	386	701	—	22,159,100
	1923.....	385	696	—	21,970,100
	1924.....	387	684	—	21,353,600
	1925.....	389	677	—	20,340,600
Country Elevators in Saskatchewan.....	1922.....	782	2,224	—	70,181,320
	1923.....	797	2,304	—	72,542,320
	1924.....	829	2,433	—	76,199,020
	1925.....	883	2,547	—	81,022,020
Country Elevators in Alberta.....	1922.....	357	915	—	36,092,000
	1923.....	370	936	—	36,854,000
	1924.....	378	948	—	36,262,000
	1925.....	406	979	—	36,840,000
Country Elevators in British Columbia.....	1922.....	7	12	—	541,000
	1923.....	5	12	—	541,000
	1924.....	5	5	—	104,000
	1925.....	4	4	—	74,000
Ontario Country and Milling Elevators.....	1922.....	2	4	—	1,840,000
	1923.....	2	4	—	1,840,000
	1924.....	1	1	—	40,000
	1925.....	1	1	—	40,000
Total of Country Elevators.....	1922.....	1,534	3,856	—	130,813,420
	1923.....	1,559	3,952	—	133,747,420
	1924.....	1,600	4,071	—	133,958,620
	1925.....	1,683	4,208	—	138,316,620
Interior Terminal Elevators.....	1921-22.....	5	5	—	11,500,000
	1922-23.....	3	4	—	10,500,000
	1923-24.....	5	5	—	11,500,000
	1924-25.....	6	6	—	14,000,000
Interior Private Elevators.....	1921-22.....	4	6	—	605,000
	1922-23.....	2 (5)	7	—	1,620,000
	1923-24.....	1 (11)	24	—	4,766,000
	1924-25.....	1 (10)	26	—	5,148,000

¹The figures in parentheses are not included in the total.

26.—Number and Storage Capacity of Canadian Grain Elevators in the license years 1922-1925—concluded.

Grain Elevators.	Years.	Sta- tions. ²	Ele- vators.	Ware- houses.	Capacity.
		No.	No.	No.	Bushels.
British Columbia Terminal and Public Elevators.	1921-22.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1922-23.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1923-24.....	(1)	1	—	1,250,000
	1924-25.....	(1)	2	—	3,850,000
British Columbia Private Elevators.....	1923-24.....	(2)	6	—	410,000
	1924-25.....	4	8	—	610,000
Manufacturing Elevators.....	1924-25.....	1	10	—	1,876,000
Ontario Terminal Elevators ¹	1922.....	2	32	—	53,285,000
	1923.....	2	32	—	56,810,000
	1924.....	2	38	—	65,110,000
	1925.....	2	39	—	65,990,000
Public Elevators.....	1922.....	14	24	—	34,180,000
	1923.....	14	24	—	34,180,000
	1924.....	14	24	—	34,200,000
	1925.....	14	25	—	40,110,000
Grand Total of Canadian Elevators.....	1922.....	1,559	3,924	—	231,633,420
	1923.....	1,578	4,020	—	238,107,420
	1924.....	1,620	4,169	—	251,194,620
	1925.....	1,704	4,324	—	269,900,620

¹Including private elevators.

²The figures in the parentheses are not included in the total.

27.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1925.

Grades of Grain.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat Spring—						
Man. No. 1 Hard...	—	1,031,125	—	78,422	—	98,834
Northern No. 1.....	—	180,960,225	—	145,956,792	—	60,387,727
“ No. 2.....	—	48,569,175	—	87,772,266	—	54,490,617
“ No. 3.....	—	30,674,425	—	74,713,602	—	52,730,049
“ No. 4.....	—	4,512,525	—	16,884,672	—	34,207,193
“ No. 5.....	—	1,302,725	—	3,839,920	—	16,365,634
“ No. 6.....	—	655,350	—	1,370,129	—	6,616,624
Feed.....	—	188,425	—	2,099,937	—	2,772,630
“ No. 2.....	—	—	—	—	—	9,225
Rejected Smutty—						
No. 1.....	—	915,500	—	1,324,708	—	739,280
No grade.....	—	10,269,150	—	4,041,524	—	19,942,116
Condemned.....	—	54,550	—	36,665	—	35,580
No established grade.....	—	16,825	—	123,926	11,081	217,435
Commercial grades—						
No. 1.....	215,968	5,200	38,446	18,404	369,322	2,636
No. 2.....	11,680	1,300	—	13,244	40,189	3,953
No. 3.....	—	—	—	—	—	5,271
No. 1 Spring.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 “.....	5,063	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3 “.....	3,574	—	—	—	—	—
No grade.....	1,000	—	—	—	—	—
Goose No. 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
“ No. 2.....	1,133	—	1,056	—	—	—
“ No. 3.....	—	—	—	—	—	—

**27.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31,
1923-1925—con.**

Grades of Grain.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat, Spring—concluded—						
Rejected.....	—	6,363,700	—	7,773,766	—	2,491,941
No. 1 Durum.....	—	166,225	—	35,461	—	36,898
No. 2 ".....	—	977,850	—	623,173	—	660,213
No. 3 ".....	—	1,113,625	—	1,294,164	—	2,083,426
No. 4 ".....	—	28,500	—	164,769	—	544,247
No. 5 ".....	—	5,200	—	17,252	—	55,347
No. 6 ".....	—	—	—	2,594	—	15,813
Rejected.....	—	383,475	—	96,334	—	198,986
Condemned Durum..	—	—	—	1,297	—	1,318
Durum and Spring..	—	168,600	—	132,517	—	77,750
Red Durum.....	—	163,675	—	48,507	—	65,889
U.S. Durum—						
Amber No. 2.....	5,898,710	—	8,350,865	—	15,594,866	—
Mixed No. 2.....	6,798,461	—	8,749,795	—	1,059,188	—
Durum No. 2.....	2,264,899	—	878,000	—	89,931	—
No. 1 Mixed D.....	—	—	—	—	88,000	—
No. 2 ".....	—	—	—	—	2,471,411	—
No. 1 Spring.....	—	—	—	—	104,000	—
No. 1 Duluth Sp....	—	—	—	—	1,539,303	—
No. 2 ".....	—	—	—	—	270,150	—
No. 1 Mixed.....	—	—	—	—	973	—
No. 4 Special.....	—	—	—	4,294,336	—	734,009
No. 5 ".....	—	—	—	2,500,245	—	437,506
No. 6 ".....	—	—	—	2,218,860	—	303,092
No grade Durum...	—	296,400	—	15,821	—	664,166
Smutty—Wheat and Ragweed.....	—	—	—	5,266	—	1,318
Spring and Durum..	—	180,050	—	177,983	—	121,237
Wheat and Rye.....	—	110,450	—	90,638	—	38,216
Rejected and Sprouted.....	—	1,086,700	—	—	—	—
Durum and Barley..	—	13,000	—	39,502	—	—
Smutty Durum.....	—	2,600	—	—	—	—
Wheat and Oats.....	—	8,975	—	7,881	—	3,953
Wheat and Barley..	—	3,900	—	11,849	—	1,318
Durum and Oats....	—	5,200	—	—	—	1,318
Wheat and Wild Oats	—	9,100	—	31,408	—	10,542
Wheat, Barley and W. Oats.....	—	1,300	—	—	—	1,318
Wheat and Gravel..	—	1,300	—	—	—	—
Durum, Spring and Rye.....	—	7,800	—	1,300	—	1,318
Durum, Spring and Oats.....	—	1,300	—	—	—	—
Wheat and Wild Oats, etc.....	—	—	—	1,297	—	—
Wheat and Barley, etc.....	—	—	—	1,297	—	—
Durum, Spring, etc.	—	—	—	1,297	—	—
Durum, Barley, etc.	—	—	—	1,297	—	—
Durum and Rye.....	—	—	—	1,274	—	—
Durum, Spring and Barley.....	—	—	—	1,300	—	—
Total Spring Wheat	15,200,488	290,255,425	18,018,162	357,866,886	21,638,414	257,175,943
Wheat, Winter—						
U.S. Hard Winter—						
No. 1.....	1,954,773	—	—	—	183,852	—
No. 2.....	13,243,535	—	7,772,467	—	23,201,424	—
No. 3.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Red Hard Winter.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
White Winter—						
No. 1.....	—	3,900	1,110	—	—	—
No. 2.....	67,626	5,200	80,514	—	76,608	—
No. 3.....	8,510	—	1,100	—	8,853	—
No. 1 Winter.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 ".....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected.....	4,550	—	2,361	—	2,000	—
No grade.....	1,300	—	—	—	5,335	—

**27.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31,
1923-1925—con.**

Grades of Grain.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat, Winter—con.						
Mixed Winter—						
No. 1.....	—	—	1,400	—	1,500	—
No. 2.....	348,621	—	212,858	—	297,979	—
No. 3.....	181,784	—	66,138	—	133,626	—
No grade.....	31,949	—	1,000	—	13,792	—
Rejected.....	71,977	—	10,664	—	57,986	—
U.S. No. 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta Red Winter—						
No. 1.....	—	38,000	8,685	10,412	6,985	5,271
No. 2.....	272,443	18,100	393,765	22,237	381,440	11,860
No. 3.....	177,964	1,300	14,559	2,681	129,663	2,636
No. 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	1,318
Rejected.....	47,173	—	—	—	16,270	—
No grade.....	4,788	—	1,380	—	17,924	—
U.S. No. 1 Red						
Winter.....	—	—	—	—	51,240	—
U.S. No. 2 Red						
Winter.....	2,503,759	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smutty.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No grade.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alberta White						
Winter—						
No. 2.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 3.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rejected.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No grade.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Commercial grades—						
No. 1 W.W.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 W.W.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 1 M.W.....	—	—	9,220	—	32,220	—
No. 2 M.W.....	—	—	2,000	—	—	—
No. 1 R.W.....	—	—	1,100	—	4,700	—
No. 2 R.W.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No grade, tough.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Winter Wheat	18,920,752	67,400	8,580,321	35,330	24,623,397	21,065
Total Spring and Winter Wheat	34,121,240	290,322,825	26,598,483	357,902,216	46,261,811	257,197,028
Indian Corn—						
No. 1 American.....	1,071	—	—	—	1,100	—
No. 2 American.....	33,405,523	—	2,606,159	—	27,694	—
No. 3 American.....	118,403	—	73,653	—	26,176	—
No. 4 American.....	29,531	—	68,078	—	34,417	—
No. 3 " Mixed.....	—	—	3,534	—	1,275	—
No. 4 " ".....	1,400	—	—	—	1,100	—
Rejected.....	15,597	—	24,424	—	16,121	—
No grade.....	4,600	—	36,097	—	6,221	—
Condemned.....	—	—	1,400	—	—	—
American, other.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentine corn.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2 Can. Yellow.....	3,400	—	—	—	1,250	—
No. 3 Can. Yellow.....	6,482	—	4,570	—	3,471	—
No. 4 Can. Yellow.....	—	—	8,227	—	—	—
No. 2 Mixed.....	—	—	3,212	—	1,100	—
No. 3 Mixed.....	4,308	—	—	—	—	—
No. 4 Mixed.....	—	—	1,200	—	3,000	—
Rejected.....	2,140	—	—	—	3,520	—
No grade.....	—	—	—	—	4,800	—
Total Corn	33,592,455	15,000	2,830,554	8,000	131,245	3,000
Oats—						
Extra No. 1.....	—	—	—	2,074	—	2,005
No. 1.....	—	86,000	—	301,053	1,500	150,413
No. 2.....	298,982	9,930,000	35,950	19,925,428	258,259	13,948,253
No. 3.....	728,255	15,464,000	168,213	18,894,911	442,395	14,533,858
No. 4.....	424,642	—	141,803	—	505,627	—
Feed extra No. 1.....	—	1,520,000	—	3,119,583	—	2,065,665

27.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31,
1923-1925—con.

Grades of Grain.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Oats—concluded.						
Feed No. 1.....	—	7,256,000	—	10,674,516	—	14,561,936
Feed No. 2.....	—	5,732,000	—	8,510,415	—	10,587,034
Rejected.....	216,088	618,000	36,050	1,788,509	436,069	2,264,210
No grade.....	168,539	10,332,000	96,500	2,110,098	201,760	7,713,153
Condemned.....	—	8,000	—	10,273	1,800	8,022
No established grade.....	—	—	—	—	4,150	—
Oats and W. Oats....	—	22,000	—	270,302	—	196,539
Oats and Rye.....	—	10,000	—	4,063	—	4,011
Oats and Barley, etc.....	—	—	—	4,080	—	—
Oats and Barley....	—	—	—	4,123	—	2,005
W. Oats.....	—	16,000	—	—	—	—
B. Oats.....	—	12,000	—	—	—	2,005
Oats and Wheat.....	—	8,000	—	20,479	—	10,028
Mixed.....	—	1,146,000	—	1,073,098	—	324,017
Hulled Oats.....	—	—	—	—	—	2,005
Speltz.....	—	3,000	—	3,000	—	6,000
U.S. No. 2.....	951,266	—	12,604	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3.....	1,500	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3 clipped..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Oats.....	2,789,272	52,163,000	491,120	66,713,005	1,851,560	66,381,159
Buckwheat—						
No. 2.....	454,785	—	124,761	—	760,792	—
No. 3.....	5,989	—	14,331	—	45,898	—
No grade.....	13,632	—	2,128	—	110,191	—
Rejected.....	5,329	—	—	—	21,087	—
Total Buckwheat..	479,735	11,000¹	141,220	10,000¹	937,968	44,000¹
Barley—						
No. 1.....	1,546	—	—	—	—	—
No. 2.....	11,600	—	2,250	—	6,000	1,464
No. 3, extra.....	116,092	20,275	32,216	13,242	30,061	8,783
No. 3.....	143,482	8,838,150	86,968	7,785,839	295,022	8,295,298
No. 4.....	71,348	3,159,400	16,875	5,372,204	251,518	7,629,273
Feed.....	—	915,250	—	2,686,089	—	3,999,074
Rejected.....	40,976	1,099,550	3,050	2,050,809	34,961	2,216,178
No grade.....	1,250	4,055,450	—	1,414,454	4,000	9,677,116
Condemned.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smutty.....	—	—	—	1,454	—	2,928
Barley and Rye.....	—	2,875	—	2,962	—	—
Barley, Wheat, etc.	—	—	—	1,421	—	—
Barley and W. Oats	—	72,275	—	237,763	—	693,836
Barley and Durum..	—	1,475	—	—	—	—
Barley and Wheat...	—	2,950	—	11,710	—	2,928
Millet.....	—	1,475	—	1,475	—	—
U.S. No. 1.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. No. 3.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Barley.....	386,384	18,170,125	141,359	19,579,422	621,562	32,526,878
Rye—						
No. 1 C.W.....	—	2,608,050	—	217,491	—	192,938
No. 2 C.W.....	—	6,711,075	23,908	4,765,393	140,100	4,509,750
No. 3.....	—	543,375	1,387	788,851	22,756	664,125
Rejected.....	—	762,900	—	899,233	2,227	590,625
No grade.....	—	1,007,325	—	613,382	1,377	1,302,000
Feed.....	—	4,050	—	—	—	2,625
Rejected Wheat and Barley.....	—	2,700	—	—	—	—
Rye and Wheat.....	—	165,750	—	173,094	—	64,313
Rejected Oats and Wheat.....	—	1,350	—	—	—	—
Rye and Oats.....	—	20,175	—	9,098	—	1,312

¹No grade given.

**27.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31,
1923-1925—concluded.**

Grades of Grain.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.	Eastern Division.	Western Division.
Rye—concluded.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Rye and Barley.....	—	4,050	—	17,328	—	2,625
Rye and W. Oats....	—	1,350	—	14,345	—	1,312
Rye, all grades.....	97,740	11,832,150	—	13,841	—	—
No. 1 U.S. Rye.....	14,828,486	—	6,743,912	—	21,434	—
No. 2 U.S. Rye.....	—	—	—	—	21,973,513	—
Total Rye.....	—	—	6,769,207	7,511,556	22,161,407	7,331,625
Flaxseed—						
No. 1 N.W.C.....	—	3,056,850	—	3,715,700	—	4,451,041
No. 2 C.W.....	—	518,550	—	457,779	—	2,219,213
No. 3 C.W.....	—	59,100	—	140,942	—	754,647
No grade.....	—	115,325	—	24,822	—	247,726
Rejected.....	—	29,850	—	39,600	—	20,644
Condemned.....	—	2,225	—	—	—	1,147
Fake Flaxseed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flaxseed and Buckwheat.....	—	1,100	—	—	—	—
Total Flaxseed...	—	3,783,000	—	4,378,842	—	7,694,418
Peas, all grades.....	13,164	—	27,082	—	19,516	—
Screenings.....	—	215,000	—	277,000	—	284,000

28.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31, 1921-1925.

Grains.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....1921	—	—	2,087,539	10,121,433	12,208,972	185,338,750	197,547,722
1922	—	—	602,774	25,089,749	25,692,523	221,132,175	246,824,698
1923	—	—	1,438,116	32,683,124	34,121,240	290,322,825	324,444,065
1924	—	—	839,756	25,758,727	26,598,483	357,902,216	384,500,699
1925	—	—	1,543,146	44,718,665	46,261,811	257,197,028	303,458,839
Corn.....1921	—	—	—	314,820	314,820	2,000	316,820
1922	—	—	5,355	51,886,116	51,891,471	5,000	51,896,471
1923	—	—	16,330	33,576,125	33,592,455	15,000	33,607,455
1924	—	—	24,959	2,805,595	2,830,554	8,000	2,838,554
1925	—	—	40,946	90,299	131,245	3,000	134,245
Oats.....1921	—	—	643,412	1,783,041	2,426,453	65,662,000	68,088,453
1922	—	—	241,140	31,233	272,373	70,528,000	70,800,373
1923	—	—	453,398	2,335,874	2,789,272	52,163,000	54,952,272
1924	—	—	154,113	337,007	491,120	66,713,005	67,204,125
1925	—	—	706,251	1,145,309	1,851,560	66,381,159	68,232,719
Buckwheat 1921	—	—	145,506	27,762	173,268	—	173,268
1922	—	—	262,262	70,263	332,525	—	332,525
1923	—	—	333,575	146,160	479,735	11,000	490,735
1924	—	—	125,540	15,680	141,220	10,000	151,220
1925	—	—	715,921	222,047	937,968	44,000	981,968
Barley.....1921	—	—	237,868	605,588	843,456	13,655,400	14,508,856
1922	—	—	189,040	370,432	559,472	14,880,600	15,440,072
1923	—	—	127,337	259,047	386,384	18,170,125	18,556,509
1924	—	—	34,659	106,700	141,359	19,579,422	19,720,781
1925	—	—	145,203	476,359	621,562	32,526,878	33,148,440
Rye.....1921	—	—	333,318	5,627,016	5,960,334	2,967,500	8,927,834
1922	—	—	97,431	6,969,087	7,066,518	3,966,525	11,033,043
1923	—	—	87,090	14,839,136	14,926,226	11,832,150	26,758,376
1924	—	—	14,528	6,754,679	6,769,207	7,511,556	14,280,763
1925	—	—	160,992	22,000,415	22,161,407	7,351,625	29,493,032
Flaxseed...1921	—	—	—	—	—	5,036,375	5,036,375
1922	—	—	—	—	—	3,832,400	3,832,400
1923	—	—	—	—	—	3,783,000	3,783,000
1924	—	—	—	—	—	4,378,842	4,378,842
1925	—	—	—	—	—	7,694,418	7,694,418

**28.—Quantities of Grain Inspected during the fiscal years ended March 31,
1921-1925—concluded.**

Grains.	Eastern Division.					Western Division.	Grand Total.
	Kingston.	Peterboro.	Toronto.	Montreal.	Total.		
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Peas.....1921	—	—	2,000	1,000	3,000	—	3,000
1922	—	—	10,781	—	10,781	—	10,781
1923	—	—	13,164	—	13,164	—	13,164
1924	—	—	27,082	—	27,082	—	27,082
1925	—	—	19,516	—	19,516	—	19,516
Screenings.1921	—	—	—	—	—	455,000	455,000
1922	—	—	—	—	—	484,000	484,000
1923	—	—	—	—	—	215,000	215,000
1924	—	—	—	—	—	277,000	277,000
1925	—	—	—	—	—	284,000	284,000
Total.....1921	—	—	3,449,643	18,480,660	21,930,303	273,127,025	295,057,328
1922	—	—	1,408,783	84,416,880	85,825,663	314,828,700	400,654,363
1923	—	—	2,469,010	83,839,466	86,308,476	376,512,100	462,820,576
1924	—	—	1,220,637	35,778,388	36,999,025	456,380,041	493,379,066
1925	—	—	3,331,975	68,653,094	71,985,069	373,462,108	443,447,177

29.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels from Fort William and Port Arthur for the navigation seasons 1923 and 1924.

Kinds of Grain.	1923.			1924.		
	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.	To Canadian ports.	To American ports.	Total shipments.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat.....	119,184,442	124,972,770	244,574,918 ¹	109,850,211	89,514,984	199,365,195
Oats.....	24,069,704	4,284,999	28,514,702 ²	29,903,498	11,579,199	41,482,697
Barley.....	9,893,575	4,291,625	14,185,200	9,402,594	13,134,581	22,537,175
Flaxseed.....	598,253	2,535,817	3,134,070	1,023,407	2,960,963	3,984,370
Rye.....	2,140,952	4,300,077	6,459,720 ³	1,968,954	3,114,451	5,083,405
Total.....	155,886,926	140,385,288	296,868,610	152,148,664	120,304,178	272,452,842
Mixed grains.....lb.	89,161,694	90,049,208	180,308,636	55,686,305	85,925,185	141,611,490
Screenings.....ton	52,766	82,377	135,143	47,070	80,085	127,155

¹Includes 222,143 and 195,563 bush. wheat shipped direct to Europe and lost in wrecks.

²Includes 159,999 bush. oats lost in wrecks.

³Includes 18,691 bush. rye shipped direct to Europe.

30.—Shipments of Grain by Vessels and all-rail route from Fort William and Port Arthur for the crop years ended Aug. 31, 1923 and 1924.

Kinds of Grain.	1922-23.			1923-24.		
	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.	Vessels.	Rail.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Wheat—						
No. 1 Hard.....	194,332	15,082	209,415	5,127	2,072	7,199
No. 1 Northern.....	161,163,188	10,403,003	171,566,191	121,658,065	1,352,152	123,010,217
No. 2 Northern.....	42,246,139	2,654,096	44,900,235	62,270,524	1,133,044	63,403,568
No. 3 Northern.....	17,452,613	3,555,095	21,007,707	64,423,727	3,564,031	67,987,758
Sundry grades.....	8,761,972	1,796,027	10,557,999	26,558,361	1,756,605	28,314,966
Total Wheat.....	229,818,244	18,423,303	248,241,547	274,915,804	7,807,904	282,723,708
Oats.....	20,051,015	6,235,265	26,286,280	44,746,306	4,042,063	48,788,369
Barley.....	13,983,057	1,823,377	15,806,434	12,816,390	2,066,870	14,883,266
Flaxseed.....	2,007,798	680,830	2,688,628	4,063,251	364,258	4,427,509
Rye.....	11,466,293	11,674	11,477,967	5,707,443	65,066	5,772,509
Total Grain.....	277,326,407	27,174,449	304,500,856	342,249,194	14,346,161	356,595,355
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Mixed grains.....	16,408,720	10,604,060	27,012,780	18,586,735	9,243,970	27,830,705

31.—Canadian Grain handled at Public Elevators in the East, by crop years ended Aug. 31, 1919-1924.

Years.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Mixed or other Grains.	Total Grain.	Mixed Grains.
RECEIPTS.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
1918-1919...	133,693,991	10,180,477	27,909	16,552,857	807,145	391,273	-	161,653,652	-
1919-1920...	141,641,693	17,091,582	-	12,315,737	225,152	1,170,346	-	172,444,510	-
1920-1921...	99,222,288	56,920,476	-	15,122,141	933,160	1,322,315	-	173,520,380	445,796
1921-1922...	120,870,255	50,187,467	-	16,365,929	1,170,635	2,270,964	-	190,865,253	-
1922-1923...	195,912,085	32,097,720	-	14,790,852	501,979	3,418,010	-	246,720,646	-
1923-1924...	223,719,604	49,154,956	-	15,562,501	653,807	3,377,790	-	292,468,658	-
SHIPMENTS.									
1918-1919...	131,576,569	9,142,955	27,909	15,169,320	807,145	391,272	-	157,115,170	-
1919-1920...	137,325,174	16,851,459	-	11,978,427	203,521	1,170,340	-	167,528,921	-
1920-1921...	98,073,242	52,455,177	-	14,707,981	870,279	1,298,940	-	167,405,619	-
1921-1922...	119,186,498	49,098,234	-	16,273,586	1,156,145	2,262,807	-	187,977,270	-
1922-1923...	194,426,412	30,625,863	-	13,832,147	489,529	2,191,775	-	241,565,726	-
1923-1924...	216,711,059	44,512,029	-	15,297,057	604,501	3,237,745	-	280,352,391	-

32.—Canadian Grain handled in Public Elevators in the East, by classes of ports, during the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1924.

Ports.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flaxseed.	Rye.	Total.
	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.	Bush.
Georgian Bay Ports—						
On Hand.....	398,503	82,679	62,258	-	625,493	1,168,933
Receipts—Water.....	60,760,047	22,006,036	4,100,737	384,352	54,957	87,306,129
Total.....	61,158,550	22,088,715	4,162,995	384,352	680,450	88,475,062
Shipments—Rail.....	59,996,429	19,447,826	4,029,086	384,349	680,450	84,538,140
In Store.....	1,162,067	2,640,888	133,899	-	-	3,936,824
Lower Lake Ports—						
On Hand.....	148,748	70,678	181,514	-	59,281	460,221
Receipts—Rail.....	220,039	285,509	-	-	-	505,548
Water.....	54,926,435	4,768,239	2,151,192	-	886,691	62,732,557
Total.....	55,295,222	5,124,426	2,332,706	-	945,972	63,698,326
Shipments—Rail.....	13,408,618	1,219,880	155,513	-	-	14,784,011
Water.....	39,537,373	3,859,187	2,167,324	-	883,527	46,447,411
In Store.....	2,349,222	45,344	9,869	-	62,445	2,466,880
St. Lawrence Ports—						
On Hand.....	512,021	1,315,339	683,456	-	541,462	3,052,278
Receipts—Rail.....	29,498,489	4,181,877	1,707,857	318	871	35,389,412
Water.....	50,405,440	8,542,857	4,407,665	219,834	369,130	63,944,926
Total.....	80,415,950	14,040,073	6,798,978	220,152	911,463	102,386,616
Shipments—Rail.....	8,759,566	4,857,397	686,159	220,152	3,187	14,526,461
Water.....	68,005,523	8,055,489	5,912,926	-	894,419	82,868,357
In Store.....	3,650,832	1,127,164	199,882	-	13,853	4,991,781
Seaboard Ports—						
On Hand.....	-	-	3,229	-	-	3,229
Receipts—Rail.....	9,296,216	3,813,377	1,679,165	-	637,969	15,426,727
Total.....	9,296,216	3,813,377	1,682,394	-	637,969	15,429,956
Shipments—Water.....	9,296,216	3,813,372	1,679,167	-	637,969	15,426,713
Rail.....	-	-	1,854	-	-	1,854
In Store.....	-	-	1,375	-	-	1,375

3.—Marketing of Live Stock and Animal Products.

The estimated value of farm live stock in Canada in 1924 was about \$640,000,000, or two-thirds of the value of field crops grown during the year. In gross value of product the slaughtering and meat-packing industry, which is dependent chiefly on animal husbandry for its materials, has during recent years been one of the most important single manufacturing industries in Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained on pages 594 and 595 a historical description of the development and present position of the live stock industry in the Dominion, with statistics of farm animals from the decennial censuses, 1871 to 1921. A summary of this data is given in Table 33.

33.—Animals on Farms and Killed or Sold by Farmers in Canada, by censal years, 1871-1921.

Years.	Animals on Farms.			Animals killed or sold and wool sold.			
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Wool.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Lb.
1871.....	2,484,655	3,155,509	1,366,083	507,725	1,557,430	1,216,097	11,103,480
1881.....	3,382,306	3,048,678	1,207,619	657,681	1,496,465	1,302,503	11,300,736
1891.....	3,997,023	2,563,781	1,733,850	957,737	1,464,172	1,791,104	10,031,970
1901.....	5,446,944	2,510,568	2,332,902	1,036,353	1,329,141	2,497,636	10,550,769
1911.....	6,649,982	2,227,916	3,691,235	1,752,792 ²	949,039 ²	2,771,755 ²	6,933,955
1921.....	8,391,424	3,196,078	3,324,291	1,616,626 ²	1,027,975 ²	1,779,319 ²	11,338,268

¹Census taken as of June 1, while previous censuses were taken earlier in the year, so that a greater number of young animals are included in 1911 and 1921.

²Animals slaughtered on farms were not included. Following figures are comparable with data given for the previous years (the 1911 amounts are partly estimated):—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911.....	1,915,059	1,097,015	4,282,624
1921.....	2,095,959	1,217,993	2,912,413

In Table 34 are given statistics showing the index numbers of animals on farms for the years 1918 to 1924, expressed as percentages of the average numbers for the quinquennium 1911-1915.

34.—Index Numbers of Animals on Farms in Canada, calendar years 1918-1924.

(Average Number for 1911 to 1915=100.)

Years.	Animals on Farms.				
	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Other Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
1918.....	128.0	133.2	176.4	145.6	125.8
1919.....	130.1	133.6	177.2	163.2	118.5
1920.....	120.6	132.0	164.5	177.5	103.1
1921.....	135.2	140.7	175.4	175.3	114.5
1922.....	129.4	141.0	161.9	155.7	114.8
1923.....	125.2	137.8	151.5	131.4	129.2
1924.....	127.3	140.3	155.4	128.1	148.6

Live Stock Marketings, 1924.—The number of cattle marketed at live stock yards showed a steady advance and the marketing of hogs a very substantial increase in 1924 over 1923, which was also a record year. Cattle marketed numbered 872,932 in 1924; 830,898 in 1923; 862,203 in 1922 and 688,104 in 1921. The number of cattle sold was slightly less in Eastern yards than in 1923, but this was more than offset by increased marketings in Western Canada. The total numbers of hogs marketed were 1,311,362 in 1924; 1,031,656 in 1923; 835,773 in 1922 and 681,427 in 1921. The increase was shared in by all centres except Montreal. Marketings of calves also increased, but sheep sales have fallen from 598,365 head in 1920 to 440,065 in 1924.

Data similar to those in Table 24 show that, with regard to the interprovincial movement of live stock, Saskatchewan was the largest shipper of cattle to other provinces in 1924. This province shipped a total of 204,713 head, 188,654 going to other provinces and 16,059 being for export. Manitoba received 174,572 head from Saskatchewan. Manitoba was also a heavy shipper, sending 50,745 head for export and 119,511 to other provinces, a total of 170,256. Alberta shipped 151,960

head, 4,239 for export and 147,721 to other provinces. Manitoba received 50,573 head of the Alberta shipments. Total receipts of cattle in Manitoba from other provinces amounted to 225,145, while Ontario received 142,949 head.

The number of live stock marketed in different ways, through stock-yards, through the packers, or by direct shipment for export, is given for the calendar year 1924 in Table 35. In Table 36 are given the statistics of the number of animals marketed through the stock-yards in 1924 by grades. The disposition of the live stock so marketed is given in Table 37.

35.—Live Stock Marketed through Stock-yards, Packers, etc., in several Provinces of Canada, calendar year 1924.

Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—						
Total to stock-yards.....	22,572	320,728	84,566	191,773	223,495	843,134
Direct to packers.....	4,482	8,280	217	5,094	29,513	47,586
Direct to export.....	1,571	53,641	674	10,232	18,182	84,300
Total.....	28,625	382,649	85,457	207,099	271,190	975,020
Calves—						
Total to stock-yards.....	62,921	151,252	12,656	21,979	29,951	278,759
Direct to packers.....	11,123	41,933	—	762	9,201	63,019
Direct to export.....	681	11,911	33	273	503	13,401
Total.....	74,725	205,096	12,689	23,014	39,655	355,179
Hogs—						
Total to stock-yards.....	81,100	561,564	174,010	273,229	210,181	1,300,084
Direct to packers.....	32,089	1,206,886	41,811	86,635	413,877	1,781,298
Direct to export.....	231	3,495	174	994	8,015	12,909
Total.....	113,420	1,771,945	215,995	360,858	632,073	3,094,291
Sheep—						
Total to stock-yards.....	154,994	174,450	18,971	24,515	54,085	427,015
Direct to packers.....	23,396	14,030	352	2,715	15,610	56,103
Direct to export.....	89	2,333	2	—	64	2,488
Total.....	178,479	190,813	19,325	27,230	69,759	485,606
Store cattle purchased.....	1,823	90,478	16,168	8,012	38,533	155,014

36.—Grading of Live Stock Marketed at the Stock-yards of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1924.

Grades of Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cattle—						
Steers, 1,200 lb. and up.....	—	40,013	2,353	6,886	14,572	63,824
Steers, 1,000–1,200 lb.....	1,077	30,499	6,196	12,267	22,180	72,219
Good.....	355	7,355	2,204	6,836	8,612	25,362
Common.....	1,257	34,449	4,229	5,947	7,238	53,120
Steers, 700–1,000 lb.....	1,827	18,715	2,536	4,786	4,560	32,424
Good.....	111	34,615	5,976	12,620	17,272	70,594
Fair.....	933	16,777	4,347	11,169	8,643	41,869
Common.....	971	10,936	4,162	9,566	5,715	31,350
Cows.....	1,736	32,616	9,597	20,454	27,668	92,071
Good.....	4,730	38,360	7,363	13,695	15,390	79,538
Common.....	183	4,368	1,005	1,497	1,063	8,116
Bulls.....	2,415	8,496	971	1,514	1,596	14,992
Caners and cutters.....	5,992	15,785	6,687	10,959	8,383	47,806
Oxen.....	75	29	393	409	118	1,024
Stockers, 450–800 lb.....	159	7,169	5,276	12,929	17,997	43,530
Good.....	255	5,065	5,724	13,737	15,259	40,040
Fair.....	20	11,132	8,604	23,111	29,180	72,047
Feeders, 800–1,100 lb.....	213	3,030	6,099	15,744	12,150	37,236
Good.....	263	1,319	844	7,647	5,899	15,972
Fair.....						
Unclassified.....						
Total.....	22,572	320,728	84,566	191,773	223,495	843,134

36.—Grading of Live Stock Marketed at the Stockyards of Canada, by Provinces, calendar year 1924—concluded.

Grades of Live Stock.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
Calves—							
Beef.....	781	42,667	12,648	21,365	29,776	107,237	
Dairy.....	28,653	97,304	—	97	98	126,152	
Grass.....	33,477	11,237	—	40	74	44,828	
Unclassified.....	10	44	8	477	3	542	
Total.....	62,921	151,252	12,656	21,979	29,951	278,759	
Hogs—							
Select bacon.....	7,817	137,101	8,548	8,902	6,828	169,196	
Thick smooth.....	29,133	293,287	96,572	147,718	148,496	715,206	
Heavies.....	2,917	20,338	7,553	17,248	10,094	58,150	
Ex. heavies.....	562	2,256	1,759	5,294	1,659	11,530	
Shop hogs.....	34,744	83,560	37,931	51,739	14,658	222,632	
Lights and feeders.....	2,691	8,482	10,857	17,920	14,699	54,649	
Roughs.....	269	212	229	554	538	1,832	
Sows, No. 1.....	635	3,198	7,002	14,150	6,289	31,274	
Sows, No. 2.....	2,226	12,215	3,171	6,077	3,451	27,140	
Stags.....	90	730	247	477	310	1,854	
Unclassified.....	16	185	141	3,120	3,159	6,621	
Total.....	81,100	561,564	174,010	273,229	210,181	1,300,084	
Sheep and Lambs—							
Lambs.....	Good.....	96,320	138,956	12,321	12,070	24,915	284,582
	Common.....	46,235	12,180	2,719	2,514	837	64,485
Sheep.....	Heavy.....	314	2,753	—	18	103	3,188
	Light.....	6,813	16,874	2,684	6,690	18,660	51,721
	Common.....	5,312	3,305	752	1,039	1,758	12,166
	Unclassified.....	—	382	495	2,184	7,812	10,873
Total.....	154,994	174,450	18,971	24,515	54,085	427,015	

37.—Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1923 and 1924.

Markets and Classification.	1923.				1924.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Toronto—								
Receipts (Total).....	336,144	85,787	377,043	192,640	326,918	96,955	465,975	181,984
Shipments (Total).....	338,323	85,365	378,502	188,003	326,529	99,131	472,935	181,654
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	212,286	48,646	341,639	125,199	192,054	57,989	443,045	133,020
2. Local Butchers.....	27,370	29,081	26,850	48,265	34,515	28,367	20,995	41,187
3. Country Points.....	57,981	2,866	6,521	14,368	48,507	2,743	5,992	7,200
4. Other Stock-yards.....	3,504	181	3,492	171	1,657	258	2,784	49
5. U.S. Exports.....	3,043	4,591	—	—	2,122	9,774	119	113
6. Overseas Exports.....	34,139	—	—	—	47,674	—	—	85 ¹
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)—								
Receipts (Total).....	32,548	58,145	144,210	109,057	37,942	69,596	133,835	123,009
Shipments (Total).....	30,861	55,836	134,623	106,600	34,020	65,440	127,569	121,119
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	23,959	42,702	123,346	87,869	23,650	48,113	116,365	100,875
2. Local Butchers.....	6,540	12,769	11,087	15,376	9,481	17,188	11,135	15,371
3. Country Points.....	283	19	190	538	342	4	69	2,430
4. Other Stock-Yards.....	57	91	—	985	—	39	—	2,443
5. U.S. Exports.....	22	255	—	1,832	—	96	—	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	—	—	—	—	547	—	—	—
Montreal (East End)—								
Receipts (Total).....	24,771	48,949	57,941	58,384	24,790	52,581	63,688	46,454
Shipments (Total).....	25,238	48,737	57,105	58,337	24,841	52,933	64,723	46,644
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	9,490	10,427	7,776	22,184	10,637	14,072	11,765	18,214
2. Local Butchers.....	13,638	36,555	49,107	26,339	11,447	37,603	52,467	25,067
3. Country Points.....	2,013	6	222	400	2,245	15	331	757
4. Other Stock-yards.....	28	1,749	—	5,116	512	1,049	160	2,226
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	—	—	4,298	—	194	—	380
6. Overseas Exports.....	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹To Newfoundland.

37.—Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Principal Markets in Canada, calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Markets and Classification.	1923.				1924.			
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep and Lambs.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Winnipeg—								
Receipts (Total).....	282,218	34,380	243,792	36,020	296,205	37,177	372,053	32,022
Shipments (Total).....	285,233	34,082	245,616	36,611	292,341	37,024	371,980	31,741
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	135,291	19,819	210,117	27,321	163,226	21,381	330,958	22,405
2. Local Butchers.....	6,940	8,260	2,434	2,088	9,532	10,753	3,928	4,837
3. Country Points.....	42,748	3,271	20,532	7,202	45,543	3,541	20,404	4,236
4. Other Stock-yards.....	27,316	443	12,533	—	23,217	668	14,587	263
5. U.S. Exports.....	63,302	2,289	—	—	46,234	681	2,103	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	9,636	—	—	—	4,589	—	—	—
Calgary—								
Receipts (Total).....	77,360	11,338	88,658	56,964	94,075	14,757	119,687	42,003
Shipments (Total).....	88,380	—	89,003	57,577	106,520	3,065	120,806	42,261
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	45,621	—	82,478	40,853	56,743	2,650	108,404	23,036
2. Local Butchers.....	1,375	—	345	32	1,374	—	339	181
3. Country Points.....	35,273	—	5,681	15,660	33,402	220	6,249	20,044
4. Other Stock-yards.....	826	—	499	—	2,886	—	721	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	3,958	—	—	1,032	10,469	70	5,093	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	1,327	—	—	—	1,646	—	—	—
Edmonton—								
Receipts (Total).....	64,941	10,294	73,501	8,747	77,599	10,617	74,855	7,525
Shipments (Total).....	64,966	9,460	74,231	8,565	80,316	10,348	75,125	7,497
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	26,134	6,467	52,781	5,397	35,721	7,042	61,731	3,744
2. Local Butchers.....	4,534	1,262	2,460	2,371	6,184	2,038	2,082	1,501
3. Country Points.....	14,599	946	9,562	797	20,644	426	6,976	2,252
4. Other Stock-yards.....	7,517	555	9,428	—	6,605	528	3,841	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	11,186	200	—	—	9,486	314	495	—
6. Overseas Exports.....	996	—	—	—	1,676	—	—	—
Prince Albert—								
Receipts (Total).....	3,955	425	12,794	199	3,738	571	20,807	224
Shipments (Total).....	3,957	425	12,716	197	3,738	576	20,453	226
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	1,721	304	11,647	140	1,364	319	19,095	172
2. Local Butchers.....	317	35	64	7	212	49	132	15
3. Country Points.....	874	57	529	50	1,432	165	945	39
4. Other Stock-yards.....	1,045	29	476	—	600	43	281	—
5. U.S. Exports.....	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—
Moose Jaw—								
Receipts (Total).....	8,961	867	33,717	5,575	11,665	950	60,462	6,844
Shipments (Total).....	8,641	683	33,832	6,606	11,887	910	60,001	6,689
1. Can. Packing Houses.....	2,694	307	32,136	2,819	4,077	148	54,229	942
2. Local Butchers.....	740	244	275	284	1,496	322	640	648
3. Country Points.....	2,709	66	1,134	3,264	2,545	433	4,781	4,530
4. Other Stock-yards.....	1,939	66	287	239	2,182	7	107	569
5. U.S. Exports.....	559	—	—	—	1,587	—	244	—

¹Included with cattle.

Slaughtering and Meat Packing.—The tendency to large scale production in the industry is shown in the summary of census records below. The number of establishments has rapidly dropped off while the industry has grown by leaps and bounds. The concentration of the industry into a comparatively small number of large establishments has resulted in the utilization of by-products and in a marked increase in economy and efficiency of operation. In addition to the principal statistics reported in the decennial censuses from 1871 to 1911, annual figures collected through the Census of Industry for the years 1919 to 1923 are included in Table 38, whilst live stock slaughtered at Canadian inspected establishments in 1923 and 1924 are given in Table 39 and the per capita consumption of meat and other animal products in Canada in Table 40.

38.—Principal Statistics of the Slaughtering and Meat-Packing Industry of Canada, by censal years, 1871 to 1923.

Description.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901. ¹	1911.
Establishments.....No.	193	203	527	57	80
Capital Invested.....\$	419,325	1,449,679	2,173,077	5,395,162	15,321,088
Employees.....No.	841	852	1,690	2,416	4,214
Salaries and Wages.....\$	145,378	209,483	503,053	1,020,164	2,685,518
Cost of Materials.....\$	2,912,786	3,163,576	5,551,216	19,520,058	40,951,761
Value of Products.....\$	3,799,552	4,084,133	7,125,831	22,217,984	48,527,076

Description.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Establishments.....No.	82	86	84	83	76
Capital Invested.....\$	93,363,791	84,288,306	58,459,555	56,710,481	53,058,776
Employees.....No.	13,222	11,978	9,711	9,800	9,914
Salaries and Wages.....\$	15,302,388	16,691,471	13,547,778	12,366,896	12,708,253
Cost of Materials.....\$	175,133,821	170,916,888	113,359,835	115,154,525	107,788,344
Value of Products.....\$	233,936,913	240,544,618	153,136,289	143,414,693	138,218,909

¹Includes only establishments employing five hands and over.

39.—Live Stock Slaughtered at Canadian Inspected Establishments, by months, 1923 and 1924.

Months.	1923.			1924.		
	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
January.....	49,816	29,490	225,165	55,463	29,062	259,380
February.....	41,556	14,465	175,831	47,775	14,820	255,347
March.....	60,943	14,420	168,855	59,161	12,116	255,760
April.....	71,769	9,209	200,364	85,634	9,308	242,225
May.....	80,761	11,037	190,757	91,116	11,909	236,886
June.....	55,203	19,171	131,492	74,749	19,697	213,123
July.....	62,859	31,883	157,632	69,382	34,565	176,612
August.....	71,698	73,056	164,222	63,675	45,035	184,709
September.....	68,586	70,272	150,692	76,980	69,608	185,049
October.....	96,061	103,463	192,194	89,230	142,203	260,743
November.....	95,326	84,676	243,151	105,191	80,112	291,400
December.....	57,564	33,603	256,039	76,265	41,806	352,409
Total.....	812,142	499,745	2,256,391	899,621	510,241	2,913,643

Consumption of Animal Products.—The consumption of meats in Canada in 1924 is estimated at 646,032,875 pounds of beef, 809,282,942 pounds of pork and 77,745,922 pounds of mutton and lamb. The per capita consumption of beef on this basis amounts to 70.02 pounds; pork, 87.71 pounds; and mutton and lamb, 8.43 pounds, a total of 166.16 pounds of meats per capita per annum. The corresponding data for other animal products is as follows:—butter, 251,035,579 pounds and 27.21 pounds; cheese, 29,437,868 pounds and 3.19 pounds; eggs, 240,406,877 dozen and 26.06 dozen; and poultry, 69,523,240 pounds and 7.54 pounds.

40.—Total and per capita consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1921-1924.

Items.		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
BEEF.					
Slaughtered in Canada—	No.	1,513,026	1,392,407	1,365,767	1,378,737
Cattle.....	"	503,696	506,795	484,324	484,987
Calves.....	"				
Total.....	"	2,016,722	1,899,202	1,850,091	1,863,724
Estimated Dressed Weight—	lb.	605,210,400	626,583,150	614,595,150	620,431,650
Cattle.....	"	50,369,600	50,679,500	48,432,400	48,498,700
Calves.....	"				
Total.....	"	655,580,000	677,262,650	663,027,550	668,930,350
Net Exports of Beef.....	"	31,576,671	25,371,434	22,249,592	22,897,475
Total Consumption.....	"	624,003,329	651,891,216	640,777,958	646,032,875
Consumption per Capita.....	"	71.00	72.92	70.55	70.02

PORK.					
Slaughtered in Canada.....	No.	5,297,461	5,382,196	6,055,957	6,942,009
Estimated Dressed Weight.....	lb.	699,264,852	710,449,872	799,386,324	916,345,188
Net Exports of Pork.....	"	53,006,245	48,472,546	58,997,559	107,062,246
Total Consumption.....	"	646,258,607	661,977,326	740,388,765	809,282,942
Consumption per Capita.....	"	73.53	74.05	81.52	87.71

MUTTON AND LAMB.					
Slaughtered in Canada—	No.	1,176,685	1,038,997	911,171	891,354
Mature Animals.....	"	392,228	346,332	303,724	297,118
Lambs.....	"				
Total.....	"	1,568,913	1,385,329	1,214,895	1,188,472
Estimated Dressed Weight—	lb.	88,251,375	77,924,775	68,337,825	66,851,550
Mature Animals.....	"	13,727,980	12,121,620	10,630,340	10,399,130
Lambs.....	"				
Total.....	"	101,979,355	90,046,395	78,968,165	77,250,680
Net Exports.....	"	2,161,987	2,627,375	356,963	-495,242
Total Consumption.....	"	99,817,368	87,419,020	78,611,202	77,745,922
Consumption per Capita.....	"	11.36	9.78	8.65	8.43

SUMMARY.					
Beef.....	lb.	71.00	72.92	70.55	70.02
Pork.....	"	73.53	74.05	81.52	87.71
Mutton and Lamb.....	"	11.36	9.78	8.65	8.43
Total Consumption per Capita.....	"	155.89	156.75	160.72	166.16

BUTTER.					
On Hand, January 1.....	lb.	14,640,354	11,629,530	14,645,599	16,627,979
Production—Creamery.....	"	128,744,610	152,501,900	162,834,608	178,893,937
Home-made.....	"	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
Imports.....	"	4,018,158	6,396,836	2,738,065	1,173,857
Exports.....	"	247,403,123	270,528,266	280,218,272	296,695,773
On Hand, December 31.....	"	9,132,926	21,504,808	13,173,711	22,343,939
Total Consumption.....	"	238,270,197	249,023,458	267,044,561	274,351,834
Consumption per Capita.....	"	11,629,530	14,645,599	16,627,979	23,316,255
Total Consumption.....	"	226,640,667	234,377,859	250,416,582	251,035,579
Consumption per Capita.....	"	25.79	26.22	27.57	27.21

40.—Total and per capita consumption of Meats and Produce in Canada per annum, calendar years 1921-1924—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
CHEESE.				
On Hand, January 1..... lb.	11,229,296	15,540,495	5,178,881	14,356,254
Production—Factory.....	162,117,494	135,821,116	151,624,376	149,707,530
Home-made.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Imports.....	908,008	686,754	1,899,522	908,920
Exports.....	174,754,798	152,548,365	159,202,779	165,472,704
.....	137,180,457	120,177,200	116,201,900	121,465,600
On Hand, December 31.....	37,574,341	32,371,165	43,000,879	44,007,104
.....	15,540,495	5,178,881	14,356,254	14,569,236
Total Consumption.....	22,033,846	27,192,284	28,644,625	29,437,868
Consumption per Capita.....	2·51	3·04	3·15	3·19
EGGS.				
Production—Farm..... doz.	168,049,154	194,058,468	202,186,508	212,648,685
Other.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000	25,000,000
Imports.....	6,582,739	8,140,547	6,623,251	5,474,796
Exports.....	199,631,893	227,199,015	233,809,759	243,123,481
.....	5,444,014	3,619,356	2,900,111	2,716,604
Total Consumption.....	194,187,879	223,579,659	230,909,648	240,406,877
Consumption per Capita.....	22·10	25·01	25·42	26·06
POULTRY.				
Poultry—On farms..... No.	43,347,194	42,930,562	45,469,289	47,538,130
Elsewhere.....	6,978,054	7,082,000	7,082,000	7,082,000
Total.....	50,325,248	50,012,562	52,551,289	54,620,130
Marketings.....	12,581,312	12,503,140	13,137,823	13,655,032
Exports.....	849,614	600,704	569,239	810,747
Total Consumption.....	11,731,698	11,902,436	12,568,584	12,844,285
Total Consumption..... lb.	61,222,185	63,447,049	67,687,068	69,523,240
Consumption per Capita..... lb.	6·97	7·10	7·45	7·54

Interprovincial Trade in Meats.—Ontario was the largest shipper of meats in the calendar year 1924, shipping in all 213,563,998 pounds of meats. Beef shipments amounted to 55,159,064 pounds; veal, 2,757,752 pounds; mutton and lamb, 1,308,264 pounds; fresh pork, 5,957,037 pounds; cured pork, 99,392,323 pounds. Manitoba shipped 69,256,910 pounds, the principal items being:—beef, 21,994,140 pounds; veal, 620,388 pounds; mutton and lamb, 140,312 pounds; fresh pork, 5,588,507 pounds; cured pork, 10,971,049 pounds. Shipments from Quebec points totalled 32,853,598 pounds, 3,610,210 pounds being beef, 2,230,426 pounds veal, 464,860 pounds mutton and lamb; 591,912 pounds fresh pork, and 11,130,713 pounds cured pork. Alberta shipments amounted to 26,957,180 pounds, beef shipments comprising 2,504,611 pounds; veal, 186,654 pounds; mutton and lamb, 57,788 pounds; fresh pork, 3,651,144 pounds; cured pork, 11,633,611 pounds. Total shipments from other provinces were as follows:—Prince Edward Island, 277,900 pounds; Nova Scotia, 1,565,190 pounds; New Brunswick 110,069 pounds; Saskatchewan 2,511,359 pounds; and British Columbia 1,266,552 pounds. Statistics for the fiscal year 1923-24 are given in Table 41.

41.—Summary of Interprovincial and Export Shipments of Meats for fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	Beef.	Veal.	Mutton and Lamb.	Pork, fresh.	Pork, cured.	Miscel- laneous. ¹	Total.
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	—	—	91,075	—	695	338	92,108
Exports.....	—	190	84,892	3,757	195,891	51,891	336,621
Total shipments out of province.....	—	190	175,967	3,757	196,586	52,229	428,729
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exports.....	260,936	240	23,638	20,943	79,893	18,857	404,507
Total shipments out of province.....	260,936	240	23,638	20,943	79,893	18,857	404,507
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	465	—	150,879	—	—	1,859	153,203
Exports.....	88,944	—	—	—	21,125	—	110,069
Total shipments out of province.....	89,409	—	150,879	—	21,125	1,859	263,272
QUEBEC—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	1,531,904	8,178	76,353	476,003	1,484,511	13,994,350	17,571,299
Exports.....	994,572	972,253	666,151	73,730	6,961,426	1,629,939	11,298,071
Total shipments out of province.....	2,526,476	980,431	742,504	549,733	8,445,937	15,624,289	28,869,370
ONTARIO—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	50,456,552	278,410	548,679	4,570,119	11,466,241	31,216,899	98,536,900
Exports.....	10,091,220	1,179,169	878,573	508,762	84,893,863	15,450,873	113,002,460
Total shipments out of province.....	60,547,772	1,457,579	1,427,252	5,078,881	96,360,104	46,667,772	211,539,360
MANITOBA—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	12,923,671	203,607	86,288	2,455,722	863,699	23,399,223	39,932,210
Exports.....	3,873,774	1,386	971	155,159	3,612,719	659,700	8,303,709
Total shipments out of province.....	16,797,445	204,993	87,259	2,610,881	4,476,418	24,058,923	48,235,919
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	—	—	—	—	—	85,205	85,205
Exports.....	20,953	—	—	39,036	785,422	33,130	878,541
Total shipments out of province.....	20,953	—	—	39,036	785,422	118,335	963,746
ALBERTA—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	1,089,932	165,794	61,847	1,501,447	651,720	6,510,858	9,981,598
Exports.....	789,240	16,210	—	176,741	4,284,339	101,238	5,367,768
Total shipments out of province.....	1,879,172	182,004	61,847	1,678,188	4,936,059	6,612,096	15,349,366
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Shipments to other prov- inces.....	—	—	—	—	—	7,160	7,160
Exports.....	590,217	—	17,263	—	185,354	95,955	888,789
Total shipments out of province.....	590,217	—	17,263	—	185,354	103,115	895,949

¹Includes pure lard and lard compound.

International Trade in Animal Products.—Canada stood tenth among the leading cattle-holding nations according to official returns for the latest year for which sufficient data are available for purposes of comparison. British India was the largest holder with 143,176,955 head and United States was second with

64,928,000 head; the Soviet Union had 46,234,700 head; Germany, 17,296,280; France, 14,024,960; Australia, 13,357,508; Great Britain and Ireland, 11,988,540; and Canada, 9,460,836.

Australia was the largest holder of sheep, with 80,110,461 head. Other principal sheep-raising countries had sheep on farms as follows:—Soviet Union, 67,083,600; United States, 39,134,000; Union of South Africa, 31,223,746; Great Britain and Ireland, 25,366,721; New Zealand, 23,775,776. Canada had 2,684,743 head.

Principal countries with swine on farms, with the number reported, were as follows:—United States, 54,234,000; Germany, 16,843,512; Soviet Union, 16,828,400; France, 5,801,830; Canada, 5,069,181.

Canada's exports of cattle, sheep and swine were less during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, than in previous years. Values of cattle exports were higher, however, owing to improved prices. Pork was the most important export among meat products, shipments amounting to 108,865,800 pounds, valued at \$19,492,258, during the fiscal year 1923-24. Beef exports amounted to 20,577,400 pounds, valued at \$2,327,184 and exports of mutton and lamb to 1,716,100 pounds, valued at \$403,860. The quantity of pork was slightly higher than during the previous year, but decreases were shown in both beef and mutton. The total value of all meats exported during 1923-24 was \$22,504,357.

Cheese exports increased from 114,548,900 pounds, with a value of \$20,828,234, during 1922-23 to 116,777,000 pounds, valued at \$23,426,282. Butter exported amounted to 13,648,968 pounds, with a value of \$5,070,691; eggs to 2,890,509 dozen and \$1,027,171; wool, 6,009,079 pounds and \$1,947,234, quantities and values being lower in all three commodities than during the previous fiscal year.

4.—Cold Storage.

Cold Storage Warehouses.—Under the Cold Storage Act, 1907, (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 6), subsidies have been granted by the Dominion Government towards the construction and equipment of cold storage warehouses open to the public, the Act and regulations made thereunder being administered by the Department of Agriculture. Table 42 shows for 1925 the number of cold storage warehouses in Canada, with the refrigerated space. This amounts to 36,801,669 cubic feet, of which 5,514,465 cubic feet apply to warehouses subsidized under the Act, while 31,287,204 cubic feet apply to non-subsidized warehouses.

42.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1925.

SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC WAREHOUSES.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated space.	Cost.	Total subsidy.
		Cu. ft.	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2	213,107	66,970	20,091
Nova Scotia.....	4	781,440	476,157	142,847
New Brunswick.....	2	781,161	192,577	57,773
Quebec.....	4	295,494	283,287	84,896
Ontario.....	16	1,739,994	632,547	189,764
Manitoba.....	1	27,500	32,000	9,600
Saskatchewan.....	4	437,596	268,707	80,612
Alberta.....	2	351,059	242,000	72,600
British Columbia.....	3	887,164	458,000	137,400
Total.....	38	5,514,465	2,652,245	795,673

42.—Cold Storage Warehouses in Canada, 1925—concluded.

SUBSIDIZED AND NON-SUBSIDIZED.

Provinces.	Number.	Refrigerated space.	Articles stored.
		Cu. ft.	
Prince Edward Island.....	5	254,807	1 bait and fish, 1 eggs, 1 fox meat and meat, 1 general, 1 meat and general.
Nova Scotia.....	20	1,320,554	4 bait and fish, 1 butter, 3 butter and ice cream, 1 dairy produce, fish and meat, 1 eggs, 4 fish, 3 fish and meat, 2 general, 1 meat and general produce.
New Brunswick.....	24	975,391	18 bait and fish, 1 butter, eggs and ice cream, 1 cured meats, 1 eggs, 2 general, 1 meat and poultry.
Quebec.....	64	7,740,454	1 butter, 1 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and meat, 4 butter and ice cream, 1 butter and meat, 2 cured meats, 2 fresh and cured meats, 5 dairy produce, 1 dairy produce, eggs and meat, 4 dairy produce and meat, 2 packing house and dairy products, 3 fish, 1 fish, meat and poultry, 12 general, 4 general produce, 9 meat, 1 meat and general, 4 meat and general produce, 2 meat products, 3 meat and poultry, 1 meat, poultry and general produce.
Ontario.....	140	11,649,024	23 butter, 1 butter and cheese, 2 butter and dairy produce, 3 butter and eggs, 1 butter, eggs and general, 1 butter, eggs and meat, 3 butter, eggs and poultry, 1 butter and farm produce, 1 butter and general, 16 butter and ice cream, 1 butter and meat, 1 butter and milk, 1 cheese and meat, 4 cured meats, 1 cured meats and fish, 1 dairy produce and eggs, 4 dairy produce, eggs and meat, 1 dairy and farm produce, 1 dairy produce and meat, 1 dairy produce, meat and poultry, 1 eggs, 7 eggs and general, 12 fish, 1 fish and fruit, 1 fish and general, 2 fish and meat, 3 fish, meat and general, 3 fruit, 5 fruit and jams, 1 fruit and meat, 1 fruit and meat products, 1 fruit and vegetables, 15 general, 2 general produce, 1 hog products, 2 ice cream, 1 ice cream and dairy products, 5 meat, 3 meat and general, 5 packing house and dairy products.
Manitoba.....	42	4,006,147	2 butter, 5 butter and ice cream, 1 butter and meat, 1 dairy produce and vegetables, 2 dairy produce and meat, 15 fish, 1 fish and poultry, 5 general, 1 general produce, 6 meat, 1 meat and general, 1 meat and general produce, 1 packing house products.
Saskatchewan.....	35	1,850,512	7 butter, 1 butter, eggs and meat, 8 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs and general, 3 fish, meat and general produce, 6 general, 3 general produce, 1 meat, 1 meat and general, 2 meat and general produce, 1 milk, ice cream and butter, 1 packing house products.
Alberta.....	21	3,809,835	2 butter, 5 butter and ice cream, 1 eggs and fruit, 1 fish, meat and general produce, 1 fish, meat and poultry, 3 general, 4 meat, 4 packing house products.
British Columbia.....	49	5,150,075	6 butter, 3 butter and general, 3 butter and ice cream, 1 butter and meat, 9 fish, 1 fish and general, 2 fish and meat, 4 fish, meat and general produce, 2 fruit, 1 fruit and general, 1 fruit and jam, 6 general, 4 meat, 2 meat and general, 2 packing house products, 1 packing house products and eggs, 1 packing house products and general.
Yukon Territory.....	1	44,900	1 fish.
Total.....	401	36,801,669	

Cold Storage Stocks.—Statistics of the stocks of food in the cold storage warehouses of Canada are collected and published monthly by the Internal Trade

Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. A summary of the cold storage data is included in the report on "Live Stock and Animal Products Statistics," published annually. In Table 43 are included statistics by months for 1924 of the stocks of food in cold storage and in process of cure, for various important commodities.

43.—Stocks of Food on hand in Cold Storage and in Process of Cure, by Months and Commodities, 1924.¹

Months.	Eggs.	Butter.	Cheese.	Beef.		
				Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.
	doz.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1924.						
January.....	2,260,234	16,627,979	14,356,254	21,501,052	179,718	148,405
February.....	1,162,878	12,319,014	11,860,964	17,440,275	151,539	197,242
March.....	903,754	7,928,854	9,912,355	15,126,980	111,532	136,190
April.....	1,222,778	4,379,189	8,613,944	11,926,755	179,762	252,608
May.....	4,866,723	2,794,567	7,999,464	10,848,995	146,351	253,975
June.....	10,512,471	5,843,933	12,384,571	8,695,836	129,883	176,044
July.....	13,991,826	16,110,375	22,876,802	7,376,122	191,648	211,604
August.....	16,997,709	28,428,802	29,035,366	6,622,645	247,487	246,044
September.....	16,199,921	35,095,984	33,497,618	11,438,977	304,685	256,318
October.....	14,549,751	36,208,943	29,129,036	14,047,794	307,396	249,299
November.....	9,711,643	33,717,804	22,478,430	20,401,034	195,025	200,633
December.....	5,933,184	29,529,889	17,514,769	28,783,366	273,287	177,894
1925.						
January.....	3,386,792	23,316,255	14,569,236	29,217,254	261,295	307,249

Months.	Pork.			Lard.	Mutton and Lamb.	Veal. ²	Poultry.
	Fresh.	Cured.	In process of cure.				
	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
1924.							
January.....	12,391,804	10,089,625	10,805,841	2,357,237	4,850,146	—	6,780,367
February.....	20,898,686	10,596,130	11,638,365	3,272,738	4,893,102	—	6,382,881
March.....	26,063,923	14,216,020	12,890,870	3,408,805	3,970,169	—	5,647,614
April.....	31,534,140	13,288,565	14,925,237	4,273,729	3,179,400	—	4,883,545
May.....	34,164,663	16,842,876	14,214,588	4,720,153	2,268,202	—	3,525,615
June.....	31,693,049	15,348,146	13,891,780	5,466,987	1,242,624	—	2,652,219
July.....	28,374,388	13,677,594	13,544,009	6,541,779	714,291	—	2,048,555
August.....	20,878,057	10,942,538	11,444,183	6,415,542	559,690	—	1,515,697
September.....	17,380,023	10,184,566	11,547,086	6,089,644	607,938	—	1,278,273
October.....	12,583,930	9,066,090	10,487,370	4,809,550	1,155,401	1,167,587	970,197
November.....	9,502,133	8,341,261	10,566,600	1,991,807	4,027,191	1,699,315	1,606,550
December.....	11,819,496	10,181,336	9,157,068	1,992,200	6,081,330	2,992,281	4,167,376
1925.							
January.....	20,306,515	11,065,499	10,790,379	2,951,710	6,271,991	2,614,281	8,041,376

¹Figures in this table are of stocks on hand on the first of each month.

²Formerly included with beef.

5.—Bounties, Patents, Copyrights and Trade Marks, Weights and Measures.

Bounties.—The only bounties paid by the Dominion Government in 1924-25 were for the production of crude petroleum and of copper bars and rods. Bounties on iron and steel ceased in 1911, on lead in 1918, on zinc in 1921 and on linen yarns in 1923. The total paid for lead bounties from 1899 to 1918 amounted to \$1,979,216

for 1,187,169,878 lb. of lead. For crude petroleum the amount paid in 1925 was \$57,492 on 5,322,507 imperial gallons, being at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per gallon from April 1 to June 30 and $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per gallon from July 1 to Mar. 31. The total paid from 1905 to 1925 was \$3,439,663 on 230,800,569 gallons. The bounty paid for copper bars and rods began in 1924-25 and amounted to \$14,552, being on 1,164,140 lb. copper bars, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ cents per lb. Zinc bounties were granted under the provisions of 8-9 Geo. V, c. 51, not to exceed \$400,000 to July 31, 1920. The bounty paid equalled the difference between the standard market price of zinc and 9c. per lb. There was paid in 1918-19 the sum of \$108,563 on 10,107,704 lb. of zinc sold; in 1919-20 there was paid \$249,246 on 15,186,694 lb. and in 1920-21 there was paid \$42,191 on 3,635,199 lb. The total amount paid was \$400,000 on 28,929,597 lb.

The total amount of bounties paid from 1896 to 1925 was \$23,004,713; of this amount \$16,785,827 was for iron and steel, \$1,979,216 for lead, \$3,439,663 for crude petroleum (Table 44), \$367,962 for manila fibre, \$400,000 for zinc, \$17,523 for linen yarns and \$14,552 for copper bars and rods. The Year Book of 1915, pages 459 and 460, gave a description of the bounties that have been payable since 1883, as well as tables showing, for each commodity, the quantities on which bounties were annually paid and the amounts of such bounties for the years 1896 to 1915 inclusive.

44.—Bounties paid in Canada on Crude Petroleum, fiscal years 1905-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.	Fiscal Years.	Quantity.	Bounty.
	gal.	\$		gal.	\$
1905.....	23,336,478	350,047	1916.....	7,278,452	109,177
1906.....	19,410,480	291,157	1917.....	6,761,885	101,428
1907 ¹	17,770,205	266,553	1918.....	7,566,457	113,497
1908.....	26,081,139	391,217	1919.....	10,812,482	162,187
1909.....	17,379,871	260,698	1920.....	6,887,498	103,312
1910.....	13,572,587	203,589	1921.....	6,784,333	101,765
1911.....	10,706,418	160,596	1922.....	6,262,441	93,937
1912.....	9,462,380	141,936	1923.....	5,948,207	89,223
1913.....	8,616,767	129,252	1924.....	5,320,636	79,810
1914.....	7,834,219	117,513	1925.....	5,322,507	57,492
1915.....	7,685,127	115,277			
			Total.....	230,800,569	3,439,663

¹Nine months.

Patents.—Letters patent, which in England have been in the gift of the Crown from the time of the Statute of Monopolies and beyond, are in Canada a purely statutory grant and have been so from the first. The earliest Act is one of Lower Canada, passed in 1824, wherein provision is made for the granting of patent rights to inventors who are British subjects and inhabitants of the province. Upper Canada passed its Act in 1826 and Nova Scotia and New Brunswick passed theirs at later dates. After the Union, a consolidating Act was passed in 1849, applying to both Upper and Lower Canada, and the B.N.A. Act assigned the granting of patents exclusively to the Parliament of Canada. The Dominion Patent Act of 1869 repealed the provincial Acts and has formed the basis of all succeeding Acts.

The Patent Act as it now stands (13-14 Geo. V, c. 23) provides in section 7 that "Any person who has invented any new and useful art, process, machine, manufacture or composition of matter . . . not known or used by any other person before his invention thereof, and . . . not in public use or on sale with the consent or allowance of the inventor thereof for more than two years previous to his applica-

tion for patent therefor in Canada may....obtain a patent granting to such person an exclusive property in such invention." The exclusive right in the patent has duration for eighteen years.

The first Canadian patent was issued under the Lower Canada Act of 1824 to Noah Cushing, of Quebec. 165 patents were granted under the Acts of Upper and Lower Canada, and under the consolidating and later Acts of the provinces of Canada 3,160 patents were granted. The growth of invention is shown by the fact that, in 1923 alone 2,021 Canadian patents, a record figure, were issued to Canadians by the Patent Office.

Applications for patents in Canada from inventors in other countries were first received in 1872. In that year the total number of applications for patents made to the Canadian Patent Office, Department of Agriculture, was 752, and the total fees amounted to \$18,652. The business of the Office has gradually continued to expand and the number of applications and total fees increased each year without a break from the beginning of the present century until the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1913, when 8,681 applications were received and the total fees amounted to \$218,125. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, there were 14,834 applications, with fees amounting to \$474,614, as compared with 10,441 and \$390,934 respectively in 1924. For the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, the number of patents granted was 9,508, as compared with 9,000 in 1924, an increase of 508. Of the patents of 1925, 6,580, or 69 p.c., were issued to United States inventors, 1,302 to Canadians and 670 to residents of Great Britain and Ireland, while Germany with 200, France with 184 and Australia with 117 came next in number of patents issued. Table 45 shows the distribution of the Canadian patentees by province of residence for the years 1915 to 1925.

45.—Number of Canadian Patentees, by Province of Residence, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1925.

Provinces.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2	3	3	3	—	9	2	4	9	7	2
Nova Scotia.....	33	21	29	18	21	29	29	22	35	41	26
New Brunswick.....	20	17	29	14	9	22	33	14	21	14	24
Quebec.....	278	237	287	220	172	312	331	276	430	312	302
Ontario.....	586	540	465	398	386	636	708	508	845	673	559
Manitoba.....	97	89	84	91	66	86	118	75	158	83	66
Saskatchewan.....	66	65	62	84	76	94	119	101	166	106	101
Alberta.....	71	60	59	61	75	116	127	96	155	123	95
British Columbia.....	126	92	72	83	70	147	177	103	202	174	127
Territories and Yukon.....	2	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Total.....	1,281	1,125	1,091	973	875	1,451	1,645	1,199	2,021	1,533	1,302

It will be seen from the table that the more populous provinces of Ontario and Quebec obtained the largest absolute number of patents, but a calculation of the number of patentees in relation to the census population shows that, for the fiscal year 1925, the greatest relative inventiveness was displayed in British Columbia. Thus, in this province, in 1925, one patent was granted to every 4,413 persons, the other provinces, as regards the number of persons to each patent granted, being placed in order as follows:—Ontario, 5,551, Alberta, 6,860, Saskatchewan, 8,248, Quebec, 8,344, Manitoba, 9,945, New Brunswick, 16,800, Nova Scotia, 20,650, and P.E. Island, 43,650.

The Commissioner of Patents reports that during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, inventions in roofing fabrics and their manufacture, together with machines

and processes for distilling oils and for coke production have shown the greatest increases of any of the various classes of invention, while wireless communication, telephony and telegraphy, motor vehicle lamps, metal-working devices and receptacles of paper, glass and wood, have also been among the more important. Smaller increases have been recorded in the classes dealing with vehicles, boilers, furnaces, refrigeration, brushes, photographic apparatus, gas-making, kitchen utensils, paper box machines, hydraulic machinery, chemicals, furniture, excavating apparatus, fire extinguishers, gramophones and registers.

46.— Statistics of Patents applied for, granted, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Applications for patents.....No.	13,446	12,274	10,806	10,441	14,834
Patents granted....."	11,152	7,393	12,542	9,000	9,508
Certificates for renewal fees....."	2,549	2,620	2,127	1,793	1,485
Caveats granted....."	410	420	452	415	392
Assignments....."	5,525	5,481	5,143	5,061	7,519
Fees received, net.....\$	344,712	380,207	413,238	390,934	474,614

Copyrights.—The first Canadian Copyright Act was passed by the Legislature of Lower Canada on Feb. 25, 1832 (2 William IV, c. 53). This Act was repealed and replaced by an Act of the Province of Canada relating to copyright, passed in 1841 (4-5 Vict., c. 61), allowing copyright to any resident of the province on depositing with the Provincial Registrar a copy of the work and printing in the work a notice of the entry. In 1842 an Imperial Act (5-6 Vict., c. 45) gave to a work first published in the United Kingdom protection throughout the Empire. As at the time the United States had no agreement with the United Kingdom as to copyrights, United States publishers reprinted in cheap editions books copyrighted in the United Kingdom, and many such books naturally found their way into Canada. By the Foreign Reprints Act of 1847 (10-11 Vict., c. 95), the Imperial Government made it possible for Canadians to secure these cheap editions on making provisions safeguarding the rights of the British authors. This was done by Canada in 1850 by an "Act to impose a Duty on Foreign Reprints of British Copyright Works" (13-14 Vict., c. 6), and the duty so imposed was continued by the first Dominion Act of 1868 (31 Vict., cc. 54 and 56), the latter Act authorizing the Governor in Council to impose a duty not exceeding 20 p.c. *ad valorem* on such reprints and to distribute the proceeds among the owners of the copyrights.

By the B.N.A. Act, exclusive legislative authority in matters of copyright was assigned to the Dominion Parliament. In 1875 an Act was passed (38 Vict., c. 88) allowing a copyright for 28 years to persons domiciled in Canada or in any British possession, or who, being citizens of any country having an international copyright agreement with the United Kingdom, had registered their claim and complied with the usual conditions.

In 1886 an International Copyright Act (49-50 Vict., c. 33) was passed by the Imperial Parliament, giving to Queen Victoria the right to accede to the Berne Convention. As Canada thus became a member of the Berne Convention, with the privilege of withdrawal, books published in Canada by Canadians secured the same privileges as books published first in the United Kingdom, an author of any country subscribing to the Convention obtaining in any other country in the union the same rights as an author of that country. An Imperial Act of 1911 set forth general copyright regulations for the Empire.

The Copyright Act of 1921 (as amended by the Act of 1923), which became effective on Jan. 1, 1924, sets out in section 4 the qualifications for a copyright and in section 5, its duration. "Copyright shall subsist in Canada.....in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work, if the author was at the date of the making of the work a British subject, a citizen or subject of a foreign country which has adhered to the (Berne) Convention and the Additional Protocolor a resident within His Majesty's Dominions. The term for which the copyright shall subsist shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, be the life of the author and a period of fifty years after his death." Section 13 provides that if at any time the owner of the copyright fails to print the book in Canada and satisfy the reasonable Canadian demand therefor, anyone may apply for a license to the Minister administering the Act, who may, if the owner fails to print an edition, grant a license to the applicant on the latter paying a royalty to the owner.

Copyright protection is extended to records, perforated rolls, cinematographic films or other contrivances by means of which a work may be mechanically performed. The intention of the Act is to enable Canadian authors to obtain full copyright protection throughout all parts of His Majesty's Dominions, foreign countries of the Copyright Union and the United States of America, as well as in Canada.

This Act, as amended by c. 10 of 1923, restricting the "licensing sections" to citizens of Canada and subjects or citizens of countries which do not belong to the International Copyright Union, came into force on Jan. 1, 1924, and repealed all Imperial Copyright Acts as far as operative in Canada and all existing Canadian copyright statutes.

**47.—Statistics of Copyrights, Trade Marks, etc., fiscal years ended
Mar. 31, 1921-1925.**

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Copyrights registered.....No.	1,729	1,465	1,591	1,760	2,795
Certificates of copyright....."	174	244	217	567	2,509
Trade marks registered....."	2,128	2,609	2,521	2,310	2,335
Industrial designs registered....."	316	384	390	422	478
Timber marks registered....."	58	20	17	17	22
Assignments registered....."	624	570	413	989	2,489
Fees received, net.....\$	63,175	74,679	71,241	68,847	75,917

Weights and Measures.—The object of weights and measures administration is to provide and maintain uniform standard units for the conduct of industry and commerce. Weights and measures, indeed, are complementary to the currency. Short weight is identical in effect with short change, whether arising from fraud or accident.

Prior to Confederation, the administration of weights and measures was in the hands of each provincial government, but passed to the Dominion Government in 1867, under section 91 of the British North America Act. Steps were then taken to simplify the standards in use and to establish uniformity throughout the Dominion.

What might be termed the principal Weights and Measures Act of Canada was that passed in the session of 1872-73, the provisions of which closely followed English weights and measures law, but the system of weights and measures to be legally used in trade was greatly simplified. The Act established as the sole legal standards

for Canada, the imperial pound, gallon and yard, but in place of the system of stones, quarters, hundredweights (112 lbs.) and the long ton (2,240 lbs.) it provided a decimal series of weights, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100 lbs., and the short ton of 2,000 lbs. The only exception to this was the continued use of the old French land measure, the arpent, in Quebec, and the use of the long ton (2,240 lbs.) in the coal-mining industry. The troy ounce of 480 grains and its decimal submultiples alone are the legal weights for the weighing of gold and precious metals. The metric system is legal for all transactions.

Many changes, deletions and additions have been made to the Act of 1873 by later legislation, but its principles remain unchanged. The latest legislation is an Act respecting Weights and Measures (52 R.S.C., 1906) and an Act to Amend the Weights and Measures Act (c. 75, 1919), the principal purpose of the latter being to make short weight and measure, for any cause whatever, a statutory offence [sec. 61 (a)].

The Weights and Measures Service was first administered by the Department of Inland Revenue, and offices were opened in all the principal centres of Canada and equipped with standards and inspection equipment. In 1918, the service was transferred and attached to the Department of Trade and Commerce. For purposes of administration, the Dominion is divided into eighteen districts, each in charge of an inspector stationed in the larger cities throughout the country. The chief rules of administration are:—

(a) Every new type of weighing and measuring device must be submitted to the Department at Ottawa for approval before being placed in use.

(b) Every new machine must be inspected and stamped by an inspector before being sold or taken into use.

(c) Imported machines are held by the customs until release is approved by the nearest inspector.

(d) All inspections take place on the traders' premises, except where devices are brought to the inspection offices.

(e) Fees are charged for inspection and stamping, the schedule being defined by Order in Council, and all moneys so collected are paid into the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada.

The following is a summary of the articles and machines inspected for the fiscal year 1924-25 (Table 48).

48.—Inspections by the Weights and Measures Service, for the fiscal year 1924-25.

Articles.	Submitted.	Verified.	Rejected.	Percentage of rejection..
Weights.....	83,713	83,342	371	0.45
Weights, metric.....	2,053	2,043	10	0.48
Measures of capacity.....	96,588	96,527	61	0.06
Measures of length.....	11,177	11,116	61	0.54
Milk cans.....	76,147	76,046	101	0.12
Ice cream containers.....	36,666	36,666	—	—
Babcock glassware (pipettes).....	68,587	67,147	1,440	2.10
Measuring devices.....	23,924	22,665	1,259	5.20
Weighing machines.....	172,847	164,773	8,074	4.60
Weighing machines, metric.....	481	463	18	3.80
Total.....	572,183	560,788	11,395	2.00

The total revenue collected by the Service during the year amounted to \$294,107 and the total expenses, including salaries, totalled \$293,031.

VII.--TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Canada is a country of magnificent distances, nearly 4,000 miles in length from east to west, with its relatively small population of 9,364,200¹ in the main thinly distributed along the southern borders of its vast area. Different parts of the country are shut off from each other by areas which are almost wildernesses, such as the region lying between New Brunswick and Quebec and the areas north of lakes Huron and Superior, the latter dividing the industrial region of Ontario and Quebec from the agricultural areas of the prairies. To such a country with such a population, producing, like our western agriculturists, mainly for export, or, like our manufacturers, largely for consumption in distant portions of the country itself, cheap transportation is a necessity of life. Before 1850, when the water routes were the chief avenues of transportation and these were closed by ice for several months, the business of the central portions of the country was during the winter in a state of stagnation or hibernation. The steam railway was therefore required for the adequate economic development of Canada, more particularly for linking up with the economic and industrial world the vast productive areas of the Canadian West, and thus promoting their development. The construction of the Canadian Pacific railway gave to Canada, as an economic unit, length; the building of the newer transcontinental railways has helped to give the country breadth—a fact which in another decade, as settlement fills the extensive areas thus opened up, will be more evident than it is to-day.

Railway transportation, though in many parts of the country essential, is nevertheless expensive, particularly in these last few years, and for bulky and weighty commodities. Hence new enterprises have either been undertaken or are under consideration for improving water communication, such as the new and deeper Welland canal, the deepening of the St. Lawrence canals and of the channel between Montreal and Quebec, and the utilization of the Hudson Bay route for the transportation of western grain to the British and continental European markets.

Problems of transportation are, therefore, of vital importance in the economic life of Canada, occupying a large part of the time and thought of our Parliaments and public men. Scarcely less important, from the social and from the economic point of view, is the development of methods of communication, in a country so vast and so thinly peopled. The post office has been a great though little recognized factor in promoting solidarity among the people of different parts of the Dominion, while telegraphs and telephones have gone far to annihilate distance, the rural telephone, in particular, having been of great social and economic benefit in country districts. That the use of the automobile has also been of great benefit in promoting social intercourse among the dwellers in rural districts is evidenced by the fact that in Ontario alone 75,583 passenger cars were owned by farmers in 1923. The press, again, assisted by cheap telegraph and cable rates, and reaching through the mails all over the country, has been of great use in developing national sentiment. To sum up, it may be said that the progress of modern inventions, not least among which is the radiophone, has immeasurably improved social conditions in both rural and urban communities throughout the Dominion.

¹ Estimated population, 1925.

In the introductory section is included a statement of the tendencies toward monopoly which have made it necessary to establish a measure of Government control over those transportation and communication agencies which are not Governmentally-owned and operated; to this is added an account of the origin and functions of the Board of Railway Commissioners. The subsequent sub-sections deal in order with steam railways, electric railways, express companies, roads, motor vehicles, air navigation, canals, shipping, telegraphs, telephones and the post office.

I.—GOVERNMENT CONTROL OVER AGENCIES OF TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION.

Private enterprises engaged in the transportation and communication business have in the past fifty years shown in Canada the same tendency toward consolidation and amalgamation which has been evident elsewhere throughout the civilized world. The basic reason for such consolidation and amalgamation has been the fact that the business of transportation and communication is, generally speaking, a "natural monopoly," *i.e.*, a type of enterprise in which service can be more efficiently and economically rendered to the public when one or a few concerns control a particular type of service throughout the country. The outstanding example of these consolidations in Canada is the concentration of the control of the railways of the country in the hands of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway companies.

However, since such control brings with it an element of monopoly and possible overcharge which is distasteful to the public, it has in Canada, as in other countries, been deemed advisable to set up controlling authorities over the rates to be charged and the other conditions on which services to the public are to be rendered by common carriers. This control, so far as railways within the sphere of action of the Dominion Government are concerned, has been placed in the hands of the Board of Railway Commissioners, whose authority has been in recent years extended to cover various other means of transportation and communication. A brief summary of the history and the functions of this body follows.

Besides the Board of Railway Commissioners, dealing with the larger public utilities coming under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government, there also exist in several of the provinces bodies which undertake among their duties the supervision and control of local public utilities, operating under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the regulation of their rates of service. Among these is the Railway and Municipal Board of Ontario, established in 1906, which controls the construction, operation and maintenance of railways and the approving of their rates and their rules and regulations affecting the public. Similarly in Quebec, a Commission of Public Utilities was established in 1909 and was given superintendence over all Quebec corporations other than municipalities "that own, operate, manage or control any system, works, plant or equipment for the conveyance of telegraph or telephone messages or for the conveyance of travellers or goods over a railway, street railway or tramway, or for the production, transmission, delivery or furnishing of heat, light or power, either directly or indirectly to or for the public." In Nova Scotia there is also a Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities, and in Manitoba there is a Public Utilities Commission, with similar functions, while in the three other western provinces these same duties are performed by provincial Departments of Railways.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.

In the early days of railway building in Canada, the provinces were more concerned with rapid development than with rate regulation. Under the Railway Clauses Consolidation Act of 1851, rates were fixed by the directors of the railway, subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Beyond this, competition was relied upon to bring rates to a reasonable level. As time went on, however, those who believed in the efficacy of competition as a regulator were disillusioned. For example, complaints were made that the Grand Trunk gave low through transit rates, say from Chicago to New York, through Canada, and recouped itself by high non-competitive rates in Upper Canada. In 1888 the supervision of rates was assigned to the Railway Committee of the Privy Council, sitting in Ottawa.

At the turn of the century, two reports were prepared for the Department of Railways and Canals by Professor S. J. McLean, the first setting down the experience of railway commissions in England and the United States, and the second discussing Canadian rate grievances, with a recommendation that regulation by commission be adopted in Canada. The second report found that non-competitive rates were exorbitant as compared with competitive ones and that the railways had exercised their right to vary rates without notice, to the great distress of shippers. Among the weaknesses of the Railway Committee as a rate-regulating body was its fixed station at Ottawa, which made the cost of appearing before it practically prohibitive. Besides, members of Parliament had no necessary aptitude for dealing with railway rates, and of their two functions—legislative and administrative—the legislative was to them the more important.

The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, as provided for by the amended Railway Act of 1903, was organized on Feb. 1, 1904. In the beginning, its membership consisted of a Chief Commissioner, a Deputy Chief and one Commissioner. In 1908 the membership was increased by the inclusion of an Assistant Chief Commissioner and two other Commissioners. According to the Act, the Board may be divided into two sections of three, but since any two members constitute a quorum, two Commissioners usually hear all but the more important cases, and, agreeing, give the decision of the Board.

The powers of the Commission, in brief, are in matters relating to the location, construction and operation of railways. The most important of these powers has to do with rate regulation. Passenger rates are divided into standard and special, freight rates into standard, special and competitive. Standard rates are maximum rates and the only ones which must be approved by the Board before they are applied. Special and competitive rates, being less than maximum rates, may be applied by railways without the Board's approval, provided that a change of rates has been advertised. But important rate adjustments usually come to the notice of the Commission, for the changed rate alters the extent of the territory in which a shipper can compete and on this account he is apt to appeal the case to the Commission. It is a knotty question to mark the boundaries of competitive areas—to decide whether Nova Scotian manufacturers should be given rates which would allow them to compete west of Montreal, or again, whether high construction and operation costs in British Columbia should enforce a rate which prevents her goods from moving far into the prairies. By an amendment to the Railway Act, the regulation of telephone, telegraph and express rates was given to the Commission, but with narrower powers than were given to it in dealing with railways.

The procedure of the Board is informal, as suits the nature of its work, for experience has shown that hearings in strict legal form give the parties to the argu-

ment uncompromising attitudes. If possible, matters are settled by recommendations to the railway company or the shipper; thus, during 1924, 93 p.c. of the applications to the Board were settled without formal hearing. The Railway Committee had kept its station at Ottawa, giving only formal hearings, so that the grievances of those who could not afford to appear in person or pay counsel went unredressed. The itineraries of the Railway Commission are arranged so that evidence may be taken at the least expense to those giving it.

The Chief or Assistant Chief Commissioner, depending upon which one is presiding, gives final judgment on points of law when, in the opinion of the Commissioners, the question is one of law. On questions of fact the findings of the Board are final and are not qualified by previous judgments of any other court. Questions of law and jurisdiction are differentiated. In the first case, the Board may, if it wishes, allow an appeal to the Supreme Court; in the second, the applicant needs no permission to present his appeal.

The Railway Committee of the Privy Council, being a committee of the Cabinet, was responsible to Parliament. When the powers of the Committee were made over to the Railway Commission the responsibility was retained, but necessarily by a different means. There is now provision for an appeal from any decision to the Governor in Council, who may also of his own motion interfere to rescind or vary the action of the Board, but the power to rescind or vary usually consists in referring to the Board for reconsideration. From its inception until Dec. 31, 1924, the Board gave formal hearing to 8,509 cases. Its decision was appealed in 87 cases, 49 of these being to the Supreme Court of Canada and 38 to the Governor-General in Council. Of the appeals (with 3 still pending), 9 of those carried to the Supreme Court were allowed and 3 of those to the Governor-General in Council.

II.—STEAM RAILWAYS.

1.—Historical Sketch.

The first Canadian railway was constructed in 1836 between St. Johns, Quebec, and La Prairie, with the object of shortening the journey between Montreal and New York. It was 16 miles long and was operated by horses, for which locomotives were substituted in 1837. A second railway from Montreal to Lachine was opened in 1847, and a third line to St. Hyacinthe in 1848. In 1850, however, there were only 66 miles of railway in all Canada.

Commencement of the Railway Era—The Grand Trunk.—The railway era in Canada may be said to have begun in 1851, when an Act was passed providing for the construction of a main line of railway between the two Canadas. The result was the completion of the Grand Trunk railway between Montreal and Toronto in 1856, its extension westward to Sarnia in 1859, and eastward to Rivière du Loup in 1860. The Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway, from Portland, Maine, to the Canadian boundary, was leased for 999 years, and in 1859, on the completion of the Victoria bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal, the Grand Trunk had a through route 800 miles long from Portland to Sarnia. A line from Detroit to Port Huron was leased in 1859, the Champlain roads in 1863, the Buffalo and Lake Huron in 1867, while the Chicago and Grand Trunk was completed from Port Huron to Chicago in 1880. In 1881 the Georgian Bay and Lake Erie system (171 miles) was incorporated, and in the following year the Great Western (904 miles), while the Midland system (473 miles) was also incorporated into the Grand Trunk. In 1888 the Northern railway, which had been opened from Toronto to Barrie in

1853, and the Hamilton and Northwestern railway, were taken over by the Grand Trunk. In 1891 the completion of the St. Clair tunnel gave direct communication with the railways of the United States. In the seventies the gauge had been changed from the original 5' 6" to the standard gauge of 4' 8½."

Construction of the Intercolonial.—The Intercolonial railway between the Maritime Provinces and Canada had been proposed as early as the 30's. In 1844 the Imperial Government made a survey for a military road, and in 1851 agreed to recommend to Parliament either a guarantee of interest or an advance of the sum required to build a railroad. Differences of opinion as to the route resulted in the project falling through, but in 1853 Nova Scotia undertook to construct by 1862 a trunk line from Halifax to the New Brunswick frontier, with branch lines to Pictou and Victoria Beach. In both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, however, the scheme of an Intercolonial railway broke down for lack of funds, and in 1867 there were only 341 miles of railway in the Maritimes—196 miles in New Brunswick, including lines from St. John to Shediac and from St. Andrews to Richmond; 145 miles in Nova Scotia, including lines from Halifax to Truro and Windsor, and from Truro to Pictou. These, under the B.N.A. Act, passed to the Dominion Government. The latter undertook the completion of the railway, and in 1876 the line was opened. In 1879 the Rivière du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk was acquired, and in 1898 the Drummond Counties railway from Chaudière Junction to Ste. Rosalie Junction was leased and running rights obtained from the latter point over the Grand Trunk tracks into Montreal, the Intercolonial thus becoming a competitor for the business of the commercial metropolis of Canada.

The First Transcontinental Railway—the C.P.R.—As early as 1849 a pamphlet published by Major Carmichael-Smyth advocated the construction of a Canadian Pacific railway nearly along the present route. In 1851 a Parliamentary Committee reported against undertaking the enterprise at that time. In 1871 the terms under which British Columbia entered Confederation bound the Dominion to commence the Pacific railway within two years and complete it within ten years. The building of the railway as a public work actually commenced in 1874, but was not very rapidly pushed forward. In 1880 the Government entered into a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway syndicate, granting to the syndicate all portions of the line completed or under construction, a cash subsidy of \$25,000,000, a land grant of 25,000,000 acres, free admission of materials for construction, and protection for 20 years against competing lines. The company on its side agreed to complete the railway to a fixed standard by May 1, 1891, and thereafter to maintain it efficiently. As a matter of fact the last spike on the main line was driven on Nov. 7, 1885. Like the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific railway began to acquire branch lines as feeders, among them being the North Shore, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental in 1881, the Winnipeg to Manitou line in 1882, the Ontario and Quebec, the Credit Valley and the Toronto, Grey and Bruce in 1883, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa and the Manitoba Southwestern in 1884, the North Shore, Nova Scotia, in 1885, the Atlantic and Northwest in 1886, the West Ontario Pacific in 1887, the Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie in 1888, the New Brunswick railway, the Columbia and Kootenay in 1890 and the Montreal and Ottawa and Montreal and Lake Maskinongé in 1892.

The Second Transcontinental—the Canadian Northern railway.—The second transcontinental railway, the Canadian Northern, was begun in 1896 with the completion by Mackenzie and Mann of the 125-mile line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Canal Company, chartered in 1889. Next were acquired the charters

of the Winnipeg and Hudson Bay, the Manitoba and Southeastern, the Ontario and Rainy River, and the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western. Assisted by the Manitoba Government, which desired to establish competition with the Canadian Pacific railway, the Canadian Northern next secured the Manitoba lines of the Northern Pacific, and in 1902 completed its line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur. By securing guarantees of bonds from the Dominion and Provincial Governments it was enabled to complete the great scheme of a transcontinental road, opening up in Ontario and in the West large undeveloped areas which are now in process of settlement.

The Third Transcontinental—the Grand Trunk Pacific.—Before the continental ambitions of the Canadian Northern were generally understood, the question came up of building an additional transcontinental line. About the end of the century, the Grand Trunk began to look with envy at the large and increasing revenues drawn by the Canadian Pacific railway from the great Northwest. In 1902, the Grand Trunk submitted to the Dominion Government a proposition to construct a line from North Bay to the Pacific coast, provided that a grant of \$6,400 and 5,000 acres of land per mile should be made. The Government, in 1903, submitted a counter-proposition that the line, instead of terminating at North Bay, should be continued east to Moncton, New Brunswick, the easterly section from Moncton to Winnipeg to be constructed by the Government and leased to the Grand Trunk for a 50-year period, the railway paying no rent for the first seven years and 3 p.c. on the cost of the railway for the remaining 43 years. The western half of the railway from Winnipeg to Prince Rupert was to be built by the Grand Trunk, the Government guaranteeing interest on bonds to 75 p.c. of the cost of construction, not exceeding \$13,000 per mile on the prairie section and \$30,000 per mile on the mountain section. This proposition was accepted and construction commenced on the National Transcontinental and the Grand Trunk Pacific.

Effect of the War on the Railways. The Drayton-Acworth Report.—With two new transcontinental main lines, besides branches, under construction, Canadian railway mileage was doubled between 1900 and 1915, increasing from 17,657 miles in the former year to 35,582 miles in the latter. The builders of the new lines, as well as the Canadian Government and people, had expected that immigration of capital and labour from Europe would rapidly settle the areas tributary to the new railroads and give them abundant and lucrative traffic, as had been the case with the C.P.R. Instead the war came, and European labour and capital were conscripted for the struggle; immigration fell off, while cost of operation increased, owing to the scarcity of labour and material in Canada. The interest on the bonds had to be met, and in 1915 the Government felt it necessary to give assistance to the railways. In 1916, after having again made loans to the Grand Trunk Pacific railway and the Canadian Northern Railway Co., a Royal Commission was appointed by Order in Council of July 13, 1916, to investigate:—(1) the general problem of transportation, (2) the status of each of the three transcontinental systems, (3) the reorganization of any of the said systems, or their acquisition by the State, and (4) other matters considered by the commission to be relevant to the general scope of the inquiry. Alfred Holland Smith of New York, Sir Henry Drayton of Ottawa and Sir George Paish of London, England, were originally appointed to the Commission. On the resignation of the latter, William M. Acworth, a distinguished English authority on railways, was appointed to take his place. The majority report of the Commission, signed by Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Acworth, has formed the basis of the subsequent railway policy of Canada. Their recommendation was that the public should take control of the Canadian

Northern, of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the Grand Trunk proper, and that they should be administered on purely business principles by a board of trustees, such compensation as seemed proper to be decided by arbitration and given to the shareholders of the Canadian Northern and the Grand Trunk.

The process of the acquisition of these railways and the financial results of their operation down to the end of 1924 are described in a special article, "The Origin and Growth of Government-owned railways in Canada," appearing on pages 604 to 609 of this volume, and illustrated by Tables 19, 20 and 21, dealing respectively with physical operations, with earnings and expenses, and with the growth of the railway debt to the public and to the Government.

2.—Statistics of Steam Railways.

The steam railways of the world may be said to have commenced their operations with the opening of the Stockton and Darlington Railway in England on Sept. 26, 1825. In the intervening century, the mileage of the steam railways of the world has increased to an estimated total of 738,577 miles in 1924, of which figure 279,721 miles were state railways. Of the enormous total, slightly over one-third, or 250,282 miles, was in the United States. British India was second, with 40,401 miles and Canada a close third, with 40,061 miles. Germany had 35,558 miles, France 33,208, Russia in Europe, 30,732 miles, Australia 26,712, Argentina 22,228 miles, Brazil 18,703 miles, Mexico 16,406 miles. Of all the countries in the world, Canada had the smallest population per mile of her railway lines, *viz.*, 230.

The mileage of steam railways in operation in Canada is given by single years for each year from 1835 to 1924 in Table 1, showing the first great period of construction in the 1850's, when the mileage grew from 16 to 2,065, the lull in the 1860's, the second great period of construction in the 1870's and 1880's, the lull in the 1890's, the third great period of construction between 1900 and 1915 and the subsequent falling-off in the rate of increase. The mileage in the different provinces is given for recent years in Table 2.

1.—Record of Steam Railway Mileage as at June 30, 1835-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1924.

Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.	Years.	Number of miles in operation.
1835.....	—	1858.....	1,863	1881.....	7,331	1904.....	19,431
1836.....	16	1859.....	1,994	1882.....	8,697	1905.....	20,487
1837.....	16	1860.....	2,065	1883.....	9,577	1906.....	21,353
1838.....	16	1861.....	2,146	1884.....	10,273	1907.....	22,452
1839.....	16	1862.....	2,189	1885.....	10,773	1908.....	22,966
1840.....	16	1863.....	2,189	1886.....	11,793	1909.....	24,104
1841.....	16	1864.....	2,189	1887.....	12,184	1910.....	24,731
1842.....	16	1865.....	2,240	1888.....	12,163	1911.....	25,406
1843.....	16	1866.....	2,278	1889.....	12,628	1912.....	26,727
1844.....	16	1867.....	2,278	1890.....	13,151	1913.....	29,304
1845.....	16	1868.....	2,270	1891.....	13,838	1914.....	30,795
1846.....	16	1869.....	2,524	1892.....	14,564	1915.....	35,582
1847.....	54	1870.....	2,617	1893.....	15,005	1916.....	37,434
1848.....	54	1871.....	2,695	1894.....	15,627	1917.....	38,604
1849.....	54	1872.....	2,899	1895.....	15,977	1918.....	38,484
1850.....	66	1873.....	3,832	1896.....	16,270	1919.....	38,501
1851.....	159	1874.....	4,331	1897.....	16,550	1919.....	38,663
1852.....	205	1875.....	4,804	1898.....	16,870	1920.....	38,976
1853.....	506	1876.....	5,218	1899.....	17,250	1921.....	39,363
1854.....	764	1877.....	5,782	1900.....	17,657	1922.....	39,360
1855.....	877	1878.....	6,226	1901.....	18,140	1923.....	39,665
1856.....	1,414	1879.....	6,858	1902.....	18,714	1924.....	40,061
1857.....	1,444	1880.....	7,194	1903.....	18,988		

During the year 1924, 509 miles of new line were opened for operations, 614 miles were under contract at the close of the year and 156 miles of projected line had been surveyed. In addition, 203 miles of line had been completed but were not yet in operation. Construction was most active in the province of Saskatchewan, as will be seen from Table 2.

2.—Steam Railway Mileage by Provinces, June 30, 1918-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1924.

Provinces.	June 30.		Dec. 31.					
	1918.	1919.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Prince Edward Island.....	279	279	276	279	279	278	277	276
Nova Scotia.....	1,428	1,432	1,435	1,438	1,452	1,451	1,447	1,427
New Brunswick.....	1,959	1,948	1,993	1,816	1,948	1,947	1,947	1,942
Quebec.....	4,791	4,860	4,877	4,941	4,971	4,979	4,919	4,882
Ontario.....	11,057	11,000	10,988	11,001	10,976	10,881	10,956	10,948
Manitoba.....	4,168	4,190	4,193	4,403	4,417	4,585	4,521	4,520
Saskatchewan.....	6,162	6,148	6,141	6,220	6,296	6,287	6,517	6,942
Alberta.....	4,273	4,285	4,354	4,474	4,557	4,680	4,784	4,818
British Columbia.....	3,852	3,843	3,892	3,917	3,968	3,961	3,966	3,975
Yukon.....	102	102	100	69	58	58	58	58
In United States.....	413	414	414	418	441	273	273	273
Total.....	38,484	38,501	38,663	38,976	39,363	39,360	39,665	40,061

Capital Liability.—The capital liability of the steam railways of Canada is shown in Table 3 for the years 1876 to 1924. The great increase after 1922 is due to the inclusion of all government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of government railways as part of the capital liability of the railways.

3.—Capital Liability of Steam Railways, June 30, 1876-1919, and Dec. 31, 1919-1924.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1876.....	180,955,657	76,079,531	257,035,188	1902.....	460,401,863	404,806,847	865,208,710
1877.....	182,578,994	79,676,382	262,255,376	1903.....	483,770,312	424,100,762	907,871,074
1878.....	191,331,767	83,710,938	275,042,705	1904.....	492,752,530	449,114,035	941,866,565
1879.....	192,674,553	81,151,628	273,826,181	1905.....	526,353,951	465,543,967	991,897,918
1880.....	189,956,177	80,661,316	270,617,493	1906.....	561,655,395	504,226,234	1,065,881,629
1881.....	199,527,981	84,891,313	284,419,294	1907.....	588,568,591	583,369,217	1,171,937,808
1882.....	214,468,465	92,487,932	306,956,397	1908.....	607,891,349	631,869,664	1,239,761,013
1883.....	269,092,615	102,134,295	371,226,910	1909.....	647,534,647	660,946,769	1,308,481,416
1884.....	285,077,822	109,310,963	394,388,785	1910.....	687,557,387	722,740,300	1,410,297,687
1885.....	312,182,162	141,370,963	453,553,125	1911.....	749,207,687	779,481,514	1,528,689,201
1886.....	317,141,948	169,359,306	486,501,254	1912.....	770,459,351	818,478,175	1,588,937,526
1887.....	324,128,738	194,801,523	518,930,261	1913.....	918,583,740	613,256,952	1,531,830,692
1888.....	327,493,882	228,617,528	556,111,610	1914.....	1,026,418,123	782,402,638	1,808,820,761
1889.....	332,559,672	251,675,226	584,234,898	1915.....	1,024,085,983	851,724,905	1,875,810,888
1890.....	338,177,386	266,885,707	605,063,093	1916.....	1,024,264,325	868,861,449	1,893,125,774
1891.....	339,769,786	292,291,654	632,061,440	1917.....	1,089,114,875	896,005,116	1,985,119,991
1892.....	344,400,282	305,120,200	649,520,482	1918.....	1,093,885,495	905,994,999	1,999,880,494
1893.....	371,877,287	307,225,888	679,103,175	1919.....	1,100,301,195	914,823,515	2,015,124,710
1894.....	361,760,508	327,003,803	688,764,311	1919.....	1,104,409,122	931,756,484	2,036,165,606
1895.....	361,449,590	330,785,546	692,235,136	1920.....	1,323,705,962	846,324,166	2,170,030,128
1896.....	361,075,340	336,137,601	697,212,941	1921.....	1,372,545,165	792,142,471	2,164,687,636
1897.....	367,611,048	348,834,086	716,445,134	1922.....	1,415,623,322	743,653,809	2,159,277,131
1898.....	378,151,790	351,916,865	730,068,655	1923.....	1,385,080,426	1,879,593,612 ¹	3,264,674,038 ¹
1899.....	391,300,360	362,053,495	753,353,855	1924.....	1,401,263,285	2,012,602,328 ¹	3,413,865,613 ¹
1900.....	410,326,095	373,716,704	784,042,799				
1901.....	424,414,314	391,696,523	816,110,837				

¹Includes all government loans to railways and investment in road and equipment of government railways and three coal railways.

Statistics of Individual Railways.—The mileage, the capital liability, the gross earnings and the operating expenses of each of the railways operating in Canada in 1924, are shown in Table 4.

4.—Mileage, Capital Liability, Earnings and Operating Expenses of individual Steam Railways for the calendar year 1924.

Names of Railways.	SingleTrack Mileage.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$
Alberta and Great Waterways.....	283.26	7,450,000	230,072	289,154
Algoma Central and Hudson Bay.....	346.20	25,391,513 ²	1,699,341	1,684,760
Algoma Eastern.....	85.41	5,500,000	1,025,169	724,365
Atlantic, Quebec and Western.....	104.31	6,598,675	262,043	244,512
Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson Bay.....	69.45	2,150,000	83,245	147,740
British Yukon.....	90.32	4,978,879	170,367	112,778
Canada and Gulf Terminal.....	38.10	1,740,000	100,223	82,611
Canada Southern.....	379.73	37,630,000	22,708,230	14,434,331
Canadian National.....	20,587.84	2,340,770,922 ²	201,224,493	189,460,404
Canadian Pacific.....	13,539.80	704,021,861 ²	180,796,044	143,258,643
Central Canada.....	85.31	3,814,349	64,210	133,621
Central Vermont.....	25.33	2,161,915 ²	245,703	309,364
Crows Nest Southern.....	74.18	4,295,000	56,576	182,224
Cumberland Railway and Coal Co.....	32.00	1,305,636	226,406	198,801
Detroit River Tunnel.....	3.26	21,000,000	—	—
Dominion Atlantic.....	288.36	8,431,500	1,904,276	1,790,232
Eastern British Columbia.....	14.00	420,000	19,340	60,043
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia.....	423.50	14,818,691	1,067,958	904,251
Essex Terminal.....	21.00	1,120,000	207,984	163,414
Esquimalt and Nanaimo.....	199.20	7,332,000	1,467,369	982,098
Fredericton and Grand Lake.....	31.10	605,000	145,913	96,603
Greater Winnipeg Water District.....	92.00	1,779,741	83,073	83,475
Hereford.....	53.06	1,600,000	111,140	212,470
International Bridge and Terminal Co.....	2.58	300,000	—	—
Kent Northern.....	27.00	61,769	34,445	36,578
Kettle Valley.....	376.38	15,960,000	1,889,515	1,608,558
Lacombe and North Western.....	49.39	1,954,015	51,066	56,986
Lake Erie and Detroit River.....	—	4,400,000	—	—
Lake Huron and Northern Ontario.....	—	1,190,000	—	—
Maine Central.....	5.10	88,934	17,548	21,027
Manitoba Great Northern.....	91.92	2,066,000	64,523	116,244
Maritime Coal and Ry. Co.....	16.47	3,776,100	116,259	76,783
Massachusetts Valley.....	35.48	800,000	345,895	418,214
Midland Railway of Manitoba.....	6.40	4,800,000	436,480	479,701
Montreal and Atlantic.....	184.60	5,518,000	1,562,971	1,434,902
Morrissey, Fernie and Michel.....	10.85	1,263,000	87,577	87,978
Napierville Junction.....	28.45	600,000	627,384	409,024
Nelson and Fort Sheppard.....	54.84	2,846,800	81,212	155,822
New Brunswick Coal and Ry. Co.....	59.20	1,593,746	69,656	80,183
Ottawa and New York.....	56.81	2,100,000	301,741	440,888
Pacific Great Eastern.....	360.80	5,006,344	410,073	680,856
Père Marquette (in Canada).....	199.04	3,000,000	5,126,670	3,005,737
Quebec Central.....	295.53	11,775,010	2,816,919	2,190,491
Quebec Oriental.....	98.15	2,226,262	289,156	272,732
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co.....	25.12	—	208,241	177,377
Quebec, Montreal and Southern.....	190.78	7,000,000	587,457	869,871
Roberval and Saguenay.....	37.00	2,630,000	229,172	159,477
Rutland and Noyan.....	3.36	200,000	7,518	8,426
St. John's Bridge and Extension.....	—	433,900	—	—
St. Lawrence and Adirondack.....	46.14	2,155,567	930,902	638,829
Sydney and Louisburg.....	79.20	4,047,483	1,408,256	1,261,277
Temiscouata.....	124.51	4,099,669	497,851	391,940
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario ¹	388.50	29,114,862	5,137,176	4,212,213
Thousand Islands.....	6.08	60,000	70,278	58,041
Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo.....	99.95	9,792,500	2,530,475	2,264,381
Van Buren Bridge Co.....	0.36	500,000	—	—
Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern.....	234.51	23,500,000	748,561	767,228
Wabash Ry. Co. in Canada.....	—	—	5,836,768	4,546,251
Total.....	40,061.22	3,413,865,613	445,923,877	382,483,908

¹Constructed and operated by Ontario Government Commission.

²Including capital of leased lines.

Summary of Traffic Statistics.—A summary of freight and passenger traffic statistics and of the ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings, will be found for the years 1901 to 1924 in Table 5. Especially notable is the decline in the number of passengers carried in recent years, the number in 1924 being the lowest since 1912, when the population of the country was much less than at the present time. The tonnage of freight carried in 1924 was also smaller than in any year since 1916, except 1921. The former phenomenon is generally attributed to the competition of the automobile on the improved highways of the country, and the latter is not unconnected with the increase in the use of automobile trucks, though the consolidation of the railways is also a factor, since freight is less often transferred from one railway to another. For a better measure of freight traffic see "Tons of freight carried one mile" in Table 8.

The statistics of gross earnings and operating expenses illustrate the difficulties confronting our railways in recent years. Before the war it was generally held that on account of the enormous initial investment required in roadbed and equipment, a railway's operating expenses should not exceed about two-thirds or 70 p.c. of its gross earnings, the remainder being required to meet interest on capital invested, whether in stocks or bonds, as well as to provide for necessary improvements. The ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings is called the operating ratio, and in 1913 the Canadian operating ratio was 70.90 p.c. The new conditions of the war period, especially the higher cost of labour and of fuel, swelled the operating ratio in spite of advances in freight and passenger rates, until in 1920 it reached 97.18 p.c., since when there has been a gradual decline, 1924 showing a slight improvement as compared with 1923, with an operating ratio of 85.77 p.c., as compared with 86.52 p.c. This reduction was a rather notable achievement, in view of the decline in freight traffic, due largely to the smaller grain crops of 1924, also in passenger traffic. While gross earnings in 1924 were about \$32,400,000 less than in 1923, working expenses were almost correspondingly reduced, with the result that the net operating revenues of the railways in 1924 (\$63,439,969) were only \$1,035,260 less than in 1923.

In Table 6 will be found an analysis of the distribution of the operating expenses of steam railways for the last four years, the 1924 figures showing substantial economies as compared with 1923 in four of the five classes; traffic expenses, however, showed an increase of \$1,058,258. The earnings and operating expenses per mile of line and per train mile are analyzed in Table 7.

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1924.

NOTE.—These statistics were published for the years 1875-1900 on p. 434 of the 1916-17 Year Book.

Years.	Miles in operation.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1901.....	18,140	53,349,394	18,385,722	36,999,371	72,898,749	50,368,726	69.06
1902.....	18,714	55,729,856	20,679,974	42,376,527	83,666,503	57,343,592	68.54
1903.....	18,988	60,382,920	22,148,742	47,373,417	96,064,527	67,481,524	70.25
1904.....	19,431	61,312,002	23,640,765	48,097,519	100,219,436	74,563,162	74.40
1905.....	20,487	65,934,114	25,288,723	50,893,957	106,467,198	79,977,573	75.12
1906.....	21,353	72,723,482	27,989,782	57,966,713	125,322,865	87,129,434	69.52
1907.....	22,452	75,115,765	32,137,319	63,866,135	146,738,214	103,748,672	70.70
1908.....	22,966	78,637,526	34,044,992	63,071,167	146,918,314	107,304,143	73.04
1909.....	24,104	79,662,216	32,633,309	66,842,258	145,056,336	104,600,084	72.11
1910.....	24,731	85,409,241	35,894,575	74,482,866	173,956,217	120,405,440	69.22

5.—Summary of Steam Railway Statistics of Freight and Passenger Traffic and Ratio of Expenses to Earnings, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1924—concluded.

Years.	Miles in operation.	Total train miles.	Passengers carried.	Freight carried.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of expenses to receipts.
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.
1911.....	25,400	89,716,533	37,097,718	79,884,282	188,733,494	131,034,785	69.43
1912.....	26,727	100,930,271	41,124,181	89,444,331	219,403,753	150,726,540	68.70
1913.....	29,304	113,437,208	46,185,968	106,992,710	256,702,703	182,011,690	70.90
1914.....	30,795	107,895,272	46,702,280	101,393,989	243,083,539	178,975,259	73.63
1915.....	35,532	93,218,479	46,322,035	87,204,838	199,843,072	147,731,099	73.92
1916.....	37,434	111,075,890	43,503,459	100,659,088	261,888,654	180,542,259	68.94
1917.....	38,604	115,797,100	48,106,530	121,916,272	310,771,479	222,890,637	71.72
1918.....	38,484	109,857,560	44,948,638	127,543,687	330,220,150	273,955,436	82.96
1919.....	38,501	103,832,835	43,754,194	116,699,572	382,976,901	341,866,509	89.27
1919 (Dec. 31).....	38,663	107,053,735	47,940,456	111,487,780	408,598,361	376,789,093	92.22
1920 (").....	38,976	117,384,819	51,318,422	127,429,154	492,101,104	478,248,154	97.18
1921 (").....	39,363	104,652,167	46,793,251	103,131,132	458,008,891	422,581,205	92.26
1922 (").....	39,360	107,625,144	44,383,620	108,530,518	440,687,128	393,927,406	89.39
1923 (").....	39,665	114,010,698	44,834,337	118,289,604	478,338,047	413,862,818	86.52
1924 (").....	40,061	110,134,782	42,921,809	106,429,355	445,923,877	382,483,908	85.77

6.—Distribution of Operating Expenses of Steam Railways for the calendar years 1921-1924.

Items of Expenditure.	1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.	\$	p.c.
Ways and structures.....	88,268,355	20.89	79,887,565	20.28	83,501,064	20.18	78,051,798	20.41
Equipment.....	97,447,141	23.06	93,814,326	23.82	92,255,094	22.29	85,107,990	22.25
Traffic expenses.....	11,302,676	2.67	12,925,589	3.28	14,160,804	3.42	15,219,062	3.98
Transportation.....	209,583,746	49.60	191,009,121	48.49	205,264,233	49.60	187,813,639	49.10
General expenses.....	15,979,287	3.78	16,290,805	4.13	18,681,623	4.51	16,291,419	4.26
Total.....	422,581,205	100.00	393,927,406	100.00	413,862,818	100.00	382,483,908	100.00

7.—Earnings and Operating Expenses of Steam Railways per mile of line and per train mile, for the years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for calendar years 1919-1924.

Years.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Net Earnings.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.
	Per mile of line.			Per train mile.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	7,893.60	5,811.83	2,081.77	2.253	1.659
1915.....	5,616.41	4,151.57	1,464.84	2.144	1.585
1916.....	6,943.00	4,823.00	2,120.00	2.358	1.623
1917.....	8,051.00	5,774.00	2,277.00	2.683	1.925
1918.....	8,580.71	7,118.68	1,462.50	3.006	2.494
1919.....	9,947.19	8,879.42	1,067.77	3.683	3.292
1919 (Dec. 31).....	10,568.20	9,745.00	823.20	3.817	3.520
1920 (").....	12,625.75	12,270.00	355.75	4.192	4.074
1921 (").....	11,635.51	10,735.00	900.51	4.376	4.038
1922 (").....	11,196.31	10,008.00	1,188.31	4.095	3.660
1923 (").....	12,059.45	10,434.00	1,625.45	4.196	3.630
1924 (").....	11,131.12	9,548.00	1,583.12	4.049	3.473

A summary analysis of passenger and freight traffic statistics for recent years is given in Table 8, showing among other things, a decline in average receipts per passenger per mile from 3.036 cents in 1921 to 2.790 cents in 1924, and a decline in the average number of passengers per train from 70 in 1919 and 64 in 1920 to 53 in 1924. Similarly, freight traffic statistics show a reduction in freight receipts per ton per mile from 1.200 cents in 1921 to 0.987 cents in 1923 and 1.019 cents in 1924, the increase in the latter year being accounted for by the smaller percentage of low-rate grain traffic rather than by any increase in freight rates. In this table there should also be noted the tendency toward an increase in the average length of the freight haul and the increase in the average train load from 353 tons in 1914 to 502 tons in 1923; this latter figure was, however, reduced to 483 tons in 1924.

8.—Summary Analysis of Statistics of Passenger and Freight Services and Receipts, 1914-1924.

PASSENGERS.

Years ended June 30.	Number of Passengers carried.	Number of Passengers carried one mile.	Number of Passengers carried one mile per mile of line.	Average Receipts per passenger per mile.
	No.	No.	No.	cents.
1914.....	46,702,280	3,089,031,194	100,309	2-007
1915.....	46,322,035	2,483,708,745	69,802	2-021
1916.....	43,503,459	2,727,122,648	72,611	1-954
1917.....	48,106,530	3,150,127,428	79,829	1-946
1918.....	44,948,638	3,161,082,402	82,140	2-122
1919.....	43,754,194	3,074,664,369	79,859	2-557
1919 (Dec. 31).....	47,940,456	3,658,492,716	94,625	2-631
1920 (").....	51,318,422	3,522,494,856	90,376	2-916
1921 (").....	46,793,251	2,960,853,955	75,219	3-036
1922 (").....	44,383,620	2,814,113,531	71,497	2-820
1923 (").....	44,834,337	3,076,341,444	77,558	2-760
1924 (").....	42,921,809	2,872,333,579	71,699	2-790

Years ended June 30.	Average Receipts per passenger.	Average passenger journey in miles.	Average number of passengers per train.	Passenger revenue per passenger train mile.
	\$	miles.	No.	\$
1914.....	1-328	66	59	1-185
1915.....	1-083	54	50	1-016
1916.....	1-083	55	53	1-042
1917.....	1-140	59	59	1-160
1918.....	1-492	70	64	1-709
1919.....	1-796	70	63	2-012
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2-008	76	70	2-259
1920 (").....	2-002	68	64	2-360
1921 (").....	1-921	63	57	2-300
1922 (").....	1-790	63	55	2-100
1923 (").....	1-900	69	58	2-270
1924 (").....	1-870	67	53	2-130

FREIGHT.

Years ended June 30.	Tons of Freight carried.	Tons of Freight carried one mile.	Tons carried one mile per mile of line.	Freight receipts per ton per mile.
	tons.	tons.	tons.	cents.
1914.....	101,393,989	22,063,294,685	716,359	0-742
1915.....	87,204,833	17,661,309,723	496,355	0-751
1916.....	109,659,088	28,195,364,264	753,202	0-653
1917.....	121,916,272	31,186,707,851	807,948	0-690
1918.....	127,543,687	31,029,072,279	806,285	0-736
1919.....	116,699,572	27,724,397,202	720,096	0-962
1919 (Dec. 31).....	111,487,780	26,950,598,322	697,064	1-003
1920 (").....	127,429,154	31,894,411,479	818,309	1-071
1921 (").....	103,131,132	26,621,630,554	676,311	1-200
1922 (").....	108,530,518	30,367,855,883	771,542	1-039
1923 (").....	118,289,604	34,067,658,527	858,884	0-987
1924 (").....	106,429,355	30,513,819,106	761,684	1-019

Years ended June 30.	Receipts per ton hauled.	Average length of freight haul in miles.	Average train load in net tons.	Average number of freight tons per loaded car.	Revenue per freight train mile.
	\$	miles.	tons.	tons.	\$
1914.....	1-614	217	353	19-18	2-619
1915.....	1-520	202	344	18-43	2-279
1916.....	1-679	257	411	20-91	2-686
1917.....	1-766	256	436	22-24	3-006
1918.....	1-789	243	457	23-10	3-359
1919.....	2-286	238	442	23-46	4-256
1919 (Dec. 31).....	2-427	242	434	22-21	4-358
1920 (").....	2-680	250	457	23-05	4-892
1921 (").....	3-100	258	447	22-12	5-370
1922 (").....	2-910	280	481	23-03	5-000
1923 (").....	2-840	288	502	23-42	4-950
1924 (").....	2-920	287	483	22-77	4-920

Railway Wages and Salaries.—As will be seen in Table 9, railway wages and salaries have greatly increased in the past decade. When 1924 is compared with 1914, it is observed that the railways of Canada employed in the latest year 169,970 persons, as compared with 159,142 in 1914—an increase of 10,828 persons or less than 7 p.c. The wage and salary bill, however, increased from \$111,762,972 in 1914 to \$239,864,265 in 1924—an increase of 114 p.c. While there has been a decline of \$50,646,253 in railway wages and salaries since 1920, wages and salaries still absorb 53.79 cents out of every dollar of gross earnings, as compared with 45.97 cents in 1914.

Wage adjustments during the year 1924 resulted in a net increase in the average hourly rate of pay of employees on all railways from \$0.573 to \$0.577. With a decrease in total employees, however, of 8,082 and in total hours on duty of 26,278,310, the total wage bill decreased from \$253,320,005 to \$239,864,265. The greatest decreases (\$4,000,000 and \$9,500,000 respectively) were in the wages of road trainmen and in wages paid for maintenance of road and equipment.

9.—Number of Steam Railway Employees, Amount of Salaries and Wages and Ratios of the latter to Gross Earnings and Operating Expenses, for years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for calendar years 1919-1924.

Years ended June 30.	Employees.	Salaries and wages.	Ratio to gross earnings.	Ratio to operating expenses.
	No.	\$	p.c.	p.c.
1914.....	159,142	111,762,972	45.97	62.43
1915.....	124,142	90,215,727	45.15	61.09
1916.....	144,770	104,300,647	39.82	57.95
1917.....	146,175	129,626,187	41.85	58.34
1918.....	143,493	152,274,953	46.14	55.59
1919.....	158,777	208,939,995	54.56	61.12
1919 (Dec. 31).....	173,728	233,323,074	57.10	61.92
1920 (").....	185,177	290,510,518	59.04	60.74
1921 (").....	167,627	247,756,138	54.09	58.63
1922 (").....	165,635	233,294,040	52.94	59.20
1923 (").....	178,052	253,320,005	52.96	61.21
1924 (").....	169,970	239,864,265	53.79	62.71

Mileage and Rolling Stock.—Statistics of the mileage and the rolling stock of the steam railways of Canada are given for the last six years in Table 10. The figures given may be supplemented by the statement that between 1919 and 1925 average capacity of box cars increased from 34.205 tons to 36.334 tons, of flat cars from 33.209 tons to 34.730, and of all freight cars from 34.522 tons to 36.625 tons. The average tractive power of the locomotives in use in 1919 was 30,234 lbs. and in 1924, 33,519 lbs. Of the locomotives in use in 1924, 29 were electric, while motor passenger cars numbered 42.

10.—Mileage and Rolling Stock of Steam Railways, calendar years 1919-1924.

Mileage and Equipment.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mileage and Engines.						
Miles in operation (single track).....	38,663	38,976	39,363	39,360	39,665	40,061
Miles of sidings.....	9,481	9,608	9,755	9,892	9,680	10,012
Miles of double track.....	2,547	2,590	2,629	2,608	2,591	2,619
Engines in use.....	5,947	6,030	6,027	5,955	5,897	5,857
Passenger Cars.						
First class.....	2,209	2,212	2,218	2,057	1,968	1,981
Second class.....	592	582	552	514	429	419
Combination.....	382	362	350	348	424	426
Immigrant.....	671	673	677	697	704	703
Dining.....	204	196	223	209	194	196
Parlour.....	162	187	173	194	223	243
Sleeping.....	548	584	645	640	675	819
Baggage, express and postal.....	1,584	1,479	1,807	1,803	1,859	1,855
Motor cars.....	—	—	—	28	28	42
Other.....	186	282	122	310	281	165
Freight Cars.						
Box.....	154,044	155,964	161,259	158,622	159,276	155,656
Flat.....	25,657	24,939	24,591	24,186	23,321	22,748
Stock.....	11,023	11,164	12,585	11,542	12,204	12,335
Coal.....	17,908	20,249	20,079	20,557	22,854	23,486
Tank.....	414	414	413	405	438	453
Refrigerator.....	5,591	6,204	7,012	6,463	6,504	6,329
Other.....	5,158	5,555	5,824	6,800	5,017	5,156

Commodities hauled.—Statistics of the commodities hauled in the years 1922, 1923 and 1924, show that in 1924 there was a decline of no less than 11,860,249 tons in the total hauled (Table 11). Nearly one-half of this was accounted for by declines of 1,257,397 tons in anthracite and 4,384,387 tons in bituminous coal. Wheat also showed a decline of 2,342,454 tons. The declines were due largely to industrial disputes in coal mining areas and to the smaller crops of 1924, but also to the generally quieter state of business throughout the year.

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1922-1924.

Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons. /
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—			
Wheat.....	13,142,064	12,754,041	10,411,587
Corn.....	1,732,221	983,009	742,408
Oats.....	3,125,602	2,136,040	2,421,590
Barley.....	800,911	642,109	926,163
Rye.....	522,403	273,587	463,340
Flaxseed.....	143,777	133,097	214,307
Other grain.....	170,218	135,895	128,674
Flour.....	3,664,264	3,383,569	3,310,213
Other milled products.....	1,751,054	1,833,223	2,020,706
Hay and straw.....	1,028,835	1,045,392	1,172,090
Cotton.....	243,869	179,449	148,082
Apples (fresh).....	358,043	376,028	327,185
Other fruit (fresh).....	425,889	416,503	526,950
Potatoes.....	548,187	554,747	574,870
Other fresh vegetables.....	231,493	251,672	322,503
Other agricultural and vegetable products.....	661,571	659,965	759,389
Total.....	28,550,401	25,758,326	24,470,957
Animals and Animal Products—			
Horses.....	87,793	88,781	96,344
Cattle and calves.....	907,110	816,722	750,366
Sheep.....	89,776	59,502	66,366
Hogs.....	319,828	315,689	393,644
Dressed meats (fresh).....	681,493	670,091	625,355
Dressed meats (cured or salted).....	262,565	263,412	301,577
Other packing house products.....	212,573	357,966	355,100

11.—Commodities hauled as Freight on Steam Railways during the calendar years 1922-1924—concluded.

Products.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Animals and Animal Products—concluded.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Poultry.....	72,437	92,523	87,632
Eggs.....	156,611	168,719	159,131
Butter and cheese.....	280,247	273,672	287,786
Wool.....	75,881	72,727	65,835
Hides and leather.....	223,965	216,410	192,394
Other animals and animal products.....	121,219	128,709	128,185
Total.....	3,491,498	3,524,923	3,509,717
Mine Products—			
Anthracite coal.....	4,571,101	7,651,100	6,393,703
Bituminous coal.....	17,867,111	21,376,703	16,992,316
Lignite coal.....	261,732	348,515	393,101
Coke.....	743,767	1,202,129	990,806
Iron ore.....	355,728	594,229	277,837
Other ores and concentrates.....	1,099,793	2,290,101	2,332,390
Base bullion and matte.....	77,227	130,737	167,330
Clay, gravel, sand, stone (crushed).....	4,755,767	4,794,577	4,937,276
Slate, dimension or block stone.....	747,738	973,525	487,134
Crude petroleum.....	282,148	319,562	560,267
Asphaltum.....	164,894	131,574	155,857
Salt.....	436,753	402,841	380,379
Other mine products.....	595,629	581,999	650,902
Total.....	31,959,388	40,797,612	34,719,298
Forest Products—			
Logs, posts, poles, cordwood.....	3,187,239	3,295,349	3,159,232
Ties.....	269,530	260,800	238,625
Pulpwood.....	4,914,220	5,955,051	5,764,023
Lumber, timber, box shooks, heading.....	8,729,649	9,214,364	8,065,473
Other forest products.....	721,437	728,202	599,997
Total.....	17,822,075	19,453,766	17,827,350
Manufactures and Miscellaneous—			
Refined petroleum and its products.....	1,696,095	1,797,539	1,870,942
Sugar.....	941,733	763,330	902,133
Iron—pig and bloom.....	544,269	756,822	458,374
Rails and fastenings.....	347,997	319,300	258,286
Bar and sheet iron—structural iron and iron pipe.....	1,323,942	1,830,911	1,187,075
Castings, machinery and boilers.....	632,728	696,063	541,214
Cement.....	1,266,080	1,264,564	1,192,524
Brick and artificial stone.....	1,173,727	1,072,379	923,216
Lime and plaster.....	499,889	522,577	440,699
Sewer pipe and drain tile.....	140,936	100,611	130,806
Agricultural implements and vehicles other than auto's..	252,867	333,004	260,213
Automobiles and auto trucks.....	932,457	1,198,499	1,160,836
Household goods.....	140,349	123,488	84,162
Furniture.....	105,537	89,085	86,013
Liquors and beverages.....	165,759	210,417	260,231
Fertilizers, all kinds.....	327,532	304,512	322,706
Paper, printed matter, books.....	2,331,194	2,522,266	2,433,297
Wood pulp.....	2,170,698	2,022,183	1,930,953
Fish, (fresh, frozen, cured, etc.).....	165,471	150,202	130,077
Canned meats.....	11,283	10,540	6,689
Canned goods (all canned food products other than meat)	381,437	387,910	431,419
Other manufactures and miscellaneous.....	6,503,678	7,893,017	6,837,484
Merchandise.....	4,610,009	4,336,655	4,013,650
Total.....	26,665,667	28,706,471	25,862,999
Grand Total.....	108,530,518¹	118,239,604¹	106,429,355¹

¹ Traffic on the Thousand Islands Rly., 41,489 tons in 1922, 48,503 tons in 1923 and 39,934 tons in 1924, is not distributed, but is included in the totals for the respective years.

Government Aid to Private Railways.—In order that the private railways of Canada might be constructed in advance of settlement as colonization roads, or through thinly settled districts where little traffic was available, it was necessary for Dominion, provincial and even municipal Governments to extend some form of assistance. In our earlier history, when our Governments had plenty of Crown

land and little cash, the subsidies granted to railways frequently took the form of land grants, which had the advantage of giving the railway a direct interest in opening up the country, though it sometimes led to the railways holding large tracts of land idle for speculative purposes when intermixed Crown lands had been homesteaded, thus retarding the settlement of agricultural land. Table 12 shows the areas of the land granted as subsidies to steam railway companies by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, with the names of the companies in the case of the Dominion Government. The total area so granted up to Dec. 31, 1924, amounted to 47,194,880 acres.

As the country grew wealthier, the objections to the land grant method became more apparent, and aid was more frequently given in the form of a cash subsidy per mile of line, a loan or a subscription to the shares of the railway. From 1851 up to Dec. 31, 1924, as shown analytically in Table 13, the total value of such aid granted to steam railways in Canada, exclusive of the capital of two Government railways (I.C.R. and P.E.I.R.), amounted to \$230,594,506. Of this sum, \$179,396,755 represents aid granted by the Dominion Government, \$35,850,123 that granted by the Provincial Governments, and \$15,347,628 that granted by municipalities. Table 14 records the details of the most recent type of assistance given to private railways, *viz.*, by the guaranteeing of their bonds or of the interest thereupon. These guarantees enabled the railways receiving them to borrow money, generally from British investors, at rates of interest considerably lower than would otherwise have had to be paid. The total amount outstanding on Dec. 31, 1924, was \$460,592,819.

12.—Areas of Land Subsidies granted to Steam Railways by the Dominion and Provincial Governments up to Dec. 31, 1924.

By the Dominion Government.		Acres.
Alberta Railway and Coal Co.....		1,101,712
Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co.....		2,498
Canadian Pacific Railway Co. (main line).....		18,204,509
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....		1,818,017
Great North West Central Railway Co.....		320,000
Manitoba Northwestern Railway Co.....		1,501,244
Manitoba Southwestern Col. Railway Co.....		1,396,473
Saskatchewan and Western Railway Co.....		98,880
C.P.R.—Souris Branch.....		1,406,932
C.P.R.—Pipestone Extension, Souris Branch.....		200,094
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....		3,316,689
Manitoba and Southeastern Railway Co.....		680,090
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.....		1,623,312
Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co.....		3,901
Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Co.....		10,021
Grand Trunk Pacific Branch Lines Co.....		1,789
Total by Dominion Government.....		31,686,161
By Provincial Governments.		
Nova Scotia.....		160,000
New Brunswick.....		1,788,392
Quebec.....		2,085,710
Ontario.....		3,241,207
British Columbia ²		8,233,410
Total by Provincial Governments.....		15,508,719
Total by Dominion and Provincial Governments.....		47,194,880

¹ Not including convertible land grants by the government of this province.

² Includes 4,065,076 acres repurchased from B. C. Southern and Columbia and Western railways.

13.—Analysis of the Total Financial Aid given to Steam Railways up to Dec. 31, 1924.

By the Dominion Government.		By Provincial Governments.	
	\$		\$
Cash subsidies.....	121,308,750	Cash subsidies.....	35,550,123
Loans.....	15,142,633	Subscription to shares.....	300,000
Paid to Quebec Government.....	5,160,053	Total.....	35,850,123
Cost of lines handed over to C.P.R.....	37,785,319	By Municipalities.	
		Cash subsidies.....	12,922,128
		Subscription to shares.....	2,425,500
		Total.....	15,347,628
Total.....	179,396,755	Grand Total.....	230,594,506

14.—Railway Bonds Guaranteed by Dominion and Provincial Governments, as at Dec. 31, 1924.

Governments.	Amount Outstanding, Dec. 31, 1924.
	\$
New Brunswick.....	8,028,977
Quebec.....	70,000
Ontario.....	7,859,998
Manitoba.....	24,389,892
Saskatchewan.....	17,904,062
Alberta.....	35,488,128
British Columbia.....	45,186,000
Total by Provincial Governments.....	138,927,057
Dominion Government.....	371,665,762
Grand Total.....	460,592,819

Tables 15 and 16, from the Annual Report of the Department of Railways and Canals, show the capital expenditure of the Dominion Government on the Canadian Government Railways and their operating finances to the end of the fiscal year 1924. In Table 15 the cost of the Quebec Bridge (\$22,640,228), also \$18,345 of miscellaneous expenditure, are not included in the total of capital expenditure. In Table 16 they are included.

15.—Cost of Construction, Operating Expenses and Revenue of Canadian Government Railways for the fiscal years 1868-1900, 1901-1924, and before Confederation.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 437. For details regarding the composition of the Canadian Government Railways, see p. 604.

Years.	Capital Expendi- ture.	Operating Expenses.	Revenue.	Surplus (+) or deficit (-).
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confederation.....	13,881,461	—	—	—
1868-1900.....	114,091,210	81,391,472	73,226,382	-8,165,090
1901.....	3,922,989	5,739,052	5,213,381	-525,671
1902.....	5,386,611	5,861,099	5,918,990	+57,891
1903.....	3,083,681	6,474,134	6,584,599	+110,465
1904.....	2,619,060	7,599,959	6,627,256	-972,703
1905.....	6,125,482	8,906,154	7,050,892	-1,855,262
1906.....	6,102,566	7,893,653	7,950,553	+56,900
1907 (9 mos.).....	7,174,370	6,328,746	6,509,186	+180,440
1908.....	23,684,005	9,595,265	9,534,559	-60,726
1909.....	29,414,227	9,764,587	8,894,420	-870,167
1910.....	21,505,976	9,095,904	9,647,964	+552,060

15.—Cost of Construction, Operating Expenses and Revenue of Canadian Government Railways for the fiscal years 1865-1900, 1901-1924, and before Confederation—concluded.

Years.	Capital Expendi- ture.	Operating Expenses.	Revenue.	Surplus (+) or deficit (-).
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1911.....	24,532,466	10,037,879	10,249,394	+211,515
1912.....	23,108,806	11,074,853	11,034,166	-40,687
1913.....	17,375,968	12,499,926	12,442,203	-57,723
1914.....	21,628,095	13,559,225	13,394,317	-164,908
1915.....	21,865,664	12,474,454	12,149,357	-325,097
1916.....	21,155,255	19,407,380	18,427,909	-979,471
1917.....	12,003,650	25,795,977	23,539,759	-2,256,148
1918.....	34,699,417	33,400,460	27,240,957	-6,159,503
1919.....	40,193,181	43,889,626	38,013,726	-5,875,900
1920.....	11,593,148	48,194,710	41,402,061	-6,792,649
1921.....	5,096,535	43,770,971	36,814,350	-6,956,621
1922.....	4,553,638	6,326,800	2	-6,326,801
1923.....	Cr. 1,052,637	5,695,669	2	-5,695,669
1924.....	315,944	-	-	-
Total.....	474,060,667¹	442,191,685	391,865,392	-50,325,294

¹ Less \$40,000 received from St. John city for the Carleton Branch railway = \$474,020,667.

² Revenue applied against operating expenses.

16.—Capital Expenditure on Government Railways to Mar. 31, 1924.

Railways.	Expen- ditures.
	\$
Canadian Government Railways—	
Intercolonial Railway System—	
Canada Eastern Railway.....	819,000
Cape Breton Railway.....	3,860,679
Drummond County Railway.....	1,464,000
Eastern Extension Railway.....	1,324,043
Montreal and European Railway.....	333,943
Oxford and New Glasgow Railway.....	1,949,063
Intercolonial Railway.....	136,818,551
Total.....	146,569,279
New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway.....	861,848
Prince Edward Island Railway.....	13,276,674
International Railway of New Brunswick.....	2,963,022
National Transcontinental Railway.....	169,327,469
Moncton and Buctouche Railway.....	293,067
Salisbury and Albert Railway.....	437,648
St. Martin's Railway.....	302,046
Elgin and Havelock Railway.....	135,029
York and Carleton Railway.....	59,749
Quebec and Saguenay Railway.....	7,772,911
Caraguet and Gulf Shore Railway.....	711,767
Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway.....	360,008
Cape Breton Railway extension.....	107,647
Hudson Bay Railway.....	14,543,192
Canadian Government Railways (rolling stock).....	35,906,043
Quebec Bridge.....	22,640,228
Total.....	416,267,627
Other Railways and Miscellaneous—	
Canadian Northern Railway.....	10,000,000
Annapolis and Digby Railway.....	660,683
European and North American Railway.....	88,363
Nova Scotia Railway.....	208,510
Carleton Branch Railway.....	48,410
Canadian Pacific Railway.....	62,790,025
Hudson Bay Railway—Port Nelson Terminals.....	6,242,414
Yukon Territory Works, Stikine-Teslin Railway.....	283,324
Governor-General's Cars.....	71,539
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	18,345
Grand Total Capital Expenditure.....	496,679,240

Railway Accidents.—The number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured in steam railway accidents from 1914 to 1924 is given in summary form in Table 17, and in a detailed analysis for 1922 to 1924 in Table 18. Attention is directed to the great reduction since 1914 in the number killed and to the increase in the number injured. It is probable that injuries are much more completely reported than in the past, especially in the case of employees, in view of the recent workmen's compensation legislation of the provinces.

17.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others killed and injured on Steam Railways for the years ended June 30, 1914-1919, and for calendar years 1919-1924.

NOTE.—For the years 1888 to 1913, see Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 635.

Years.	Passengers.		Employees.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1914.....	27	415	224	3,161	349	463	600	4,039
1915.....	17	336	115	2,573	247	362	379	3,271
1916.....	20	309	174	4,332	274	337	468	4,978
1917.....	24	438	209	4,596	219	401	452	5,435
1918.....	32	344	178	5,352	200	393	410	6,029
1919.....	36	307	174	5,432	176	412	386	6,151
1919.....	34	392	197	6,349	209	476	440	7,217
1920.....	29	481	167	7,719	197	480	393	8,680
1921.....	5	259	156	6,583	193	394	354	7,326
1922.....	11	369	122	8,361	208	517	341	9,247
1923.....	15	437	167	9,382	165	539	347	10,358
1924.....	19	432	127	8,862	216	514	362	9,808

18.—Number of Persons Killed and Injured on Steam Railways for the calendar years 1922-1924.

(A) IN ACCIDENTS RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Items.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Description of Persons—						
Passengers.....	11	336	15	406	19	401
Employees.....	107	2,440	144	2,763	105	2,350
Trespassers.....	104	124	100	119	104	154
Non-trespassers.....	96	311	60	322	105	270
Postal clerks, expressmen, etc.....	5	45	2	35	1	22
Total.....	323	3,256	321	3,645	334	3,197
Description of Accident (Employees and Passengers)—						
Coupling and uncoupling.....	5	131	10	191	6	186
Collisions.....	9	133	18	191	10	153
Derailments.....	11	308	10	293	14	271
Parting of trains.....	—	42	1	49	—	47
Locomotives or cars breaking down.....	—	37	—	40	2	35
Falling from trains or cars.....	22	408	24	453	19	319
Jumping on or off.....	10	268	7	339	10	358
Struck by trains, etc.....	49	111	71	160	45	107
Overhead obstruction.....	1	20	1	22	2	33
Other causes.....	11	1,318	17	1,431	16	1,242
Total.....	118	2,776	159	3,169	124	2,751

(B) IN ACCIDENTS OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM MOVEMENT OF TRAINS, LOCOMOTIVES OR CARS.

Description of Persons.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Stationmen.....	—	506	—	564	2	507
Shopmen.....	5	2,180	4	2,283	1	2,471
Trainmen and Trackmen.....	5	2,145	4	2,245	6	2,265
Other employees.....	5	1,090	15	1,527	13	1,269
Passengers.....	—	33	—	31	—	31
Others.....	3	37	3	53	6	68
Total.....	18	5,991	26	6,713	28	6,611

3.—Origin and Growth of Government-owned Railways.

Canadian Government Railways.—The Intercolonial railway, built as a condition of Confederation and completed in 1876, and the Prince Edward Island railway, opened in April, 1875, had since their construction been owned and operated by the Dominion Government. In 1903 the Dominion Government undertook the construction of the eastern division of the National Transcontinental railway from Moncton, N.B., to Winnipeg, to be leased to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company for a period of 50 years. On the failure of the company to take over the operation of the road when completed in 1915, the Government itself undertook its operation and was also obliged to lease the Lake Superior branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, which, by the above default of the G.T.P. Co., was isolated from the main line. A number of eastern branch lines have been acquired in recent years, including the New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island railway, which forms the mainland connection of the Prince Edward Island car ferry, the International railway, the Moncton and Buctouche railway, the Salisbury and Albert railway, the St. Martin's railway, the Elgin and Havelock railway, the York and Carleton railway, the Quebec and Saguenay railway, the Caracquet and Gulf Shore railway, the Lotbinière and Mégantic Railway, and the Cape Breton railway. The St. John and Quebec railway, in New Brunswick, and the Inverness Railway and Coal Company's lines in Cape Breton are operated under lease. The Hudson Bay railway, with 332·5 miles of steel rail at the end of 1920, and 214 miles operated out of its total length of 424 miles, has been declared to be comprised in the Canadian Government railways, and is being operated to a limited extent by the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways.

Canadian Northern Railway.—In pursuance of an Act passed in 1917 (7-8 George V, c. 24) and an agreement entered into under the Act, the Government acquired the entire capital stock of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, except five shares issued in exchange for Canadian Northern Railway income charge convertible debenture stock. Having thus acquired control, the Government, in Sept. 1918, appointed a new board of directors of the Canadian Northern Railway Co. This board, under Order in Council of Nov. 20, 1918, became also a board of management of the Canadian Government railways, with all the powers theretofore vested in the general manager of the Canadian Government railways. The use of the general term "Canadian National railways" to describe both systems was authorized by Order in Council of Dec. 20, 1918, the corporate entity of each system being, however, preserved. The Canadian Northern system, at the time of its acquisition by the Government, had a total mileage of 9,566·5.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.—During 1916, 1917 and 1918, the Grand Trunk Pacific received advances from the Government, totalling \$19,639,837, to enable it to "carry on" during difficult times. Towards the close of the fiscal year 1918-19, approximately \$950,000 of the \$7,500,000 authorized in the estimates of that year remained unexpended. The company desired to use this to pay interest on Grand Trunk Pacific debenture stock, but the Government insisted that deficits in operation should have priority over all other charges, and made the remittance conditional upon that understanding. As a result, the company notified the Government that it would be unable to meet the interest due on its securities on Mar. 1, 1919, and unable to continue operation of the railway after Mar. 10. Accordingly, the Minister of Railways was appointed receiver from midnight of Mar. 9, and for a

time the road was operated apart from the Canadian National railways. In Oct., 1920, the management was transferred to the Canadian National railways, in connection with which system it is still being operated under receivership.

The Grand Trunk.—The desire of the parent organization, the Grand Trunk, to be relieved of its obligations in respect of the Grand Trunk Pacific, and Grand Trunk financial difficulties, led to negotiations early in 1918 for the taking over and inclusion of the Grand Trunk in the Government system of railways. These continued until Oct., 1919, and resulted in the passage of c. 13 of the 2nd session of that year, an Act to acquire the Grand Trunk Railway system. This legislation provided for the sale and purchase of the preference and common stock, the value to be determined by arbitration. The arbitrators appointed were Sir Walter Cassels, Chairman; Sir Thomas White, for the Government; and Hon. W. H. Taft, for the Grand Trunk; the arbitration proceedings commenced on Feb. 1, 1921. The agreement under the Grand Trunk Acquisition Act limited the time for the completion of the arbitration proceedings to nine months from the date of the appointment of the arbitrators. The arbitrators had been appointed on July 9, 1920, and the arbitration proceedings had not been completed on Apr. 9, 1921.

This difficulty led to further delay, and to reinstate the arbitration proceedings more legislation was necessary. With this in view, an Act respecting the Grand Trunk arbitration was passed and became law on May 3, 1921. It provided for reviving the arbitration proceedings, conditional upon the resignation of the Grand Trunk English directorate, the substitution of a Canadian Board, and the establishment of the head office in Canada. The English directors resigned on May 26, and a Canadian Board was thereupon appointed. The arbitration proceedings were revived on June 1, and finally concluded on July 8. The award was made on Sept. 7, the chairman, Sir Walter Cassels, and Sir Thomas White holding that the preference and common stocks of the Grand Trunk Company had no value in view of the financial condition of the Grand Trunk, consequent upon its Grand Trunk Pacific entanglements. Hon. W. H. Taft dissented from this finding, holding that the securities in question should be valued at not less than \$48,000,000, his contention being that the preference and common stocks would be earning dividends in five years' time. The acquisition agreement provided for an appeal on a point of law, and as the majority of the arbitrators had declined to hear evidence as to replacement value of the physical property of the system, an appeal was made to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. This appeal was dismissed on July 28, 1922.

Consolidation and Reorganization of the Canadian National System.—The Grand Trunk arbitration finally disposed of, steps were taken to consolidate the various railways under Government operation and control. In Oct. 1922, the Grand Trunk board and the Canadian Northern board gave place to a single Canadian National board, the president and chairman of which was Sir Henry Thornton. To this board the former Canadian Government railways were turned over for management and operation. The unification of the Grand Trunk and Canadian National railways was provided for by Order in Council of Jan. 30, 1923, which also brought into effect the Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National railways (c. 13, 1919). This was followed, on Feb. 5, 1923, by an Order in Council establishing the head office of the Canadian National railways at Montreal, Que.

Operation of the Canadian National Railways.—The Canadian National System steam mileage at Dec. 31, 1924 was 21,872.19. Including the Central Vermont, 483.47, and the Thousand Islands Railway, 6, controlled by constituent companies but separately operated, the total steam mileage was 22,361.66. Including 183.24 miles of electric lines, the grand total was 22,544.90. For convenience of local administration and operation the system steam mileage is divided into four regions:—the Atlantic, lying east of Rivière du Loup and Monk, Quebec; the Central, lying between the last-named points and Current River, at Port Arthur, and Armstrong; the Western region, extending from the head of the Lakes to the Pacific; the Grand Trunk western lines, American mileage between the Detroit and St. Clair rivers and Chicago. The mileages, in the above order, are 2,803.83, 7,669.24, 10,407.34 and 991.69. Of this system mileage, 20,267.60 is owned, 1,503.70 is leased and 100.89 operated under trackage rights. The net increase in operated mileage in 1924 was 21.30.

The Quebec Bridge across the St. Lawrence above Quebec city, with a main span of 1,800 ft., the longest in the world, and carrying a double track railway and accomodation for pedestrian traffic, forms a connecting link in the Canadian National Railway system and is operated as a part of it.

Table 19 shows some of the more important train traffic statistics of Canadian National Railway operation for the years 1923 and 1924.

19.—Canadian National Railways¹ (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics for the calendar years 1923 and 1924.²

Items.	1923.	1924.
Train Mileage—		
Passenger trains.....	23,241,846	23,410,063
Freight trains.....	34,073,929	29,811,416
Mixed trains.....	3,536,792	3,672,533
Special trains.....	27,650	23,265
Total Train Miles.....	60,880,247	56,917,277
Car Mileage—		
Passenger—		
Coaches, parlour, sleeping and dining cars.....	100,372,915	104,400,424
Baggage, mail, express, etc.....	56,017,555	56,055,979
Total Passenger Train Car Miles.....	156,390,470	160,456,403
Freight—		
Loaded freight car miles.....	797,189,578	737,979,275
Empty freight car miles.....	413,047,269	363,252,703
Caboose miles.....	34,419,364	30,194,756
Total Freight Train Car Miles.....	1,244,656,211	1,131,426,734
Passenger Traffic—		
Passengers carried (earning revenue).....	23,683,781	22,707,880
Passengers carried (earning revenue) one mile.....	1,446,779,216	1,372,335,263
Passenger train miles per mile of road.....	1,066	1,071
Average passenger journey—miles.....	61.09	60.43
Average amount received per passenger.....\$	1.65874	1.63970
Average amount received per passenger mile.....\$.02715	.02713
Average number of passengers per train mile.....	60.52	56.87
Average number of passengers per car mile.....	14.62	13.31
Revenue from passengers per passenger car mile.....\$.39711	.36121
Total passenger train earnings per train mile.....\$	2.48	2.37
Total passenger revenue per mile of road.....\$	2,720.55	2,611.31

¹ Exclusive of Central Vermont railway and electric lines.

² For detailed statistics of the operation and finances of the Canadian National Railways during 1924, see the annual statement by the Minister of Railways and Canals in Hansard of May 6, 1925, and Railway Statistics, 1924, published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

19.—Canadian National Railways (Canadian and U.S. Lines) Train Traffic Statistics for the calendar years 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Items.	1923.	1924.
Freight Traffic—		
Tons of revenue freight carried.....	57,248,338	52,498,614
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile.....	18,546,404,436	16,932,406,010
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile.....	20,949,546,218	18,859,244,927
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile.....	2,403,141,782	1,926,838,917
Tons of revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	850,552	774,372
Tons of non-revenue freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	110,210	88,120
Total tons (all classes) freight carried one mile per mile of road.....	960,762	862,492
Average number of tons revenue freight per train mile.....	501.94	516.83
Average number of tons non-revenue freight per train mile.....	65.07	58.81
Average number of tons revenue freight per loaded car mile.....	567.01	575.64
Average number of tons non-revenue freight per loaded car mile.....	22.66	22.31
Average number of tons (all classes) freight per loaded car mile.....	2.93	2.54
Average haul, freight—miles.....	25.59	24.85
Average haul, freight—miles.....	302.78	303.22
Freight revenue per loaded car mile.....\$	•22637	•22542
Freight revenue per train mile.....\$	5.01	5.22
Freight revenue per mile of road.....\$	8,495.29	7,822.44
Freight revenue per ton.....\$	3.23574	3.25809
Freight revenue per ton mile.....\$	•00999	•01010

Finances of the Canadian National Railways.—In Table 20 are presented the gross earnings, operating expenses, net operating revenues and annual deficits of the Canadian National Railways for the calendar years 1919 to 1924, including lines in Canada and lines in the United States. The Canadian lines consist of the Canadian Northern System, the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Government railways (including the Intercolonial, Prince Edward Island, National Transcontinental, Hudson Bay, and the several small railways acquired by the Government in the eastern provinces). The United States lines include those known as the Grand Trunk New England lines, the Grand Trunk Western and the Duluth, Winnipeg and Pacific. The gross revenues, operating expenses and net revenues as given in the table are those of the steam railways only, but the results of the subsidiary railways separately operated, the hotels and other outside operations are included in the deficit. The figures here given have been revised and carefully checked and may be considered as final.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the recent figures is that, although the gross revenues of the Canadian National railways declined from \$253,135,488 in 1923 to \$235,588,182 in 1924, the net revenue, because of the economics in operating expenses, declined only from \$20,430,649 to \$17,244,251.

For the sake of completeness, the statistics of the Central Vermont Railway, controlled by the Canadian National, are appended.

Central Vermont Railway.—Although the Central Vermont Railway is not a part of the Canadian National system, its finances are now so involved with those of the Canadian National railways that a summary of the revenues, expenses, interest charges, etc. of the Central Vermont Railway (lines in both Canada and the United States) is given below. Of its total capital stock outstanding of \$3,000,000, the Canadian National system holds \$2,191,100. It also holds bonds aggregating \$4,179,300, notes amounting to \$8,041,906 and other advances of \$8,274,470, or a total of \$20,495,676 out of a total indebtedness, exclusive of capital stock, of \$29,153,676.

20.—Gross Revenues, Operating Expenses, Net Revenues, Interest on Funded Debt and Annual Deficit of the Canadian National Railways and the Central Vermont Railway, for the calendar years 1919-1924.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Gross Revenues—						
Canadian Lines.....	171,380,730	204,586,176	201,204,669	203,062,345	214,787,207	201,224,493
United States Lines.....	27,550,425	32,122,940	27,448,591	30,996,680	38,348,281	34,363,689
Total.....	198,931,155	236,709,116	228,653,260	234,059,025	253,135,488	235,588,182
Operating Expenses—						
Canadian Lines.....	189,501,700	238,517,900	211,531,034	205,572,978	202,936,659	189,460,404
United States Lines.....	23,653,168	32,723,919	28,665,804	25,599,335	29,768,180	28,883,527
Total.....	213,154,868	271,241,819	240,196,838	231,172,313	232,704,839	218,343,931
Net Revenues—						
Canadian Lines.....	—18,120,970	—33,931,724	—10,326,365	—2,510,633	11,850,548	11,764,089
United States Lines.....	3,897,257	600,979	—1,217,213	5,397,345	8,580,101	5,480,162
Net Revenues or Operating Losses..	—14,223,713	—34,532,703	—11,543,578	2,886,712	20,430,649	17,244,251
Interest on Funded Debt....	38,196,268	45,402,150	55,442,796	59,565,200	65,199,324	69,632,747
Annual Deficit ¹	55,358,075	80,478,828	69,866,589	57,960,097	51,697,675	54,860,419

CENTRAL VERMONT RAILWAY.

Railway Operating Revenues.....	6,288,387	7,726,522	7,135,753	7,626,626	8,627,980	8,380,752
Railway Operating Expenses	6,907,961	9,193,474	7,312,559	6,520,101	7,677,081	7,298,127
Net Revenue from Railway Operations.....	—619,574	—1,466,952	—176,806	1,106,525	950,899	1,082,625
Interest on Funded Debt....	459,132	555,658	675,870	682,377	944,902	1,126,269
Interest on Unfunded Debt..	83,464	65,419	60,040	167,420	6,834	8,412
Net Deficit ¹	1,581,872	1,092,214	1,607,857	736,814	1,081,676	897,062

¹For explanation, see previous page.

The Debt and Interest Charges of the Canadian National Railways.—

The principal sum of the debt of the Canadian National Railways, as at the end of each year from 1919 to 1924, and the increase in each year, together with the interest accrued in each of these years and the increase in interest in each year, are shown in Table 21. The unpaid interest on Government advances has been added each year to the principal, but no interest has been added on the unpaid interest. These advances include sums advanced to the Canadian Government Railways for construction, additions and betterments, purchase of lines, etc., and for operating deficits for the years 1921-1924 inclusive. Construction expenditures include the cost of the Quebec Bridge and exclude that of the Port Nelson terminals. The advances to the rest of the Canadian National system were to meet operating deficits, interest charges on securities held by the public and on bonds issued for additions and betterments and construction of new lines. No interest has been added on the advances to the Canadian Government Railways, but interest ranging from 3½ to 6 p.c. has been added on all other advances to the Canadian National system.

The aggregate increase in the principal of the debt during the six years was \$674,975,273, of which \$140,949,117 was an increase in debt due to the public and \$534,026,156 an increase in debt due to the Government. The total debt at the end of 1924 was \$913,913,083 to the public and \$1,142,268,435 to the Government.

The interest accruing upon the obligations of the railways is shown in Table 21 to have increased from \$38,196,268 in 1919 to \$69,632,747 in 1924, the great bulk of the increase being interest on the increased Government advances to the railways.

21.—Debt and Interest Charges of Canadian National Railways (including appropriations for Canadian Government Railways), 1919-1924.

PRINCIPAL.

Years.	Amount Outstanding Dec. 31.			Increase During Year.		
	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Govt. and Accrued Interest.	Total.	Due to Public.	Due to Dominion Government.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1919.....	801,131,444	682,224,580	1,483,356,024	28,167,478	73,982,301	102,149,779
1920.....	820,550,681	808,449,391	1,629,000,072	19,419,237	126,224,811	145,644,048
1921.....	830,829,449	931,091,878	1,761,921,327	10,278,768	122,642,487	132,921,255
1922.....	804,503,144	1,016,746,002	1,821,249,146	-26,326,305	85,651,124	59,327,819
1923.....	823,099,056	1,114,183,276	1,937,282,331	18,595,912	97,437,274	116,033,186
1924.....	913,913,083	1,142,268,435	2,056,181,518	90,814,027	28,085,159	118,899,186
Total Increase, 1919-1924.....	-	-	-	140,949,117	534,026,156	674,975,273

INTEREST.

Years.	Accrued During Year.			Increase During Year.		
1919.....	28,599,687	9,596,581	38,196,268	669,715	3,517,851	4,187,566
1920.....	31,055,318	14,346,832	45,402,150	2,455,631	4,750,251	7,205,882
1921.....	34,476,014	20,966,782	55,442,796	3,420,696	6,619,950	10,040,646
1922.....	34,652,324	24,912,876	59,565,200	176,310	3,946,094	4,122,404
1923.....	35,041,380	30,157,944	65,199,324	389,056	5,245,068	5,634,124
1924.....	38,361,704	31,271,043	69,632,747	3,320,324	1,113,099	4,433,423

III.—ELECTRIC RAILWAYS.

The cheap and reasonably rapid conveyance of human beings is a necessity of the modern urban life which falls to the lot of an annually increasing percentage of the population of Canada. This necessity of life is supplied throughout Canada by the electric street railway, generally operated by the development of the water-powers which are so important a feature of Canadian economic life.

Historical.—Replacing the horse car systems, used in Montreal and Toronto as early as 1861, electric street railways were first seen in operation in Canada in 1885, when a successful experimental railway was constructed and operated at the Toronto Exhibition grounds. Before many years, their safety and convenience resulted in the discarding of the older system. An electric system 7 miles in length was opened at St. Catharines in 1887, using the double overhead trolley. This was followed by the completion of the Ottawa Electric railway in 1891, and the electrification of the Montreal and Toronto systems in 1892. The street railways of other eastern cities were generally electrified during the 1890's,

while in the newer western cities electricity was used from the commencement. In the cities of the East electric street railways are generally operated by private companies under franchises from the city, while in a considerable number of cities of Ontario and the West the street railways are owned and operated by the city, a fact which is indicated in Table 25. In 1921, on the expiry of the 30-year franchise of the Toronto Street Railway Company, the line in this second largest city of Canada was taken over by the city and is now being operated by a transportation commission.

Where possible, water-power with turbine engines is used for generating purposes. Where this is not available steam power is necessary, and although this is a more expensive method, modern devices have greatly reduced the cost per h.p. Many difficulties are met in operating the cars during the winter season, due to snow, ice and sleet. These, however, have been overcome by the use of sweepers, scrapers and plows. The single overhead trolley system has been found the most suitable and is in general use.

Great advances have been made during recent years in the construction and use of suburban or inter-urban lines, their mileage now comprising a large percentage of the total. The greater part of this track is in the Toronto, Niagara and Lake Erie district, on which considerable freight traffic is carried, and on the Pacific coast, where the British Columbia Electric railway operates several hundred freight cars.

Development of Electric Railway Traffic.—Figures for the year 1893 show that 30 companies, with a paid-up capital of about \$9,000,000, operated 256 miles of railway. By 1897, 35 companies made returns showing 583 miles of track, 1,156 cars, 26,431,017 miles run, 83,811,306 passengers carried and capital of \$18,727,355. In 1904, 46 companies showed 766 miles of track, 2,384 cars, 42,066,124 miles run, 181,689,998 passengers and capital of \$30,314,730. The statistics for 1924 show that during that year 64 companies had 2,547 miles computed as single track, 5,486 cars, locomotives, etc., 119,803,072 miles run and 726,497,729 fare passengers, with a capital of \$213,767,660. The number of employees in the service of electric railways on Dec. 31, 1924, was 17,379, as compared with 17,779 in 1923. Total salaries and wages for the year 1924 were \$24,964,441, as against \$25,039,286 in 1923.

Statistics of Electric Railways.—Summary statistics of the operation of electric railways in Canada from 1901 to 1924 inclusive are given by years in Table 22. It may be noted in this table that, notwithstanding an increase in total car mileage during 1924, the number of passengers and the tons of freight carried both show considerable declines. This situation may be more or less directly traced to the growth in the number and use of private motor cars and motor busses, particularly in urban municipalities. In Table 23 statistics of the mileage and equipment are given for the last four calendar years, and annual statistics of the capital liability of electric railways are furnished from 1908 in Table 24. Detailed figures for all railways of the miles operated, the capital liability, the earnings, operating expenses, employees and salaries and wages, are given for 1924 in Table 25, while Table 26 gives by years from 1894 to 1924 the number of passengers, employees and others killed and injured on electric railways in Canada.

22.—Summary Statistics of Electric Railway Operation, years ended June 30, 1901-1919, and calendar years 1919-1924.

Years.	Single Track Mileage in Operation.	Total Car Mileage.	Passengers.	Freight.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Ratio of Expenses to Receipts.	Number of Em- ployees.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.	\$	\$	p.c.	No.
1901.....	552-91	31,750,754	120,934,656	287,926	5,768,283	3,435,162	59-55	-
1902.....	557-59	35,833,841	135,681,402	266,182	6,486,438	3,802,855	58-63	-
1903.....	759-36	38,028,529	155,662,812	371,286	7,233,677	4,472,858	61-83	-
1904.....	766-50	42,066,124	181,689,998	400,161	8,453,609	5,326,516	63-01	-
1905.....	793-12	45,959,101	203,467,217	510,350	9,357,125	5,918,194	63-25	-
1906.....	813-74	50,618,836	237,655,074	506,024	10,966,871	6,675,037	60-87	-
1907.....	814-52	53,361,227	273,999,404	479,731	12,630,430	7,373,251	58-38	-
1908.....	992-03	56,964,881	299,099,309	732,475	14,007,049	8,695,880	62-08	-
1909.....	988-97	60,152,846	314,026,671	-	14,611,484	8,885,235	60-81	10,557
1910.....	1,047-07	65,249,166	360,964,876	852,294	17,100,789	10,121,781	59-19	11,390
1911.....	1,223-73	72,618,806	426,296,792	1,228,362	20,356,952	12,096,134	59-42	13,671
1912.....	1,308-17	82,070,064	488,865,682	1,435,525	23,499,250	14,266,675	60-71	14,760
1913.....	1,356-63	89,005,216	597,863,801	1,957,930	28,216,111	17,765,372	62-96	16,351
1914.....	1,560-82	98,917,808	614,709,819	1,845,923	26,691,007	19,107,818	64-36	16,195
1915.....	1,590-29	96,964,829	562,302,373	1,433,602	26,922,900	18,131,842	67-35	14,795
1916.....	1,673-77	82,516,612	580,094,167	1,936,674	27,416,285	18,099,906	66-02	10,622
1917.....	1,743-54	84,073,046	629,441,997	2,333,539	30,237,664	20,098,634	66-47	11,696
1918.....	1,616-36 ¹	84,435,323 ¹	487,365,456 ¹	2,497,530 ¹	24,299,890 ¹	17,535,975 ¹	72-16 ¹	11,646 ¹
1919.....	1,696-52	106,961,607	686,124,263	2,474,892	35,696,532	26,899,071	75-18	17,242
1919 ²	1,686-78	110,206,344	749,334,880	2,374,612	40,698,586	31,385,702	77-12	16,940
1920 ²	1,698-76	114,481,406	804,711,333	2,691,150	47,047,246	37,242,483	79-16	17,341
1921 ²	1,687-37	111,576,949	719,305,441 ³	2,285,886	44,536,832	35,945,316	80-71	17,015
1922 ²	1,724-60	116,711,189	738,908,949	2,445,425	49,660,485	35,986,872	72-47	18,099
1923 ²	1,736-31	119,374,416	737,282,038	3,145,863	50,191,387	36,171,923	72-07	17,779
1924 ²	1,736-77	119,803,072	726,497,729	2,546,928	49,439,559	36,125,213	73-07	17,379

¹ Not including Montreal Tramways and several other units. ² Calendar year.

³ The report of the Toronto Transportation Commission for the last four months of 1921 would increase this number by about 80,000,000 or possibly bring it up to the 1920 record.

23.—Mileage and Equipment of Electric Railways for the calendar years 1921-1924.

Mileage.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Equipment.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Length of first main track.....	1,687-37	1,724-60	1,736-31	1,736-77	Passenger cars, closed	3,257	3,868	3,367	3,221
Length of second main track.....	499-58	513-22	511-32	524-91	Passenger cars, open.	376	258	240	206
Total length of main track.....	2,186-95	2,237-82	2,247-63	2,261-68	Passenger cars, combination.....	665	103	93	62
Length of sidings and turnouts.....	238-79	255-96	279-94	285-57	One-man cars.....	-	-	563	662
Total, computed as single track.....	2,425-74	2,493-78	2,527-57	2,547-25	Freight cars.....	661	741	697	652
					Mail, express and baggage cars.....	45	38	32	30
					Combination pass. and baggage cars.....	18	12	15	15
					Work cars.....	213	20	20	19
					Trackless trolley cars.....	-	8	8	8
					Total cars.....	5,235	5,048	5,035	4,875
					Busses.....	-	27	37	48
					Snow ploughs.....	65	65	60	65
					Sweepers.....	134	146	158	155
					Miscellaneous.....	89	278	274	282
					Locomotives.....	55	56	61	61
					Total units of equipment.....	5,578	5,620	5,625	5,486

24.—Capital Liability of Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1908-1919, and calendar years 1919-1924.

NOTE.—The totals here given do not include \$493,346, aid paid by Governments and municipalities.

Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.	Years.	Stocks.	Funded Debt.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1908.....	50,295,266	37,114,019	87,409,885	1917.....	70,609,520	90,628,219	161,234,739
1909.....	51,946,433	39,658,556	91,604,989	1918.....	73,864,820	93,388,273	167,253,093
1910.....	58,653,826	43,391,153	102,044,979	1919.....	93,042,368	78,852,188	171,894,556
1911.....	62,251,293	49,281,144	111,532,347	1920.....	91,757,418	81,283,922	173,041,340
1912.....	70,829,118	52,012,828	122,841,946	1921.....	91,321,955	79,504,449	170,826,404
1913.....	62,079,767	79,155,864	141,235,631	1922.....	91,169,885	86,017,551	177,187,436
1914.....	66,311,098	81,284,244	147,595,342	1923.....	76,949,185	111,309,789	188,258,974
1915.....	66,606,675	82,647,327	149,254,002	1924.....	76,674,185	122,395,685	199,069,870
1916.....	67,738,275	87,157,309	154,895,584		76,482,085	137,285,575	213,767,660

25.—Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1924.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Number of Em- ployees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Brandon Municipal ¹	7-65	450,000	36,228	41,602	18	21,997
Brantford and Hamilton.....	23-19	960,000	190,751	161,346	64	90,789
Brantford Municipal ¹	20-11	600,000	150,686	130,133	54	80,853
British Columbia.....	243-21	20,669,919	5,119,720	4,192,605	1,990	3,219,179
Calais Street.....	6-45	200,000	52,362	52,999	22	25,038
Calgary Municipal ¹	66-50	2,545,174	804,429	553,078	242	407,285
Canadian National Electric Rlys., Toronto Suburban District.....	58-31	4,128,000	285,033	389,740	175	230,861
Canadian Resources Development Co.....	1-75	14,843	—	519	1	150
Cape Breton Electric Co.....	30-59	2,535,000	310,591	268,520	108	169,349
Chatham, Wallaceburg and Lake Erie.....	36-73	1,560,600	159,005	145,960	49	63,646
Cornwall Street Ry., Light and Power Co.....	4-25	265,000	71,235	46,262	28	35,806
Edmonton Radial ¹	33-33	3,066,840	737,111	515,265	225	357,843
Fort William Street ¹	20-50	1,303,500	197,680	157,393	58	77,670
Grand River.....	24-36	551,000	336,655	288,100	170	194,488
Guelph Radial ¹	8-49	292,289	78,727	68,272	31	40,869
Hamilton and Dundas Street.....	—	200,000	7,940	8,875	7	7,854
Hamilton, Grimsby and Beamsville Hamilton Radial.....	22-60	385,000	164,336	197,720	87	114,201
Hamilton Radial.....	22-86	271,150	151,217	209,677	80	109,570
Hamilton Street.....	17-40	1,465,000	1,009,313	857,255	434	540,684
Hull Electric Co.....	16-54	292,000	311,704	243,034	149	216,062
International Transit Co.....	3-80	162,500	62,430	40,282	21	25,135
Kingston, Portsmouth and Catar- aqui.....	6-00	180,100	59,744	57,369	28	39,783
Kitchener and Bridgeport.....	2-25	70,000	13,077	7,903	6	4,848
Kitchener and Waterloo Street ¹	4-30	231,408	113,310	88,272	37	51,893
Lake Erie and Northern.....	51-00	3,817,500	311,878	262,292	141	168,371
Lethbridge Municipal ¹	8-20	327,972	52,552	58,320	26	33,391
Lévis County.....	11-50	1,115,000	138,831	101,044	66	57,888
London and Port Stanley (Lessor).....	24-50	1,765,194	489,604	442,204	154	219,943
London and Port Stanley (Lessee).....	—	1,388,500				
London Street.....	27-48	1,112,480	665,302	546,364	255	379,044
Moncton Tramways Co.....	2-72	1,307,900	21,541	25,711	8	8,049
Montreal Tramways.....	146-50	43,001,843	12,544,685	7,598,229	3,697	5,214,460
Montreal and Southern Counties.....	53-66	500,000	514,226	452,201	182	242,876
Moose Jaw.....	9-00	795,372	85,151	79,498	36	50,525
Nelson Municipal ¹	3-38	81,000	20,209	22,456	11	16,632
New Brunswick Power Co.....	16-60	5,531,000	407,495	297,599	134	150,724
Niagara Falls Park and River Div. (Int'l. Ry.).....	11-91	600,000	184,466	198,195	54	96,547
Niagara, St. Catharines and Toronto ² Niagara, Welland and Lake Erie.....	62-66	2,023,000	934,404	835,177	590	652,603
Nipissing Central ²	2-90	292,000	18,178	11,479	5	6,868
Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Co.....	15-37	159,000	91,655	87,438	31	42,859
Oshawa ²	12-63	8,323,800	515,719	394,477	171	278,532
Ottawa.....	9-13	40,000	281,102	173,773	77	110,774
Peterborough Radial ²	27-72	1,877,200	1,777,725	1,252,410	681	991,305
Pictou County Electric Co.....	7-64	387,651	80,796	96,586	51	58,312
Port Arthur Civic ¹	9-20	1,130,000	92,090	68,163	41	39,818
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co. (Citadel Div.).....	12-80	559,821	193,969	144,516	52	78,001
Quebec Ry., Light and Power Co. (Montmorency Div.).....	20-73	—	952,222	794,871	452	542,638
Regina Municipal ¹	30-42	5,765,670	314,896	269,390	198	167,642
Sandwich, Windsor and Amherst- burg ¹	25-59	1,464,418	315,027	244,853	91	158,619
Sarnia Street.....	36-75	697,000	780,748	595,539	232	338,542
Saskatoon Municipal ¹	8-75	180,700	79,677	69,328	32	41,965
Shawinigan Falls Terminal.....	13-48	881,036	263,426	199,834	100	134,062
Sherbrooke Ry. and Power Co.....	4-07	493,800	99,957	94,915	20	25,841
St. Thomas Municipal ¹	9-39	3,727,000	93,332	95,899	72	58,457
Suburban Rapid Transit Co.....	6-50	103,428	23,728	38,114	9	24,436
Sudbury-Copper Cliff Suburban.....	21-22	600,000	156,713	191,778	—	—
Sydney and Glace Bay.....	7-90	248,100	47,604	39,636	13	19,947
Three Rivers Traction Co.....	—	855,000	—	—	—	—
Toronto Transportation Commission ¹ Toronto and York Radial ¹	9-00	911,700	153,786	105,852	43	59,736
	100-15	43,020,055	11,697,500	7,835,750	3,703	5,691,436
	80-03	2,775,000	761,138	799,716	330	487,224

¹ Municipally owned. ² Provincially owned. ³ Owned by Canadian National Railways.

25.—Mileage Operated, Capital, Earnings, Operating Expenses, Employees and Salaries and Wages of Electric Railways in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1924—concluded.

Names of Railways.	Mileage Operated.	Capital Liability.	Gross Earnings.	Operating Expenses.	Number of Employees.	Salaries and Wages.
	Miles.	\$	\$	\$	No.	\$
Windsor, Essex and Lake Shore Rapid.....	36.21	1,750,000	275,044	262,585	83	125,739
Winnipeg, Selkirk and Lake Winnipeg.....	40.22	1,302,200	191,105	150,024	44	70,187
Winnipeg Street.....	65.49	29,380,000	3,291,733	2,417,802	1,380	1,959,598
Woodstock, Thames Valley and Ingersoll.....	10.20	340,000	21,391	19,704	14	12,517
Yarmouth Light and Power Co.....	3.00	737,000	75,612	28,620	21	22,481
Total.....	1,736.77	213,767,661	49,439,559	36,125,213	17,379	21,964,441

26.—Number of Passengers, Employees and others Killed and Injured on Electric Railways, years ended June 30, 1894-1919, and calendar years 1919-1924.

Years.	PASSENGERS.		EMPLOYEES.		OTHERS.		TOTAL.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1894-1899.....	1	23	2	9	9	12	12	44
1900.....	3	6	—	—	2	7	2	13
1901.....	3	158	1	58	11	98	15	314
1902.....	9	410	1	33	22	120	32	563
1903.....	10	504	7	62	22	212	39	778
1904.....	10	508	3	64	40	272	53	844
1905.....	30	862	3	87	23	347	56	1,296
1906.....	11	1,085	2	127	34	441	47	1,653
1907.....	27	988	7	216	37	532	71	1,736
1908.....	18	1,156	6	188	43	539	67	1,893
1909.....	11	1,303	7	218	50	618	68	2,139
1910.....	14	1,595	13	227	68	716	95	2,538
1911.....	11	1,784	8	300	83	586	102	2,670
1912.....	16	1,950	8	442	86	736	110	3,128
1913.....	17	1,662	12	392	44	490	73	2,544
1914.....	9	1,757	13	469	42	581	64	2,807
1915.....	14	1,554	6	413	44	638	64	2,605
1916.....	18	1,905	4	305	28	819	50	3,029
1917.....	11	1,541	10	395	42	792	63	2,728
1918.....	9	1,451	12	383	56	762	77	2,596
1919.....	10	1,600	37	621	47	1,290	94	3,511
Total to June 30, 1919.....	259	23,802	162	5,009	833	10,608	1,254	39,419
Years ended Dec. 31.								
1919.....	4	1,717	29	951	58	1,505	91	4,173
1920.....	9	1,968	7	658	75	1,434	91	4,060
1921.....	5	1,110	8	609	35	666	48	2,385
1922.....	6	2,260	10	873	31	700	47	3,833
1923.....	6	2,465	11	1,652	45	790	62	4,907
1924.....	2	2,279	6	1,262	54	824	62	4,365

IV.—EXPRESS COMPANIES.

"Express service is an expedited freight service on passenger trains." But express companies do not own the means of performing their services; they use railway facilities by virtue of contracts with the railway companies. Express companies in Canada have had close relations with the railways practically from the beginning.

The Vickers Express Co. at first did business as a stage company in south-western Ontario. Later it conducted an express business on the Toronto, Grey and Bruce and on the Northern railways. When the Canadian Pacific railway

acquired the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, the Vickers Express Co. did business for a time in the same car with the Dominion Express Co., but soon went out of existence.

The Dominion Express Co. had been incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. Between 1882 and 1904 the original shareholders assigned their stock to trustees, who thenceforth held it for the C.P.R. The transfer of the stock became evident in 1904, when, at a special meeting, the shareholders of the company increased its capital to \$2,000,000.

In 1865 the Canadian Express Co. was incorporated with a nominal capital of \$500,000, of which \$275,200 was subscribed. In 1891 the Grand Trunk Railway Co. purchased the capital stock for \$660,000, and thenceforth the stock of the company was held for the Grand Trunk by trustees, all of whom were directors of the railway.

The Canadian Northern Express Co. was incorporated in 1902 with a nominal capital of \$1,000,000, of which \$300,000 was issued. The sum of \$5,000 was paid in cash and the remainder was issued as paid-up stock. Mackenzie, Mann and Co., Ltd., received all but five \$100 shares, which went to qualify directors. The connection between the railway and the express company consisted in the two companies having practically the same directors.

On the taking over of the C.N.R. and the G.T.R. by the Government and the consolidation of the Canadian National Railway system, the express business of the two companies was amalgamated under one management and from Sept. 1, 1921, the operations of the Canadian Express Co. and the Canadian National Express Co. were carried on under the name of the latter.

Before 1915, an express company in Canada was not liable for delay or damage caused by anything quite beyond its control, thus maintaining itself as an entity separate from the railway company. But in 1915 this liability was qualified, and thenceforth an express company became liable for delay or injury of goods if either was caused by the railway company in whose cars the goods were being carried.

Goods are sent by express for quick transit, so that express companies do not have to compete with freight rates by rail or water. Thus in its first tariff the Dominion Express Co., in pursuance of its contract with the C.P.R., gave a rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum first-class railway freight rate for the same goods carried the same distance. An express company usually pays the railway company a percentage of its gross earnings; for example, the Canadian Express Co. paid the Grand Trunk 50 p.c. But the railway, by controlling the stock, has an additional revenue; and since express companies have little equipment but offices, and, therefore, have slight expenses for upkeep, the railway receives in the end practically all the profits of the express company above bare operating expenses. Express rates, like freight rates, are subject to the approval of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Express Company Operations.—There were operating in Canada in 1924, the last year for which the statistics of the Transportation Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are available, only three distinctly Canadian express companies, *viz.*, the Central Canada Express Co., the Dominion Express Co. and the British America Express Co., the Canadian National Express Co. having been absorbed by the Canadian National Railway system, which now carries on the express business formerly transacted by its subsidiary company and provides only certain financial statistics of its present "express department." They are organized under powers conferred by Acts of the Dominion Parliament, and their business consists in the forwarding of parcels, the transfer of luggage and the issue of money orders,

travellers' cheques, letters of credit and other forms of financial paper. Three other express companies situated in the United States, but consolidated during the war period, like the United States railways, under the operation of a single management appointed by the United States Government, and referred to here as "American Railway," also do business in Canada. The total capital liabilities of the three Canadian companies on Dec. 31, 1924, stood at \$5,150,000.

A considerable volume of the business of express companies has, during recent years, been drawn off by the numerous motor bus and motor truck systems now in operation. Transport facilities offered by motor vehicles have proved to be of much value, and with the building of improved road systems throughout the country, further decreases in the amount of express traffic now carried by the railways over short distances may be expected.

Table 27, following, shows the operating mileage of Canadian express companies for the years 1920 to 1924, illustrating chiefly the division of business among the various concerns, and the provinces in which their systems are most highly developed. The first section of the table illustrates clearly the preponderance of mileage operated over steam railway lines, but the available statistics for 1923 and 1924, owing to the lack of information regarding Canadian National Railway express operations, are not comparable with previous years except in parts of Tables 28 and 29.

27.—Operating Mileage of Express Companies in Canada, by Routes, by Provinces and by Companies, for the calendar years 1920-1924.

Routes, Provinces and Companies.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
By Routes over—					
Steam roads.....	40,852	40,851	42,176	18,951	19,494
Electric lines.....	301	304	250	137	137
Steamboat lines (Inland).....	2,862	2,862	3,037	1,822	2,830
Stage lines.....	84	81	81	64	64
Steamship lines (Ocean).....	16,813	16,811	16,811	14,181	14,181
Miscellaneous.....	—	2	2	—	—
Total.....	60,912	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706
By Provinces—					
Prince Edward Island.....	500	500	490	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	1,947	1,946	1,946	289	289
New Brunswick.....	2,549	2,549	2,810	665	665
Quebec.....	5,426	5,398	5,514	1,808	1,884
Ontario.....	11,701	11,701	11,701	5,430	5,409
Manitoba.....	4,296	4,298	4,298	2,013	1,997
Saskatchewan.....	6,168	6,219	6,269	2,822	3,228
Alberta.....	4,774	4,754	5,626	3,494	3,567
British Columbia.....	5,778	5,738	5,723	3,307	4,280
Yukon.....	637	669	844	844	844
Other.....	17,137	17,137	17,137	14,483	14,483
Total.....	60,912	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706
By Companies—					
American Railway Express Co.....	2,657	2,611	2,786	2,786	3,718
British America Express Co.....	414	414	414	414	414
Canadian Express Co.....	15,308	15,308 ²	1	—	—
Canadian Northern Express Co.....	8,921	1	1	—	—
Central Canada Express Co.....	729	729	763	765	788
Dominion Express Co.....	32,884	32,806	33,666	31,190	31,786
Canadian National Express Co. ⁴	—	9,043 ³	24,728	—	—
Total.....	60,912	60,911	62,357	35,155	36,706

¹ Included in the Canadian National Express Co. ² 8 months. ³ 4 months. ⁴ Business now carried on by the Canadian National Railways.

In Tables 28 and 29 are given statistics of the receipts and expenses of express companies for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, with totals shown for preceding years back to 1919. Only the most important items are given. Table 30 illustrates the amount of business transacted by these companies in the sale of money orders, travellers' cheques, etc.—one of their most valuable services to the public.

A decrease of \$1,429,683 in revenue may be noted in Table 28, when gross receipts from operation for 1924 are compared with those of the previous year, while figures of operating revenues and net earnings show losses on the year's business.

28.—Earnings of Express Companies for the calendar years 1919-1924.

NOTE.—"American Railway Express" includes the American Express Co., Great Northern Express Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., consolidated during the war under the operation of the United States Government.

Companies.	Revenue from trans- portation.	Money Orders, domestic.	Money Orders, foreign.	Travellers' Cheques, domestic.	Travellers' Cheques, foreign.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express.....	1,911,767	-	-	-	-
British America Express.....	32,658	-	-	-	-
Canadian National Railways.....	12,640,700	119,673	-	2,920	-
Central Canada Express.....	82,018	-	-	-	-
Dominion Express.....	10,776,098	143,598	27,915	14,800	5,926
Total, 1924.....	25,443,241	263,271	27,915	17,720	5,926
Total, 1923.....	26,932,608	221,032	27,041	14,244	4,920
Total, 1922.....	28,022,017	204,661	28,118	11,059	5,158
Total, 1921.....	31,767,788	241,346	41,914	16,639	5,207
Total, 1920.....	29,806,284	311,031	33,093	12,996	5,355
Total, 1919.....	24,361,681	233,502	1,089	5,162	1,076

Companies.	"C.O.D." Cheques.	Gross Receipts from Operation. ¹	Net Operating Revenue.	Gross Corporate Income.	Net Earnings.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express.....	-	2,009,294	26,167	10,827	26,167
British America Express.....	-	32,658	5,280	5,012	5,280
Canadian National Railways.....	146,842	12,942,126	-	-	-
Central Canada Express.....	-	82,018	13,572	12,196	13,572
Dominion Express.....	110,824	11,129,921	-707,571	-614,928	-686,141
Total, 1924.....	257,666	26,196,017	-662,551²	-586,893²	-641,121
Total, 1923.....	270,133	27,625,700	-463,329	-511,412	-426,910
Total, 1922.....	270,833	28,697,333	519,025	458,568	555,181
Total, 1921.....	286,015	32,504,894	353,792	342,652	414,471
Total, 1920.....	222,521	30,512,504	-1,617,836	-1,457,806	-1,794,961
Total, 1919.....	182,473	24,933,219	-1,231,048	-	-974,281

¹ Includes miscellaneous receipts.

² Not including C.N.R. express dept.

29.—Operating Expenses of Express Companies for the calendar years 1919-1924.

Companies.	Mainten- ance.	Traffic expenses.	Trans- portation expenses.	General expenses.	Total operating expenses.	Total privileges.	Taxes.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
American Railway Express...	53,150	2,000	426,400	58,556	540,106	1,443,021	15,340
British America Express.....	171	1,180	5,902	3,795	11,048	16,360	368
Central Canada Express.....	60	540	26,524	1,668	28,792	39,654	1,376
Dominion Express.....	190,495	110,563	5,017,415	460,697	5,779,171	6,058,320	95,825
Total, 1924.....	243,876	114,283	5,476,241	524,716	6,359,117	7,557,355	112,909
Total, 1923.....	254,296	110,213	5,877,107	571,693	6,813,309	8,276,638	121,912
Total, 1922.....	528,805	154,730	11,978,136	934,848	13,596,518	14,581,789	241,101
Total, 1921.....	590,985	163,289	13,791,686	1,055,229	15,601,187	16,549,915	207,558
Total, 1920.....	572,700	113,838	14,483,856	950,487	16,120,880	16,009,460	177,125
Total, 1919.....	502,452	152,003	11,758,203	814,994	13,227,652	12,936,615	166,535

30.—Business transacted by Express Companies in financial paper for the calendar years 1920-1924.

Description.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Money orders, domestic.....	65,289,817	47,288,611	50,217,071	27,994,599	26,301,978
Money orders, foreign.....	2,315,114	1,494,844	1,467,039	1,507,499	1,469,340
Travellers' cheques, domestic.....	513,242	549,846	906,928	1,028,530	977,860
Travellers' cheques, foreign.....	226,940	224,160	311,110	521,090	577,320
"C.O.D." cheques.....	22,413,731	20,600,083	18,308,877	8,608,844	7,873,570
Telegraphic transfers.....	162,193	226,622	110,620	180,948	437,477
Other forms.....	1,668,138	619,288	486,547	439,922	582,580
Total.....	92,589,175	71,003,454	71,808,192	40,281,432	38,220,125

V.—ROADS AND HIGHWAYS.

Historical.—The early roads were auxiliary to water routes as avenues of transportation. Their use became common during the summer seasons, when portages were necessary to avoid obstacles to river and lake travel, and during the winters, when ice prevented navigation and snow covered the inequalities of the ground. Even the extensive system of waterways of eastern Canada was an inadequate means of communication between points of settlement in a rapidly growing colony, and the need for overland routes manifested itself in the introduction of the system of common roads which prevailed under the feudal *régime*. Not only did the crude early roads serve the needs of the settlers, but also those of the British, French and American armies during their numerous campaigns. Regiments were frequently employed, during times of peace, in road construction in different parts of Upper and Lower Canada.

The first important highway in Canada extended along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal, being gradually completed with the growth of the French settlement. In Upper Canada, one of the earliest roads was that from Toronto to lake Simcoe (Yonge St.), completed in 1794 under the direction of Gov. Simcoe, the work being done by the Queen's Rangers. This road not only gave access to the area north of Toronto, but also provided a more convenient route than that of the Ottawa river from the trading posts on the Upper Lakes to the centres of population along the St. Lawrence. Montreal was joined to Kingston by road in 1816, and in the following year to Toronto. Thereafter other highways from points served by water routes to inland settlements began to increase in number, as it became apparent that they were essential to the commercial life of the country as a means of transporting supplies to the settlers and of bringing their products to the central markets of the colony. The system of posts which had been established about the beginning of the nineteenth century necessitated passable routes between the various offices, and by 1827 a through road was available between Halifax and Amherstburg, comprising for the most part, the old Kempt road, the York road, Dundas street and the Baldoon road. From this trunk line of communication, branch roads extended north and south to the more important centres of population in the two Canadas.

The cost of construction of these roads was high, and travel by stage coach was tedious and costly. As late as 1850, some points in central Ontario were still inaccessible to any vehicle. Later years, however, have brought with them improved methods of construction and a resulting reduction in expenses, together with an

improvement in the wearing qualities of the more important highways. The growth of motor traffic has played a conspicuous part in the movement towards increased and improved road construction. In the older provinces of the east it has been a question of improving the existing roads and of building highways for the use of through traffic between the larger cities, while in the western provinces it has been more a matter of replacing the prairie and mountain trails with roads fit for modern tourist and freight traffic.

A table of road mileage in Canada is appended. When it is considered that throughout the Dominion there are but 26 persons to every mile of road and that on an average there is one mile of road for every 10 square miles of land, the magnitude of the problem faced in the construction of these traffic routes is illustrated. A small population scattered over a large area has made this, like other transportation problems, particularly difficult of solution.

31.—Classification of Canadian Highway and Road Mileage, Mar. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Earth. ¹	Gravel.	Water-bound Macadam.	Bituminous Macadam.	Bituminous Concrete.	Cement Concrete.	Total.
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,640	10	—	—	—	—	3,650
Nova Scotia.....	10,405	3,832	39	6	—	—	14,355
New Brunswick.....	12,204	1,849	—	12	—	—	14,065
Quebec.....	24,944	3,842	1,934	138	35	63	30,956
Ontario.....	23,125	26,011	2,076	1,019	203	326	52,760
Manitoba.....	25,600	1,530	—	—	17	—	27,147 ²
Saskatchewan.....	134,961	39	—	—	—	—	135,000 ²
Alberta.....	60,000	53	—	—	—	—	60,053 ²
British Columbia.....	12,287	4,188	53	30	50	56	16,664
Total.....	307,166	41,354	4,102	1,205	305	445	354,650

¹ Excluding earth roads in northern Ontario and Quebec.

² In addition there are estimated to be 47,000 miles of road allowance in Manitoba, 75,000 in Saskatchewan and 80,000 in Alberta.

Good Roads Movements.—The building of new roads and the improvement of those already in use is a matter of such general interest that various organizations have been developed throughout the country for the purpose of advising and assisting the various governments in the work. Good roads associations, for the distribution of propaganda and the education of the public in the needs of improved highway routes, are to be found in most of the provinces, assisted by the various automobile and motor clubs. A branch of the Department of Railways and Canals directs its efforts solely to the study of highway development and construction, of the relations between the Dominion Government and the provincial Highway Departments and the financial assistance given to the provinces for road-building.

The Canada Highways Act.—By c. 54 of the Statutes of 1919, the Dominion Parliament authorized the expenditure of \$20,000,000 for the purpose of constructing and improving the highways of Canada during the five years succeeding the passage of the Act. In its apportionment, grants of \$80,000 were made to every province during each of the five years, the remainder being allotted in proportion to their respective populations. Details as to cost, time, methods of construction, etc., of all roads built under the scheme were to be arranged between the Minister of Railways and Canals and the various provincial Government Departments. It need scarcely be added that the co-operation and encouragement of the Dominion

Government has done much to assist the building of good roads throughout the country. Table 32 illustrates the working of the Act, showing the number and extent of projected roads and some of the more important items in the expenditure entailed. By c. 4 of 1923 and c. 4 of 1925 the operation of the Act has been extended to April 1, 1928.

32.—Statement of Road Projects of Provinces under the Canada Highways Act, 1919, to Mar. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Projects under Agreement.				Dominion Aid.	
	Number of Projected Agreements.	Projected Mileage.	Estimated Sub-sidizable Cost.	Estimated Dominion Aid (40%).	Provincial Allocation under the Act.	Total Payments.
			\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	71	698	1,534,612	613,845	603,455	408,274
Nova Scotia.....	55	475	3,727,271	1,490,909	1,468,720	1,456,431
New Brunswick.....	19	1,237	2,950,600	1,180,240	1,163,845	1,163,845
Quebec.....	165	1,005	11,771,692	4,708,677	4,748,420	4,107,929
Ontario.....	39	638	13,424,319	5,369,727	5,877,275	5,592,335
Manitoba.....	42	1,455	3,812,201	1,524,881	1,602,265	1,153,940
Saskatchewan.....	73	1,720	4,257,276	1,702,910	1,806,255	1,434,484
Alberta.....	15	466	1,655,400	662,160	1,477,810	210,586
British Columbia.....	22	364	3,149,264	1,259,705	1,251,955	1,251,955
Total.....	501	8,058	46,282,635	18,513,054	20,000,000	16,779,779

VI.—MOTOR VEHICLES.

The earliest motor vehicles were propelled by steam, the history of the gasoline motor car commencing with the successful construction of a gasoline engine by Daimler in 1884. Until 1900 France remained the headquarters of the industry, possessing in that year more than half of the 10,000 cars in operation in Europe, while in the United States the number of cars was only about 700. Shortly afterwards, the invention of the Ford car resulted in a keen competition to bring motor cars within the reach of the average man, profits being secured from large production rather than high prices. Detroit became the centre of the automobile industry of the United States and the Canadian side of the Detroit river became the headquarters of the Canadian industry. As a consequence, the population of such border towns as Windsor, Walkerville and Sandwich has greatly increased in the past decade, while Ford City, which had no existence in 1911, had 5,870 inhabitants in 1921. Problems of regional location have resulted during more recent years in a gradual shifting of the centre of the industry, and the Toronto district now rivals in importance the older established centre on the Detroit river.

Like many other inventions, the motor car commenced as a toy, then as a luxury of the rich, while now it ranks as a comfort of those in moderate circumstances and may even become a necessity of life to the masses. Of late years it has been increasingly used for economic purposes; to-day the great majority of cars effect substantial economies in time or in money for their owners, partly or wholly offsetting their cost of upkeep. In the past few years, the motor truck—the freight automobile—has assumed considerable economic importance, and is now separately classified in Table 34 of this section. There seems to be but little doubt that in Canada, as was the case in England and the New England States, only the lack of adequate road systems is postponing a great increase in motor bus traffic for both passenger and fast freight service.

In a recent government report the statement is made that "the automotive transport industry is just beginning to be a factor in the transportation of passengers and freight in this country. Railways have found that the handling of less than car-load lots of freight is often unprofitable business; it follows that commercial trucks are being used in greater numbers to carry lighter shipments of property between some of the larger centres served by adequately surfaced highways." While the increased passenger and freight rates are probably a main cause of the comparatively slow increase in recent years in railway traffic (see Table 5 of this section), there can be no doubt that motor vehicles are now serving much of the short haul traffic formerly served by steam and electric railways. In addition, a certain amount of traffic formerly carried over water routes has been diverted to these more modern carriers.

The automobile manufacturing industry in Canada has made very rapid growth since its beginning about the year 1905, two of its chief tendencies during the period having been a consolidation of smaller firms into large units and the adoption of large-scale methods of production, similar in many ways to those of the American industry. A brief statement of its history, with statistics of production, etc., is to be found on pp. 432 to 436 of the Canada Year Book, 1924.

Registration.—The increase in the use of motor vehicles in Canada has been very rapid. In 1904 the number of motor vehicles registered in Ontario was only 535. In 1907, 2,130 motor vehicles were registered in six provinces, and in 1908, 3,033 in eight provinces, the motor car being at that time prohibited in Prince Edward Island. From these small beginnings Table 33 shows an increase to 652,121 motor vehicles in 1924, an increase over 1923 of 65,271, or more than the total number of motor vehicles registered in 1913. In Table 34 are given the numbers registered by provinces in 1924, classified as passenger cars, commercial cars or trucks and motor cycles.

By far the greatest increase during the past year has been in Ontario, where the number of cars registered in 1924 is shown as 308,693, in comparison with 280,996 in the previous year. The percentage increase in this province was 9.9, as compared with a figure of 11.1 for the whole of Canada, the actual number, 27,697, constituting 42 p.c. of the total increase for the Dominion.

According to statistics collected for 1924 by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Canada in that year ranked third among the countries of the world in the number of its registered motor vehicles. The total shown (638,794), which, however, is lower than the provincial totals of registrations collected by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is 132,045 less than that of the United Kingdom, where total registration for 1924 is set at 770,839. Registrations in United States during 1924 were 17,591,981; in France, the fourth largest user of motor vehicles, 575,000; in Germany, 219,990; in Australia, 198,000; in Argentina, 130,000; and in Italy, 95,000.

In 1924, there was in Canada one motor vehicle for every 14.2 of its population, or one for every 2.8 families. In respect to motor vehicles per population, when compared with the more important foreign countries, Canada ranks second to the United States, where, in 1924, there was a motor vehicle registered for every 6.0 of the population of the country. A comparison of the various provinces in the same respect shows, in 1924, one motor vehicle to every 34.0 persons in Prince Edward Island, to every 25.7 in Nova Scotia, 20.0 in New Brunswick, 29.1 in Quebec, 9.9 in Ontario, 14.6 in Manitoba, 11.5 in Saskatchewan, 12.5 in Alberta, 11.4 in British Columbia and 33.5 in the Yukon Territory.

Table 33 shows the registration of motor vehicles in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1907 to 1924.

33.—Number of Motor Vehicles registered in Canada, by Provinces, calendar years 1907-1924.

NOTE.—The number of motor vehicles in the Yukon is included in the totals for Canada, 1914-24.

Years.	P.E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1907.....	-	62	-	254	1,530	-	54	55	175	2,130
1908.....	-	65	104	296	1,754	412	74	65	263	3,033
1909.....	-	69	167	485	2,452	662	149	275	504	4,763
1910.....	-	148	299	786	4,230	1,524	531	423	1,026	8,967
1911.....	-	228	483	1,878	11,339	2,436	1,304	1,631	2,220	21,519
1912.....	-	456	700	3,535	16,266	4,099	2,286	2,505	4,289	34,136
1913.....	26	511	824	5,452	23,700	5,475	4,659	3,773	6,138	50,558
1914.....	31	1,324	1,328	7,413	31,724	7,359	8,020	4,728	7,628	69,598
1915.....	34	1,841	1,900	10,112	42,346	9,225	10,225	5,832	8,360	89,944
1916.....	50	3,012	2,965	15,335	54,375	12,765	15,900	9,516	9,457	123,464
1917.....	303	5,350	5,251	21,213	83,308	17,507	32,505	20,624	11,645	197,799
1918.....	639	8,100	6,434	26,897	114,376	24,012	50,531	29,300	15,370	275,746
1919.....	967	10,210	8,306	33,547	144,804	30,118	56,855	34,000	22,420	341,316
1920.....	1,419	12,450	11,196	41,562	177,561	36,455	60,325	38,015	28,000	407,064
1921.....	1,751	14,205	13,615	54,670	206,521	40,215	61,184	40,235	32,900	465,378
1922.....	2,167	16,159	13,746	61,995	240,933	42,200	61,367	40,642	34,526	513,821
1923.....	2,483	18,354	16,829	72,448	280,996	42,428	67,337	44,841	41,053	586,850
1924.....	2,583	20,764	19,975	85,145	308,693	44,322	70,754	51,148	48,626	652,121

In Table 34 the registration of motor vehicles in 1924 is given according to the general type or purpose of the cars in use in each of the provinces.

34.—Types of Motor Cars registered in Canada, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1924.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars.	Commercial Cars or Trucks.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Total.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	2,460	100	12	11	2,583
Nova Scotia.....	18,234	2,270	141	119	20,764
New Brunswick.....	18,310	1,448	82	135	19,975
Quebec.....	70,736	12,181	2,018	210	85,145
Ontario.....	271,341	31,488	3,941	1,923	308,693
Manitoba.....	40,843	2,561	578	340	44,322
Saskatchewan.....	64,666	5,042	187	853	70,754 ¹
Alberta.....	47,871	2,036	331	910	51,148
British Columbia.....	39,438	8,177	792	219	48,626
Yukon.....	76	24	5	-	111 ¹
Total.....	573,975	65,327	8,087	4,720	652,121²

¹ Includes 6 free registrations.

² Includes 12 free registrations.

Government Revenue.—The taxation of motor vehicles, garages, chauffeurs, etc., is becoming a lucrative source of government income. In every province the operation of automobiles and motor cycles is dependent on their carrying a license duly issued by the various authorities, while similar licenses permit the maintenance of garages and the driving of cars or trucks by hired chauffeurs. The accompanying table (35) shows the government revenue by provinces for the calendar year 1924, indicating, at the same time, the more important sources from which it is derived.

35.—Revenues from the Taxation of the Sale, Distribution and Operation of Motor Vehicles, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1924.

Provinces.	Passenger Cars.	Trucks, etc.	Motor Cycles.	Dealers' Cars.	Gar-ages.	Operators and Chauffeurs.	Fines.	Gasolene Tax.	Total, including Miscellaneous Revenue.
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 51,629	\$ 1,830	\$ 60	\$ 398	\$ —	\$ 353	\$ —	\$ 14,235	\$ 68,812
Nova Scotia.....	459,815	59,213	1,261	7,239	—	7,184	481	—	535,193
New Brunswick.....	399,886	35,596	535	3,900	148	2,778	362	—	452,490
Quebec.....	992,108	1	1	1	—	528,275	35,857	535,585	2,091,825
Ontario.....	3,969,342	637,691	15,225	41,076	20,134	36,138	—	—	4,784,697
Manitoba.....	704,459	49,729	3,207	11,265	—	25,365	—	140,000	935,412
Saskatchewan.....	1,084,746	91,402	1,470	24,550	291	3,270	—	—	1,221,384
Alberta.....	824,865	1	1,518	9,082	1,015	9,976	—	294,166	1,152,173
British Columbia.....	871,566	1	1	1	—	—	—	433,719	1,438,604
Yukon.....	792	253	20	—	—	—	—	—	1,131
Total.....	9,359,208	875,714	23,296	97,510	21,588	613,339	36,700	1,417,705	12,681,721

¹ Included with passenger cars.

Motor Vehicle Acts and Regulations.

The following is a brief synopsis of the laws and regulations in force in each province.

Prince Edward Island.—Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1922, and regulations, all cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Secretary. In addition to a registration fee of five dollars, and marker fee of one dollar, an annual tax of 80 cents per 100 pounds weight is payable on May 1, but this is not required of non-residents unless the car is used in the province during more than eight weeks in one year. Chauffeurs must be 18 years of age, all other drivers of cars, owners included, must be 17 years old and must be licensed. Every car must have a lock or other device, to prevent it from being operated when left unattended. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 12 miles an hour, on approaches to steep descents, bridges, or highway crossings, 10 miles an hour, on roads outside cities or incorporated towns on which the driver has not a clear view for at least one hundred yards free from turns and intersections, 15 miles an hour, and in all other places, 25 miles an hour.

Nova Scotia.—The Motor Vehicle Act requires cars to be registered by the Provincial Secretary, who issues permits renewable annually on Jan. 1. Cars belonging to persons residing out of Nova Scotia need not be registered if they are registered where the owners reside, and are operated for private use. This privilege is given for a period of not more than three months in each year. If owners come into the province to reside permanently or to carry on business they must register. No person under 16 years may operate a motor vehicle, and paid chauffeurs must be at least 18 and must take out licenses. Cars must have devices which will prevent their operation when left unattended and must also have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages and in places where there is no clear view of the road for at least 50 yards, 15 miles an hour, at crossroads and bridges, 15 miles, and in other places 25 miles an hour. Maximum speed for commercial vehicles is 20 miles per hour.

New Brunswick.—Under the Motor Vehicle Law, 1915, as amended May, 1917, the registering and licensing authority is the Department of Public Works. Cars must be registered when new and besides the registration fee, an annual fee is payable on Jan. 1. Non-residents may not operate cars registered in another province during more than 90 days in any year without registration in New Brunswick. The limit set for cars of foreign registration is 30 days. The driver of a car

must be 18 years old, and must be the owner or a member of his household, a licensed chauffeur or a person accompanied by a chauffeur; all chauffeurs must take out licenses and must pass a qualifying examination before issue of the license. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 12 miles an hour, in places which are closely built up, 15 miles an hour and in other places where the road cannot be seen clearly for 200 yards, 20 miles an hour. All vehicles keep to the right since Nov. 30, 1922.

Quebec.—The law regarding motor vehicles is contained in the Quebec statutes of 1923-24, 14 Geo. V, c. 24. Cars must be registered in the office of the Provincial Treasurer and re-registered annually on Mar. 1. Certain government and municipal cars and farm tractors are given free registration, while exemptions are made in the case of pleasure cars registered in other provinces and certain commercial vehicles, but only in cases specified in article 10 of the Act. All drivers of cars must be licensed, and must not be less than 18 years old. Cars, when left unattended, must be locked in such a way as to prevent their use, and all cars must have mufflers. The speed limits are, in cities, towns and villages, 20 miles an hour, on highways where the land is closely built up, 20 miles an hour, at bridges and cross-roads and within a distance of five hundred feet before reaching a railroad crossing, 8 miles an hour and in open country 30 miles an hour. Motors must stop for street cars which are standing to take on or discharge passengers and must reduce the speed to 16 miles an hour when meeting another vehicle. These rates have reference to pleasure cars only. In the case of a commercial vehicle having non-pneumatic tires, a speed of 8 miles an hour when loaded and 10 miles an hour when unloaded is allowed. When equipped with pneumatic tires the corresponding rates are 12 and 15 miles an hour.

Ontario.—The Act concerning motor vehicles is the Highway Traffic Act, 1923. This Act came into effect on Jan. 1, 1924, and is a consolidation of the Motor Vehicles Act, the Highway Travel Act, the Load of Vehicles Act and the Traction Engines Act. The registering authority is the Department of Public Highways, Motor Vehicles Branch, which issues permits that remain in force for the calendar year. Cars may be used without registration for not more than three months in one year if registered in some other province, and for 30 days in one year if registered in certain states of the Union which have entered into agreement with the Province of Ontario. No person under 16 may drive a car, and those between the ages of 16 and 18, as well as all paid chauffeurs, must be licensed. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limit in cities, towns and villages is 20 miles an hour, in other places 25 miles an hour and at road intersections, where vision is obscured, one-half of these rates of speed. A motor may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. At street intersections a vehicle approaching from the right has the right-of-way. All cars are required to be equipped with non-glaring headlights.

Manitoba.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act, cars must be registered in the office of the Municipal Commissioner, and the registration is renewable annually on Jan. 1. Chauffeurs must not be under 18 years old, and must have licenses; other drivers must not be under 16 years of age. Cars must have mufflers and devices to prevent their use when left unattended. Motors must stop when behind standing street cars. The provisions of the Act relative to registration and display of registration numbers do not apply to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of the province, other than a foreign person, firm or corporation doing business in the province, provided that the owner thereof shall have complied with the provisions of the law of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his resi-

dence relative to registration of motor vehicles and the display of registration numbers thereon, and shall conspicuously display his registration numbers as required thereby. These provisions, however, shall be operative as to a motor vehicle owned by a non-resident of Manitoba only to the extent that, under the laws of the province, foreign country, state or territory of his residence, like exemptions and privileges are granted to motor vehicles duly registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Manitoba. No person shall operate a vehicle at a rate which is unreasonable, having regard to the traffic on the highway, and in case of prosecution for such an offence, the onus of proving his innocence shall be upon the person accused.

Saskatchewan.—The licensing authority under the Vehicle Act is the Provincial Secretary. Licenses expire annually on Dec. 31. Motor license fees are based on the "wheel base", and increase from a minimum of \$15.00. The fee for a livery license is \$8.00 more than the fee for a private license for the same car. Every applicant for a chauffeur's license must first satisfy the Provincial Secretary that he is a fit and proper person, capable of operating a motor vehicle, and all applicants resident in a city or town are required to obtain endorsement of their application by the chief constable, the secretary-treasurer being responsible in the smaller urban and rural municipalities. No person under the age of 16 may drive a car, and a chauffeur's license may be granted to applicants under 18 only upon passing a special examination test. Every motor vehicle except motor cycles must expose two number plates, one on the front and one on the rear. Motor vehicles must carry lights at night and the front lights must be dimmed to prevent glare. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. Non-residents may use cars for thirty days under permit from the Provincial Secretary without registration in the province. Cities, towns and villages have authority to regulate the speed limit within their respective boundaries. There is no speed limit in rural districts, but special precautions are prescribed against accidents. Motor vehicles must stop for street cars which are taking on or discharging passengers. Upon meeting another vehicle at an intersection of highways, the vehicle to the right hand has the right-of-way. Should a driver desire to turn on leaving a stopping place, he may do so only at an intersection of the public highway.

Alberta.—The law relating to motor vehicles is contained in the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, 1924. Cars must be registered, with descriptions, in the office of the Provincial Secretary, who issues certificates which are renewable annually on Jan. 1. Paid chauffeurs must be licensees. No chauffeur's license shall be issued to any person under the age of 18, and no person under the age of 16 shall drive or operate a motor vehicle. Cars must be equipped with mufflers. The speed limits are 20 miles an hour in cities, towns and villages, and 10 miles an hour at street crossings and bridges, while there is special provision for speed of fire vehicles going to fires. A motor car may not pass a street car which has stopped for passengers to get on or off. Regulations may be made by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council providing for permits to a resident of the United States or of any province in Canada, who has complied with the provisions of the law regarding registration of his motor vehicle in the state or province in which he resides, to operate an unregistered car in Alberta. Such exemption or privilege applies to such persons only to the extent to which, under the laws of the said state or province, similar exemptions or privileges are granted with respect to motor vehicles registered under the laws of and owned by residents of Alberta. The same applies to drivers' licenses. The Provincial Secretary may revoke or suspend the license of any

chauffeur convicted under the provisions of the Liquor Act of selling or having for sale intoxicating liquor. Provision is made for the impounding of cars by the authorities where the owners or drivers are convicted of driving cars while intoxicated or convicted under other sections of the Act relating to speeding and juvenile driving. There is provision against the carrying of loaded weapons in an automobile—a preventive measure against accidents during hunting trips.

British Columbia.—Under the Motor Vehicle Act and amending Acts, cars are required to be registered with the Superintendent of Provincial Police. Licenses expire on Dec. 31. Foreign registered cars may be used for touring in the province under a free touring license issued by the Superintendent of Provincial Police, valid for six months. No person under the age of 17 may drive a car unless by special permit which may be granted to anyone over the age of 15, and paid chauffeurs must take out licenses. Motor vehicles are to be driven in a careful and prudent manner at all times, otherwise the operator will be deemed to be driving to the common danger if driving at a greater rate of speed than 20 miles per hour in any city, town or village, or 30 miles per hour outside cities, towns or villages. A motor may not pass a standing street car at more than 5 miles an hour and must stop if it overtakes the car while taking on or discharging passengers, and must not exceed a speed of 10 miles an hour when passing school houses between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., or public playgrounds for children between dawn and dusk.

Yukon Territory.—The Motor Vehicle Ordinance, No. 14, 1914, requires all cars to be registered in the office of the Territorial Secretary, who issues certificates renewable annually on April 1. A non-resident may operate an unregistered motor for not more than 90 days. No male under 16, and no female under 18 years of age may drive a motor. In cities, towns and villages the speed limit is 15 miles an hour, or 10 miles an hour at street intersections.

Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles.—Imports and exports of motor vehicles in the fiscal years ended 1908 to 1925 are shown, by number of cars and by values, in Table 36. In the earlier years the imports of cars far exceeded the exports, but as the Canadian automobile manufacturing industry became established, exports commenced to exceed imports and in the last two fiscal years have averaged nearly three times the value of the imports, while the number of cars exported has exceeded the number imported in an even larger proportion.

36.—Canadian Imports and Exports of Motor Vehicles, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1908-1925.

Fiscal Years.	Total Imports.				Total Exports (including re-exports).			
	Passenger.		Freight ¹ .		Passenger.		Freight. ²	
	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$	No.	\$
1908.....	674	912,371	-	-	205	320,708	-	-
1909.....	533	585,097	-	-	279	450,127	-	-
1910.....	1,424	1,732,215	-	-	448	627,469	-	-
1911.....	3,488	4,235,196	-	-	787	892,212	-	-
1912.....	6,022	6,511,115	-	-	2,156	2,039,993	-	-
1913.....	8,377	9,738,839	-	-	4,091	2,952,988	-	-
1914.....	6,288	7,213,375	-	-	6,691	4,321,369	-	-
1915.....	5,476	4,888,704	-	-	5,579	3,290,234	-	-
1916.....	8,055	5,089,329	-	-	17,493	9,223,813	-	-
1917.....	12,037	7,981,177	327	423,824	10,331	5,637,465	-	-
1918.....	16,118	11,317,245	964	1,275,179	8,829	4,471,521	-	-
1919.....	6,473	5,326,510	1,744	2,274,748	11,867	6,328,447	2,584	1,347,521
1920.....	10,805	11,204,461	2,274	3,831,084	20,883	13,589,423	4,166	2,319,629
1921.....	5,907	8,399,537	1,706	3,578,938	15,870	11,867,425	3,441	2,733,775
1922.....	7,181	9,501,362	806	1,537,765	13,676	7,879,845	1,314	673,038
1923.....	11,102	11,857,165	1,082	1,889,105	45,372	25,987,515	3,796	1,454,795
1924.....	9,519	9,532,350	1,340	1,910,808	54,939	27,566,869	15,119	5,545,225
1925.....	8,835	8,726,714	934	1,364,664	44,626	22,393,397	11,790	4,055,796

¹ Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of imports until 1917.

² Freight automobiles were classified with passenger automobiles in figures of exports until 1919.

VII.—AIR NAVIGATION.

Up to the present time flying in Canada has been used principally as an improved method of observation, rather than as an organized means of transportation. Foresters and surveyors watched the progressive growth in capacity and efficiency of aircraft during the war, and as much of their work lay in the remoter parts of Canada where transportation facilities were poor or non-existent, they were fully alive to the possibilities of increasing the efficiency of their services by the use of aircraft. In the same way, those interested in the administration and development of these areas saw in aviation the solution of many of their difficulties. Aircraft could provide a ready means of obtaining accurate information of conditions in the unsettled parts of Canada and an easy access to them. There was, therefore, a considerable demand for air services. The importance of air mail and passenger services was not lost sight of, but enquiries had shown that the establishment of an organized system of air transport throughout the country would entail very large capital and operating charges, with but little promise of adequate returns for some years.

The result of the impetus given to air navigation by military operations has been in Canada, as in other countries, that the control of its development has rested largely in the hands of military authorities, and at the present time all aerial traffic, if not directly under the supervision of the Department of National Defence, is at least carried on with its sanction. This latter takes the form of licenses and permits granted to duly tested machines and qualified personnel.

Aviation in Canada is divided into two main branches:—(1) civil aviation; (2) military aviation.

Civil Aviation.—The outstanding event of the year 1924 was the definite entry of the Government of Ontario into the field of aviation. In the spring of the year it was decided to establish a flying service as part of the Forestry Branch, instead of continuing, as in the past two years, to make contracts with commercial firms for the flying required by their forest services. This decision was taken after four years' trial of the use of aircraft, and indicates the exceedingly useful, if not essential, part played by aviation in the modern programme of forest conservation.

The first air route for the regular conveyance of passengers, mail and freight, was established during the year by the Laurentide Air Service, operating from Haileybury, on the T. & N.O. railway, and Angliers on the Canadian Pacific railway, into the new Rouyn gold fields. A total of 1,004 passengers, 78,000 pounds of freight and express, and 15,000 letters and telegrams were carried up to the end of the year.

Photography, sketch mapping and forest fire patrol, however, are still the mainstay of civil aviation and showed much progress during the year, the Ontario Provincial Air Service, the Fairchild Aerial Surveys Co. of Canada, Ltd., the Dominion Aerial Exploration Co. and the Laurentide Air Service doing the bulk of the work. Other concerns operating during the year were the Laurentian Air Services, St. Jovite, Que., J. V. Elliot, Hamilton, Ont., E. A. Alton, Winnipeg, Man., R. J. Groome, Moose Jaw, Sask., L. H. Adair, Lake Saskatoon, Alta. and H. H. Fitzsimmons, Lethbridge, Alta.

Statistics of civil aviation have been compiled from the Report on Civil Aviation, 1924 (Table 37). While these statistics are not given under provincial classifications, it may suffice to state that the greatest amount of flying is done in Ontario and Quebec, while the greatest amount of operational flying carried out by the Air Force is in British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

37.—Statistical Summary of Civil Aviation in Canada, 1922-1924.

Items.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Firms manufacturing aircraft.....	1	2	3
Firms chiefly operating aircraft.....	23	15	8
Firms using aircraft as auxiliary service.....	1	1	2
Aircraft-flights made.....	4,415	3,086	3,776
Aircraft-hours flown.....	2,541	2,831	4,389
Approximate aeroplane mileage.....	106,353	47,505	21,700
Approximate seaplane mileage.....	52,420	119,168	263,288
Approximate amphibian mileage.....	26,458	21,425	9,790
Total aircraft mileage.....	185,211	188,098	294,778
Average flight duration (minutes).....	35	55	70
Number of pilots carried.....	4,415	3,086	3,776
Number of passengers and crew carried.....	4,282	2,238	5,314
Total personnel carried.....	8,697	5,324	9,090
Pilots carried one mile (pilot miles).....	185,211	188,098	294,778
Passengers and crew carried 1 mile (passenger-miles).....	184,928	203,500	560,175
Total personnel carried 1 mile (personnel-miles).....	370,139	391,598	854,953
Total freight or express carried (lbs.).....	14,681	17,600	77,385
Total mail carried (lbs.).....	62,025	—	1,221
Total licensed civil airharbours (all types).....	30	31	24
Total licensed civil aircraft (all types).....	60	69	32
Total licensed personnel.....	164	230	201

Military Aviation.—Military aviation is divided into two parts:—(1) civil operations for other Departments of the Dominion Government and for Provincial Governments: (2) Air Force training—both being carried out by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

Civil operations include forest fire patrol and sketch mapping, aerial surveys, fishery protection and transportation in the remoter parts of the country. For this work there are operational stations at Vancouver, B.C., High River, Alta., Victoria Beach, Man. and Dartmouth, N.S.

Air Force training is carried out at Camp Borden, Ont., and experimental work at Ottawa, Ont.

Details of the organization of the Royal Canadian Air Force and amounts called for in the estimates will be found in the Administration section of this Year Book.

VIII.—CANALS.

Before the period of extensive railway construction which commenced for Canada in the 1850's, the water routes, more especially the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and the Ottawa, were the chief avenues of transportation. These routes were interrupted at certain points, necessitating portages. The canals of Canada were constructed to eliminate the toil of unloading, transporting and reloading at the portages.

The earliest mention of canals in Canada is in connection with the Lachine canal, begun by early French settlers in 1700, but only after the conquest of Canada by the British were improvements of the main water routes made, and in the early part of the 19th century increased internal and foreign trade and the introduction of steam navigation resulted in more attention being given to this work. Although the canals were constructed primarily for military purposes, they soon became essential to the commercial life of the country.

1.—Canal Systems.

There are in Canada six canal systems under the control of the Dominion Government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers. They consist of the canals (1) between Port Arthur or Fort William and Montreal; (2) from Montreal to the international boundary near lake Champlain; (3) from Montreal to Ottawa; (4) from Ottawa to Kingston and Perth; (5) from Trenton, lake Ontario, to lake Huron (not completed); and (6) from the Atlantic ocean to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton. The total length of the waterways comprised within these systems is about 1,594 statute miles, the actual mileage of canals constructed being 117.2.

St. Lawrence Canals.

The St. Lawrence River group, part of the Montreal to Port Arthur system, comprises six separate canals at different points between Montreal and Prescott, not including the so-called "submerged canal" or channel dredged through shallow parts of the river between Montreal and Quebec.

Lachine Canal.—The first attempts at surmounting the Lachine rapids by means of a canal were made by Sulpician monks in the early years of the 18th century. The present canal, lying along the same route, was constructed between the years 1818 and 1825 and opened for traffic in 1824. It had seven locks and accommodated vessels of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet draft. In 1843 an enlargement was commenced which, completed in 1848, provided locks with 9 feet of water. In 1885 the present canal with five locks, 270 feet by 45 feet, and having 14 feet of water on lock sills, was opened for traffic.

Soulanges Canal.—This canal, which overcomes the Cascades, Cedar and Coteau rapids, occurs next in order on the St. Lawrence route. It is the longest and deepest of the St. Lawrence River canals, being 14 miles from end to end and having five locks, 280 feet by 45 feet, with 15 feet of water on the sills. Under the French *régime* four small canals with a depth of only $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet were constructed and later enlarged by the British authorities in 1845, when the depth was increased to 9 feet. The present canal was opened to traffic in 1899.

Cornwall Canal.—The Cornwall canal provides a waterway around the Long Sault Rapids. It is $11\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and has six locks, 270 feet by 45 feet, with 14 feet of water over lock sills. This canal was first constructed between 1834 and 1843, with a depth of only 9 feet, and was enlarged to the present dimensions in 1901.

Williamsburg Canals.—After a navigable stretch of 5 miles, a series of three canals, the Farran's Point, Rapide Plat and Galops is entered. These are known as the Williamsburg canals and extend, including river reaches between, for a distance of $26\frac{1}{4}$ miles, whence river and lake navigation are possible without interruption until the Welland canal is entered 228 miles farther west. The three canals of this system were all first constructed between the years 1843 and 1847, with a minimum depth of 9 feet. They were enlarged between the years 1897 and 1901, with locks 270 feet by 45 feet and a depth of 14 feet on lock sills.

Welland Canal.—This important waterway, which overcomes the fall of 325 feet on the Niagara river, connects lake Ontario with lake Erie. The original canal, opened in 1829, extended from Port Dalhousie on lake Ontario to the town of Port

Robinson, where a connection was made with the Welland river. The course was down this river to its junction with the Niagara river and thence to lake Erie. This was not found satisfactory and between the years 1831 and 1833 the canal was extended along a route from Port Robinson to Port Colborne. The present canal, $26\frac{3}{4}$ miles in length and with locks of the same dimensions as those of the St. Lawrence canals, was completed in 1887. Construction of the Welland ship canal was commenced in 1913; when completed this canal will have a length of only 25 miles with seven lift locks having dimensions of 800 feet by 80 feet, with 30 feet of water over sills. Entrance to the canal will be made at Port Weller, about 3 miles east of Port Dalhousie, and between this point and Allanburg an entirely new route will be followed, but the line of the present canal will be adhered to between Allanburg and Port Colborne.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.—The Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie was constructed to overcome the difference in level of 19 feet between lakes Huron and Superior. The earliest canal at this point was built in 1797-98 by the Northwest Fur Company. It consisted of one lock, 38 feet long, and had 9 feet of water on the sills. This lock was destroyed in 1814 by United States troops and was not reconstructed until 1853-55, when one lock was built on the United States side of the river. This has since been superseded by four more modern locks, constructed at intervals between the years 1881 and 1919. The Canadian canal was completed in 1895 and consists of a single lock, 900 feet by 60 feet, with a minimum depth of water on sills of 18 feet, 3 inches.

Chambly Canal.

The inland water route between Montreal and New York is down the St. Lawrence river, up the Richelieu river through lake Champlain and the Champlain canal and down the Hudson river. Rapids on the Richelieu river at St. Ours are passed by a lock, 200 feet by 45 feet, with 7 feet of water on the sills, constructed in 1844-49, while a canal with 9 locks, the smallest of which is 118 feet by $22\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet of water on the sills, joins Chambly and St. Johns. Construction of this canal was commenced in 1831 and completed in 1858.

Ottawa Canals.

The navigation of the Ottawa river between the port of Montreal and the city of Ottawa is effected by means of the Lachine canal, the Ste. Anne lock and the Carillon and Grenville canals. The Ste. Anne lock surmounts the Ste. Anne rapids at the junction of the Ottawa river with lake St. Louis. Between the years 1840 and 1843, the first lock was constructed, its dimensions being 190 feet by 45 feet, with 6 feet of water, and an additional lock, 10 feet longer and 3 feet deeper, was constructed between the years 1880 and 1883. Both locks are now in operation. Between Carillon and Grenville there were originally three canals, constructed by the Imperial Government between the years 1825 and 1833. The second of the three, the Chute à Blondeau, was abandoned after the completion of the Carillon dam in 1881. At this time also, the Carillon and Grenville canals were reconstructed, the work being fully completed in 1884. The locks on these canals are of the same dimensions as the newer of the two locks at Ste. Anne.

Rideau Canal.

This canal, constructed by the British Government between the years 1826 and 1832 and providing a continuous waterway between the cities of Ottawa and Kingston, owed its inception to purely military considerations incident to the war of 1812. It consists of a series of natural water courses connected by short cuttings and locks, starting with the Rideau river at Ottawa, rising to a summit at the Upper Rideau lake and finally entering lake Ontario by the Cataraqui river. This canal, with a total length of $126\frac{1}{4}$ miles, was transferred to the Provincial Government in 1857 and after Confederation was taken over by the Dominion authorities. It has forty-seven locks, 134 feet by 33 feet, with 5 feet of water on sills. From the northerly end of the Lower Rideau lake, a branch, 7 miles in length, extends to the town of Perth.

Trent Canal.

In the Trent canal is comprised a system of navigation which extends from Trenton, on the bay of Quinte, to Georgian bay, on lake Huron. The route of this canal follows the river Trent to Rice lake, thence by the Otonabee river to Peterborough, from which point, by a series of rivers, lakes and artificial channels it reaches lake Simcoe, passing next into lake Couchiching and Sparrow lake, whence it follows the line of the Severn river to Honey harbour on Georgian bay. Up to the present the canal has been opened to navigation as far west as Sparrow lake and, by the use of marine railways at Swift rapids and Big Chute, motor vessels of five tons may complete the passage to Georgian bay *via* Port Severn. While the canal is of no economic importance as a waterway, its power facilities are of considerable value. It is also noted for the hydraulic lift-lock at Peterborough, capable of lifting an 800-ton vessel a vertical distance of 65 feet.

Murray Canal.—An open waterway across the isthmus of the Prince Edward County peninsula may in a sense be considered as forming part of the Trent Canal system. Vessels leaving the Trent canal at Trenton can by this route pass directly into lake Ontario. The first proposal to construct this canal appears to have been made in 1796, and the project was discussed frequently thereafter in the Provincial Legislature. Construction, however, was not begun until 1882 and was completed in 1889.

St. Peters Canal.

This, the most easterly of the Canadian canals, crosses an isthmus half a mile in width on the southerly side of Cape Breton Island, N.S., and connects St. Peters bay with the Bras d'Or lakes, from the northerly end of which access is had to the Atlantic ocean. It consists of one tidal lock, 300 feet by 48 feet, with a depth of 18 feet on sills, first constructed in 1869 but extensively repaired and improved between the years 1912 and 1917.

St. Andrews Lock.

St. Andrews Lock, with dimensions of 215 feet by 45 feet, with 17 feet of water, overcomes rapids on the Red river 15 miles north of Winnipeg, and was opened to traffic in 1910.

38.—Canals of Canada, Length and Lock Dimensions, 1925.

Names.	Location.	Length in Miles.	Locks.			
			No.	Minimum dimensions.		
				Length	Width.	Depth.
				ft.	ft.	ft.
St. Lawrence—						
Lachine.....	Montreal to Lachine.....	8.50	5	270	45	14
Soulanges.....	Cascades Point to Coteau Landing..	14.00	5	280	45	15
Cornwall.....	Cornwall to Dickinson's Landing....	11.00	6	270	45	14
Farran's Point.....	Farran's Point rapid.....	1.25	1	800	50	14
Rapide Plat.....	Rapide Plat to Morrisburg.....	3.67	2	270	45	14
Galops.....	Iroquois to Cardinal.....	7.33	3	270	45	14
Welland.....	Port Dalhousie, lake Ontario, to Port Colborne, lake Erie.....	26.75	26	270	44	14
Sault Ste. Marie.....	St. Mary's rapids, 47 miles west of lake Huron.....	1.41	1	900	60	19.5
Richelieu river—						
St. Ours Lock.....	St. Ours, Que.....	0.12	1	200	45	7
Chambly.....	Chambly to St. Johns, Que.....	12.00	9	118	22.5	6.5
Ottawa and Rideau rivers—						
Ste. Anne Lock.....	Junction of St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers.....	0.12	1	200	45	9
Carillon.....	Carillon rapids, Ottawa river.....	0.75	2	200	45	9
Grenville.....	Long Sault rapids, Ottawa river.....	5.75	5	200	45	9
Rideau.....	Ottawa to Kingston.....	126.25	47	134	33	5
	Rideau lake to Perth (Tay branch). ..	7.00	2	134	33	5
Miscellaneous—						
Trent.....	Trenton to Peterborough lock, Peterborough.....	89.0	18	175	33	8.3
	Peterborough lock to head of lake Couchiching.....	114.6	23	134	33	6
	Sturgeon lake to Port Perry (Scugog branch).....	30.0	1	142	33	6
Murray.....	Bay of Quinte to lake Ontario.....	0.17	0	—	—	12
St. Peters.....	St. Peter's bay to Bras d'Or lakes, Cape Breton, N.S.....	0.49	1	300	48	18
St. Andrews.....	Red river, 15 miles north of Winnipeg	—	1	215	45	17

Projected Canals.—Of the proposed canal schemes, the Georgian Bay route and the deepening of the St. Lawrence waterways are the most prominent. The former, first travelled by Champlain in 1615, from Montreal along the Ottawa and French rivers to Georgian bay, has been strongly advocated on numerous occasions. Its great cost, however, and the loss of time in locking, present serious drawbacks to the undertaking. The construction of the proposed deep waterway along the St. Lawrence from lake Ontario to the sea, for purposes of navigation and power development, has been deferred for the present, after consideration by the Governments of Canada and the United States.

2.—Canal Traffic.

Tables 39 to 45 illustrate the nature of traffic passing through Canadian canals in 1924. It will be noticed that an increase of 1,669,663 is shown over the total tonnage carried in the season of 1923. Much of this is due to the heavy grain trade from ports on the Upper Lakes; its influence is clearly shown by the marked excess of down traffic over that moving inland. The duration of the season of navigation and the comparative density of traffic during the months from May to October, together with the progressive yearly tendency for traffic to be heavier in the fall months than in the earlier summer months, are shown in Table 40. The various classes of traffic and the exact articles comprising them are shown in Tables 41 and 42 for the years 1923 and 1924. The preponderance of farm products is an

obvious one, showing substantial increases when compared with the previous year. Increases in volume of individual articles transported over the canals are most marked in the case of oats, rye, wheat and pulpwood.

Table 43, giving traffic details of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie (long the most important canal in Canada), shows a decrease in numbers of vessels and freight carried. The principal reason for this comparative disuse is to be found in the recent improvements effected in the American Sault canal, which, with the Canadian, is available for vessels of either country. In Table 44 the increase over 1923 in the total traffic of all canals is indicated by nationality of vessels. The figures for 1924 show a total of but 24.7 p.c. of that of 1913, the record year. A more detailed analysis by individual canals is given in Table 45.

39.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1923 and 1924, by direction and origin.

Canals.	FROM CANADIAN TO CANADIAN PORTS.		FROM CANADIAN TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO UNITED STATES PORTS.		FROM UNITED STATES TO CANA- DIAN PORTS.	
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1923.								
Sault Ste. Marie....	279,865	1,323,116	2	167,661	83,068	171,182	157,457	73,578
Welland.....	276,731	2,405,137	7,165	-	51,422	60,301	3,333	951,823
St. Lawrence ¹	623,932	2,468,444	201,098	35,149	9,899	-	10,543	1,192,553
Chambly.....	25,825	5,251	99,854	-	-	-	-	82,260
St. Peters.....	11,611	33,063	-	1,900	-	-	-	-
Murray.....	-	665	1,864	1	-	-	-	-
Ottawa.....	20,868	172,468	-	35,112	-	-	614	-
Rideau.....	55,361	25,274	-	289	-	-	4,644	-
Trent.....	11,778	19,624	-	-	-	-	-	375
St. Andrews.....	36,736	628	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1,342,707	6,453,670	309,893	240,112	144,389	231,483	176,591	2,300,589
1924.								
Sault Ste. Marie...	251,051	1,132,153	6,371	36,299	30,202	100,182	50,608	24,682
Welland.....	299,083	2,868,630	38,358	-	57,742	155,522	-	1,618,077
St. Lawrence ¹	658,849	2,826,689	275,504	25,676	4,222	-	4,181	1,741,253
Chambly.....	6,902	6,047	116,047	-	-	-	270	96,252
St. Peters.....	13,072	38,789	-	-	-	-	68	-
Murray.....	52	12	305	-	-	-	2,346	-
Ottawa.....	23,700	153,881	-	25,520	-	-	2,433	-
Rideau.....	67,709	17,985	-	292	-	-	-	-
Trent.....	17,956	23,143	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Andrews.....	50,426	556	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	1,388,800	7,067,885	436,585	87,787	92,166	255,704	59,906	3,480,264

Canals.	★ TOTAL TRAFFIC BY DIRECTION.		ORIGIN OF CARGO. ✱		Total Cargo.	Increase(+) or decrease (-) on previous year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.		
1923.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	520,392	1,735,537	1,775,872	480,057	2,255,929	+ 546,869
Welland.....	338,651	3,417,261	2,332,309	1,423,603	3,755,912	+ 364,493
St. Lawrence ¹	845,382	3,696,146	2,970,200	1,571,328	4,541,528	+ 221,609
Chambly.....	125,679	87,511	130,930	82,260	213,190	+ 30,147
St. Peters.....	11,611	34,963	46,574	-	46,574	+ 6,163
Murray.....	2,478	666	2,530	614	3,144	+ 1,301
Ottawa.....	25,512	207,580	228,448	4,644	233,092	+ 19,865
Rideau.....	55,361	25,938	79,731	1,568	81,299	- 5,083
Trent.....	11,778	19,624	31,372	30	31,402	- 11,636
St. Andrews.....	36,736	628	37,364	-	37,364	+ 11,977
Total.....	1,973,580	9,226,854	7,637,485	3,561,949	11,199,434	+ 1,173,379

¹ Includes only the canals on the St. Lawrence river between Lachine and lake Ontario.

39.—Canal Traffic during the Navigation Seasons of 1923 and 1924, by direction and origin—concluded.

Canals.	TOTAL TRAFFIC BY DIRECTION.		ORIGIN OF CARGO.		Total Cargo.	Increase(+) or decrease (—) on previous year.
	Up.	Down.	Canada.	United States.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1924.						
Sault Ste. Marie.....	338,232	1,293,316	1,415,443	216,105	1,631,548	— 624,381
Welland.....	395,183	4,642,229	3,148,417	1,888,995	5,037,412	+1,281,500
St. Lawrence ¹	942,756	4,593,618	3,731,869	1,891,505	5,536,374	+ 994,846
Chambly.....	123,219	102,299	128,996	96,522	225,518	+ 12,328
St. Peters.....	13,140	38,789	51,861	68	51,929	+ 5,355
Murray.....	2,703	12	369	2,346	2,715	— 429
Ottawa.....	26,133	179,401	203,101	2,433	205,534	— 27,558
Rideau.....	67,709	18,277	85,044	942	85,986	+ 4,687
Trent.....	17,956	23,143	41,095	4	41,099	+ 9,697
St. Andrews.....	50,426	556	50,982	—	50,982	+ 13,618
Total.....	1,977,457	10,891,640	8,857,177	4,011,920	12,869,097	+ 1,669,663

¹ Includes only the canals on the St. Lawrence river between Lachine and lake Ontario.

40.—Distribution of Total Canal Traffic, by months, calendar years 1919-1924.

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
January.....	759	60	422	80	135	279
April.....	404,928	53,834	248,026	236,246	9,320	454,131
May.....	2,278,145	1,263,740	1,233,905	1,224,196	1,283,414	1,729,639
June.....	1,530,317	1,234,352	1,376,156	1,252,478	1,631,825	1,834,908
July.....	1,483,124	1,272,797	1,456,306	1,517,609	1,752,463	1,906,300
August.....	1,224,110	1,458,549	1,331,327	1,427,189	1,770,826	1,771,334
September.....	1,162,970	1,258,744	1,293,724	1,507,219	1,589,332	1,704,516
October.....	1,100,455	1,217,795	1,425,691	1,464,493	1,574,497	1,952,133
November.....	702,457	856,417	910,420	1,207,161	1,393,577	1,282,611
December.....	108,001	119,095	131,044	189,384	194,045	233,246
Total.....	9,995,266	8,735,383	9,407,021	10,026,055	11,199,434	12,869,097

41.—Tonnage of Traffic by Canals and Classes of Products, calendar years 1923-1924.

Canals.	Farm Products.	Manu- factures.	Forest Products.	Mine Products.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1923.					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,621,520	346,300	70,247	217,862	2,255,929
Welland.....	2,561,575	253,997	170,211	770,129	3,755,912
St. Lawrence.....	2,517,613	370,292	493,384	1,160,239	4,541,528
Chambly.....	7,696	13,840	120,305	71,349	213,100
St. Peters.....	9,305	5,933	2,041	29,295	46,574
Murray.....	490	2,040	—	614	3,144
Ottawa.....	5,766	30,052	93,431	103,843	233,092
Rideau.....	2,689	19,270	6,467	52,873	81,299
Trent.....	216	1,347	28,662	1,177	31,402
St. Andrews.....	296	263	6,176	30,629	37,364
Total.....	6,727,166	1,043,334	990,924	2,438,010	11,199,434
1924.					
Sault Ste. Marie.....	1,227,197	294,956	15,847	93,548	1,631,548
Welland.....	3,644,501	420,889	212,537	759,485	5,037,412
St. Lawrence.....	3,598,966	380,158	585,929	971,321	5,536,374
Chambly.....	10,938	16,255	110,146	88,179	225,518
St. Peters.....	8,991	5,558	2,530	34,850	51,929
Murray.....	—	337	—	2,378	2,715
Ottawa.....	5,975	29,516	77,902	92,141	205,534
Rideau.....	2,313	15,858	6,024	61,791	85,986
Trent.....	359	1,568	33,455	5,717	41,099
St. Andrews.....	306	959	9,362	40,355	50,982
Total.....	8,499,546	1,166,054	1,053,732	2,149,765	12,869,097

42.—Principal Articles carried through Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons of 1923 and 1924.

Articles.	1923.	1924.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Barley.....	458,088	217,752	—	240,336
Buckwheat.....	34	19	—	15
Corn.....	140,380	134,868	—	5,512
Oats.....	577,734	617,426	39,692	—
Rye.....	377,277	488,950	111,673	—
Flaxseed.....	40,486	30,291	—	10,195
Peas.....	76	120	44	—
Wheat.....	4,514,250	6,390,807	1,876,557	—
Flour.....	541,160	532,626	—	8,534
Hay.....	14,639	18,322	3,683	—
Other milled products.....	42,356	45,583	3,227	—
Fruits and vegetables.....	2,515	2,963	448	—
Potatoes.....	5,635	5,047	—	588
Live stock.....	669	793	124	—
Poultry, game and fish.....	2,161	2,403	242	—
Dressed meats.....	6	120	114	—
Other packing-house products.....	1,374	1,406	32	—
Hides and leather.....	33	50	17	—
Wool.....	196	352	156	—
All other animal products.....	8,097	9,648	1,551	—
Agricultural implements.....	18,170	8,551	—	9,619
Cement, bricks and lime.....	7,132	13,982	6,850	—
Household goods and furniture.....	2,848	3,286	438	—
Iron, pig and bloom.....	25,180	41,588	16,408	—
Iron and steel, all other.....	169,837	221,076	51,239	—
Petroleum and other oils.....	142,286	179,394	37,108	—
Sugar.....	96,847	97,110	263	—
Salt.....	13,976	16,635	2,659	—
Wines, liquors and beer.....	5,778	6,790	1,012	—
Merchandise not enumerated.....	561,280	577,642	16,362	—
Pulpwood.....	636,604	755,215	118,611	—
Sawed lumber.....	321,740	260,376	—	61,364
Squared timber.....	5,191	2,122	—	3,069
Shingles.....	771	843	72	—
Other woods.....	26,618	35,176	8,558	—
Hard coal.....	387,437	253,589	—	133,848
Soft coal.....	1,429,899	1,278,421	—	151,748
Coke.....	5,358	132	—	5,226
Copper ore.....	29,469	39,634	10,165	—
Iron ore.....	9,837	1,800	—	8,037
Other ore.....	726	9,559	8,833	—
Sand, etc.....	575,284	566,630	—	8,654
Total.....	11,199,434	12,869,097	1,669,663	—

43.—Traffic through the Canadian Sault Ste. Marie Canal during the Navigation Seasons, 1900-24, by Nationality of Vessel and Origin of Freight.

Years.	Canadian.		United States.		Total	Total Vessel Tonnage.	Tonnage of Freight.		
	No.	Vessel Tonnage.	No.	Vessel Tonnage.			Canadian.	United States.	Total.
1900....	1,790	577,310	1,291	1,617,438	3,081	2,194,748	255,264	1,780,413	2,035,677
1901....	2,796	775,151	1,408	1,674,597	4,204	2,449,748	494,613	2,325,781	2,820,394
1902....	3,080	1,366,930	1,964	3,237,372	5,044	4,604,302	1,140,623	3,588,645	4,729,268
1903....	2,711	1,615,939	1,640	3,146,807	4,351	4,762,746	1,362,820	4,149,048	5,511,868
1904....	2,637	1,555,042	1,325	2,675,663	3,962	4,230,705	1,212,145	3,818,560	5,030,705
1905....	3,970	1,803,288	1,692	3,734,349	5,662	5,537,637	1,304,355	4,169,051	5,473,406
1906....	3,922	1,959,252	1,758	4,399,872	5,680	6,359,124	1,632,683	4,941,363	6,574,046
1907....	3,217	2,154,688	3,132	9,961,281	6,349	12,115,969	1,957,334	13,630,831	15,588,165
1908....	3,259	2,603,232	2,004	7,035,655	5,293	9,638,887	2,092,231	10,666,985	12,759,216
1909....	2,597	2,988,936	3,734	14,850,738	6,331	17,839,674	3,366,495	24,494,750	27,861,245
1910....	2,744	3,173,494	5,228	20,187,704	7,972	23,361,198	3,378,268	33,107,419	36,395,687
1911....	2,713	3,108,880	4,068	16,252,340	6,781	19,361,220	3,177,581	27,774,128	30,951,709
1912....	2,643	3,296,229	5,213	22,536,015	7,856	25,832,244	4,090,362	35,579,293	39,669,655
1913....	3,279	3,793,434	5,006	22,181,007	8,285	25,974,441	4,954,734	37,744,590	42,699,324
1914....	3,011	3,473,292	2,966	13,827,870	5,977	17,301,162	3,609,747	23,989,437	27,599,184
1915....	3,000	3,041,003	1,331	5,443,812	4,331	8,484,815	2,561,734	5,189,223	7,750,957
1916....	4,595	4,089,937	2,094	8,703,187	6,689	12,793,124	4,155,911	12,657,738	16,813,649
1917....	3,199	3,182,960	2,138	8,712,604	5,337	11,895,564	2,875,590	12,571,502	15,447,092
1918....	3,067	2,436,500	1,992	7,594,042	5,059	10,030,542	1,336,861	11,576,850	12,913,711
1919....	3,140	2,817,096	929	3,671,634	4,069	6,488,730	1,606,311	2,531,774	4,138,085
1920....	3,239	2,415,775	771	2,725,431	4,010	5,141,206	1,286,251	1,191,567	2,477,818
1921....	3,464	2,676,320	399	1,115,072	3,863	3,791,392	1,483,444	514,148	1,997,592
1922....	3,021	3,010,713	481	1,733,761	3,502	4,474,474	1,258,860	450,200	1,709,060
1923....	3,312	3,915,740	654	2,433,964	3,866	6,349,704	1,775,872	480,057	2,255,929
1924....	2,840	3,406,744	476	1,585,827	3,316	4,992,571	1,415,443	216,105	1,631,548

44.—Traffic through all Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons, 1900-1924, by Nationality of Vessel and Origin of Freight.

NOTE.—For Canadian canal traffic from 1886 to 1899, see 1902 Year Book, p. 398.

Years	Canadian Vessels.		United States Vessels.		Freight carried.				
					Originating in Canada.		Originating in United States.		Total.
	No.	Registered Tonnage.	No.	Registered Tonnage.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.	P.c. of total.	Tons.
1900..	21,755	4,129,250	5,502	2,408,985	—	—	—	—	5,013,693
1901..	20,860	3,980,264	5,634	2,482,274	—	—	—	—	5,665,259
1902..	22,198	4,485,695	6,433	4,086,439	—	—	—	—	7,513,197
1903..	23,767	5,212,832	6,695	4,236,475	—	—	—	—	9,203,817
1904..	21,851	4,772,100	6,253	3,655,905	—	—	—	—	8,256,236
1905..	23,726	5,191,191	7,085	5,096,241	—	—	—	—	9,371,744
1906..	25,498	5,526,321	7,319	5,685,315	—	—	—	—	10,523,185
1907..	28,833	6,328,911	9,328	11,604,834	—	—	—	—	20,543,639
1908..	29,040	6,780,789	7,489	8,521,139	5,012,147	28.6	12,490,673	71.3	17,502,820
1909..	22,507	7,811,578	9,996	16,459,322	7,378,057	21.8	26,342,691	78.2	33,720,748
1910..	25,337	8,931,790	11,462	21,777,297	7,883,614	18.3	35,106,994	81.7	42,990,608
1911..	25,585	9,172,192	10,370	18,231,622	7,792,907	20.5	30,237,446	79.5	38,030,353
1912..	27,371	10,237,335	11,785	24,636,190	9,376,529	19.7	38,210,716	80.3	47,587,245
1913..	28,654	12,078,041	10,739	24,238,788	11,130,875	21.3	40,923,038	78.7	52,053,913
1914..	26,125	12,050,856	7,742	15,636,414	9,382,206	25.3	27,641,031	74.7	37,023,237
1915..	21,575	9,398,207	6,415	7,385,101	6,789,423	44.7	8,409,380	55.3	15,198,803
1916..	23,002	9,839,029	6,800	10,660,839	7,486,962	31.7	16,096,529	68.3	23,583,491
1917..	21,548	9,831,694	6,594	10,259,772	5,964,369	26.8	16,274,566	73.2	22,238,935
1918..	18,909	7,800,972	6,791	9,616,200	3,369,477	17.8	15,514,142	82.2	18,883,935
1919..	20,682	8,735,973	4,092	5,259,173	4,865,831	48.7	5,129,435	51.3	9,995,266
1920..	23,038	8,521,643	3,825	3,838,890	4,094,044	46.9	4,641,339	53.1	8,735,383
1921..	25,720	10,079,388	2,969	2,330,178	4,562,028	48.5	4,844,993	51.5	9,407,021
1922..	26,217	11,059,261	3,735	3,165,054	6,273,227	62.1	3,752,828	37.9	10,026,055
1923..	27,112	11,013,970	3,390	3,325,809	7,637,485	68.2	3,561,949	31.8	11,199,434
1924..	27,467	13,988,909	3,233	2,821,177	8,857,177	68.8	4,011,920	31.2	12,869,097

45.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1920-1924.

Years.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passen- gers.	Total Freight carried.
	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Freight Tonnage.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Freight Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.		

SAULT STE. MARIE CANAL.

1920	2,882	357	3,239	2,415,775	666	105	771	2,725,431	43,455	2,477,818
1921	3,234	230	3,464	2,676,320	319	80	399	1,115,072	42,767	1,997,592
1922	2,876	145	3,021	3,010,713	462	19	481	1,733,761	35,696	1,709,060
1923	3,190	122	3,312	3,915,740	640	14	654	2,433,964	35,697	2,255,929
1924	2,733	107	2,840	3,406,744	427	49	476	1,585,827	34,367	1,631,548

WELLAND CANAL.

1920	2,009	421	2,430	2,013,817	610	84	694	514,439	—	2,276,072
1921	2,673	365	3,038	2,761,228	714	18	732	568,143	—	3,076,422
1922	2,677	411	3,088	2,867,768	735	78	813	677,967	408	3,391,419
1923	3,881	268	4,149	3,429,604	513	100	613	422,579	12	3,755,912
1924	4,267	387	4,654	4,359,552	655	52	707	656,959	614	5,037,412

ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

1920	3,774	2,871	6,145	3,233,029	545	268	813	442,250	62,397	3,067,962
1921	6,241	2,165	8,406	3,939,233	674	130	804	545,610	56,905	3,734,065
1922	7,836	2,648	10,484	4,453,716	634	294	928	614,232	72,433	4,319,919
1923	8,184	2,764	10,948	4,907,502	415	237	652	341,423	81,777	4,541,528
1924	8,289	2,546	10,835	5,449,593	506	197	703	433,213	78,450	5,536,374

CHAMBLY CANAL.

1920	135	365	500	77,666	2	1,293	1,295	134,978	1,206	325,322
1921	260	134	394	58,869	2	842	844	87,931	1,149	180,280
1922	270	136	406	57,218	18	994	1,012	107,290	786	183,043
1923	261	174	435	62,936	38	804	842	102,226	827	213,190
1924	299	192	491	65,398	66	966	1,032	123,092	844	225,518

ST. PETERS CANAL.

1920	306	888	1,194	82,908	8	—	8	524	1,881	61,373
1921	340	769	1,109	76,327	4	4	8	698	757	56,123
1922	347	720	1,067	74,702	1	6	7	393	740	52,737
1923	339	640	979	73,035	6	4	10	1,306	486	46,574
1924	577	786	1,363	87,072	5	10	15	819	298	51,929

MURRAY CANAL.

1920	504	247	751	142,812	22	11	33	812	3,414	136,235
1921	293	139	432	57,726	41	12	53	1,145	7,104	45,280
1922	366	36	402	15,254	199	—	199	2,306	465	1,843
1923	563	73	636	46,147	268	30	298	3,351	4,392	3,144
1924	240	65	305	37,382	74	7	81	1,221	3,673	2,715

OTTAWA CANALS.

1920	360	1,013	1,373	249,934	—	178	178	19,195	550	233,329
1921	832	874	1,706	229,469	—	101	101	11,130	2,712	171,769
1922	1,097	833	1,930	282,104	2	265	267	28,650	19,968	213,227
1923	1,156	1,061	2,217	318,239	—	211	211	23,165	28,337	233,092
1924	1,103	1,037	2,140	291,123	4	169	173	18,900	25,067	205,534

45.—Traffic through individual Canadian Canals during the Navigation Seasons 1920-1924—concluded.

Years.	Canadian Vessels.				United States Vessels.				Passen- gers.	Total Freight carried.
	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Freight Tonnage.	Steam- ers.	Sail.	Total.	Freight Tonnage.		
	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	No.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
RIDEAU CANAL.										
1920	1,271	438	1,709	118,751	7	2	9	1,124	14,785	97,837
1921	1,227	214	1,441	99,832	—	2	2	204	11,484	95,012
1922	1,421	472	1,893	103,840	3	2	5	242	6,319	86,382
1923	1,388	436	1,824	104,279	7	5	12	821	6,299	81,299
1924	1,158	250	1,408	102,842	3	8	11	542	3,345	85,986

RIDEAU CANAL.

1920	4,871	672	5,543	160,584	25	—	25	137	97,849	53,660
1921	4,589	607	5,196	152,870	26	—	26	245	100,049	44,247
1922	2,985	679	3,664	145,422	23	—	23	213	80,574	43,038
1923	1,803	485	2,288	105,990	47	—	47	974	62,777	31,402
1924	2,359	685	3,044	120,904	35	—	35	604	61,929	41,099

TRENT CANAL.

1920	93	61	154	26,367	—	—	—	—	4,931	5,775
1921	76	458	534	27,514	—	—	—	—	7,202	6,231
1922	149	113	262	46,524	—	—	—	—	2,130	25,387
1923	191	133	324	50,498	—	—	—	—	—	37,364
1924	217	170	387	68,299	—	—	—	—	—	50,982

ST. ANDREWS CANAL.

1920	16,205	6,833	23,038	8,521,643	1,885	1,941	3,826	3,838,890	230,468	8,735,383
1921	19,765	5,955	25,720	10,079,388	1,780	1,189	2,969	2,330,178	230,129	9,407,021
1922	20,024	6,193	26,217	11,059,261	2,077	1,658	3,735	3,165,054	219,519	10,026,055
1923	20,956	6,156	27,112	13,013,970	1,934	1,405	3,339	3,325,869	220,604	11,199,434
1924	21,242	6,225	27,467	13,988,909	1,775	1,458	3,233	2,821,177	208,587	12,869,097

SUMMARY.

Government Expenditure on Canals.—Tables 46 and 47 deal with the expenditure of the Dominion Government on the construction and maintenance of canals. The items of revenue and expenditure, showing in the fiscal year ended 1925 an increased net outlay as compared with 1924, indicate the net total expended on the maintenance of these water routes. All canals, it may be added, have since 1904 been free of toll to vessels applying for the privilege of locking facilities. The largest single revenue items are those of \$362,597, dues from the government elevator on the Welland canal, and \$256,306, rents from Lachine canal property. The total capital cost of Canadian canals since their construction was begun is set at \$163,787,855.

46.—Total Expenditure and Revenue of Canals, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1916-17, page 462.

Fiscal Years.	Expenditure Chargeable—					Total Expenditure.	Total Revenue.
	To Capital.	To Income. ¹	To Revenue.				
			Staff and Repairs, Canals in general.	Staff.	Repairs.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Before Confederation.....	20,593,866	98,378	—	—	—	20,692,244	—
1868-1900.....	58,449,977	2,857,040	820,973	7,618,245	5,915,591	75,661,826	12,401,918
1901.....	2,360,570	147,768	61,639	314,095	262,876	3,147,248	315,426
1902.....	2,114,690	216,703	65,771	317,839	263,768	2,978,771	300,414
1903.....	1,823,274	277,596	63,175	390,282	294,114	2,848,441	230,213
1904.....	1,880,787	302,409	66,067	381,017	350,279	2,980,559	79,537
1905.....	2,071,594	354,353	64,515	431,500	401,743	3,323,705	78,009
1906.....	1,552,121	319,877	62,172	447,963	375,889	2,758,022	108,068
1907 (9 months).....	1,887,839	264,111	66,251	329,630	287,231	1,835,062	105,003
1908.....	1,723,156	508,010	105,519	473,639	411,661	3,221,985	144,882
1909.....	1,873,869	728,125	106,066	475,515	433,958	3,617,533	199,501
1910.....	1,650,707	489,256	111,756	515,585	491,798	3,259,097	193,384
1911.....	2,349,474	440,270	103,398	511,306	471,530	3,875,978	221,138
1912.....	2,560,939	442,012	110,049	585,900	555,710	4,254,610	264,114
1913.....	2,259,257	331,987	121,371	605,248	535,136	3,852,999	307,568
1914.....	2,829,661	389,285	147,729	642,845	574,039	4,583,559	380,188
1915.....	5,490,796	444,730	140,236	675,771	562,999	7,314,132	427,763
1916.....	6,142,149	397,665	139,952	697,532	529,565	7,906,863	446,722
1917.....	4,304,589	399,414	137,907	700,022	486,168	6,028,100	461,423
1918.....	1,781,957	111,553	149,859	743,857	540,331	3,327,557	414,568
1919.....	2,211,935	164,046	156,558	733,091	698,878	3,964,508	387,655
1920.....	4,579,565	798,113	158,153	745,986	713,335	6,995,152	442,193
1921.....	5,449,962	1,193,143	192,944	815,979	920,923	8,573,021	366,011
1922.....	4,482,639	836,810	209,201	983,042	1,105,054	7,616,746	804,519
1923.....	4,995,184	564,242	204,542	924,216	859,839	7,548,025	742,410
1924.....	6,747,395	479,900	207,816	980,094	942,056	9,357,261	900,575
1925.....	10,619,903	458,791	183,064	959,516	853,076	13,084,290	913,075
Total	163,752,888	14,015,587	3,966,963	22,999,717	19,837,213	224,607,335	21,636,578

¹ The income account is of expenditures on buildings and permanent improvements; the revenue account is of expenditures on maintenance only. ² Not including \$34,967, chargeable to canals in general.

47.—Capital Expenditure for Construction and Enlargement of Canals for the fiscal years 1868-1925, and before Confederation.

Canals.	Expenditure, previous years.	Expenditure, 1925.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$
Beauharnois.....	1,636,029	—	1,636,029
Carillon and Grenville.....	4,191,756	—	4,191,756
Chambly.....	780,996	—	780,996
Cornwall.....	7,246,304	—	7,246,304
Culbute Lock and Dam.....	382,391	—	382,391
Lachine.....	14,132,685	—	14,132,685
Lake St. Francis.....	75,907	—	75,907
Lake St. Louis.....	298,176	—	298,176
Murray.....	1,248,947	—	1,248,947
Rideau.....	4,214,264	—	4,214,264
Sault Ste. Marie.....	4,935,809	—	4,935,809
Soulanges.....	7,904,044	—	7,904,044
St. Anne Lock and Canal.....	1,170,216	100,000	1,270,216
St. Lawrence River and Canals—			
North Channel.....	1,995,143	—	1,995,143
River Reaches.....	483,830	—	483,830
Galops Channel.....	1,039,896	—	1,039,896
St. Lawrence Ship Canal.....	95,146	40,631	135,777
St. Ours Lock.....	127,229	—	127,229
St. Peters.....	648,547	—	648,547
Tay.....	489,599	—	489,599
Trent.....	19,175,802	143,958	19,319,760
Welland.....	29,482,821	425,677	29,908,498
Welland Ship Canal.....	40,862,456	9,909,637	50,772,093
Farran's Point.....	877,091	—	877,091
Williamsburg.....	6,143,468	—	6,143,468
Galops.....	2,159,881	—	2,159,881
Rapide Plat.....	1,334,552	—	1,334,552
Williamsburg.....	34,967	—	34,967
Canals in general.....	153,167,952	10,619,903	163,787,855
Total	153,167,952	10,619,903	163,787,855

¹ The records relating to cost of construction by Imperial Government were destroyed by fire in 1852 and the statistics are not included in this table.

The Panama Canal.—The Panama canal, which was opened to commercial traffic on Aug. 15, 1914, is a waterway which is destined to be of the greatest importance to the British Columbian ports, from which vessels now leave direct for Great Britain and European ports throughout the year. As an alternative route to that of the transcontinental railway lines, such a passage by water is of vital importance in the solution of the larger transportation problems of the continent, and while its influence is perhaps more potential than actual, such a check on transcontinental rail rates is a valuable one. During the war the great expectations based upon the opening of the canal were not realized, owing to the scarcity of shipping, but with the decline in ocean freight rates, an increase in traffic between our Pacific ports and Europe is occurring, and while the proportion carried in vessels of Canadian registry is comparatively small, the cargo tonnage has nevertheless assumed considerable proportions. During the year ended June 30, 1924, as will be seen from Table 48, a tonnage of 110,677 originating on our eastern coast and a total of 141,086 tons destined for ports on our western coast was carried through the canal. The greater importance of the route as one from Pacific to Atlantic ports is illustrated by the total of 1,223,102 tons from western ports and 197,204 tons destined for eastern Canadian ports, locked through on the voyage eastward. In the first eight months of 1925, 5 vessels with 14,236 tons of cargo sailed from Canadian Atlantic ports to Canadian Pacific ports, and 8 vessels with 43,787 tons of cargo from Canadian Pacific ports to Canadian Atlantic ports, *via* the Panama Canal; the canal is thus becoming an avenue of trade between Eastern and Western Canada.

The report of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone for the year 1924 records increases from 1923 of from 3,967 to 5,230 in the number of transits, from 18,605,786 to 26,148,878 in canal net tonnage, from \$17,508,415 to \$24,290,964 in tolls collected and from 19,567,875 to 26,994,710 in tons of cargo carried. (Table 49).

With respect to traffic by nationality of vessels and cargo carried, vessels of United States' registration carried 16,654,435 tons, or 61.7 p.c. of the total cargo of 26,994,710 tons locked through in the year 1924. British vessels carried 6,051,842 tons, or 22.4 p.c., Japanese vessels 935,245 tons, or 3.5 p.c., German vessels 737,103 tons, or 2.7 p.c., and Norwegian vessels 539,101 tons, or 2.0 p.c.

48.—Traffic to and from the East and West Coasts of Canada via the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1921-1924.

Years.	From		To	
	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.	Canada West Coast.	Canada East Coast.
	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.	long tons.
1921.....	125,638	39,561	126,414	16,558
1922.....	180,981	25,174	148,305	6,521
1923.....	604,546	92,939	101,588	125,283
1924.....	1,223,102	110,677	141,086	197,204

49.—Summary of Commercial Traffic through the Panama Canal, years ended June 30, 1915-1924.¹

Years.	Atlantic to Pacific.		Pacific to Atlantic.		Total Traffic.	
	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.	Vessels.	Cargo Tonnage.
1915.....	522	2,070,993	553	2,817,461	1,075	4,888,454
1916.....	396	1,369,019	362	1,725,095	758	3,094,114
1917.....	874	2,929,260	929	4,129,303	1,803	7,058,563
1918.....	915	2,639,300	1,154	4,892,731	2,069	7,532,031
1919.....	857	2,740,254	1,167	4,176,367	2,024	6,916,621
1920.....	1,180	4,092,516	1,298	5,281,983	2,478	9,374,499
1921.....	1,471	5,892,078	1,421	5,707,136	2,892	11,599,214
1922.....	1,509	5,495,934	1,227	5,388,976	2,736	10,884,910
1923.....	2,125	7,086,259	1,842	12,481,616	3,967	19,567,875
1924.....	2,740	7,860,100	2,490	19,134,610	5,230	26,994,710

¹ From Annual Report of the Governor of the Panama Canal, 1924.**IX.—SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.**

Canadian shipping may be divided into two classes, ocean and inland shipping. Whereas, in the case of most countries of such an extensive coast line, the former is much the more important, in Canada shipping on inland waters, while finally dependent to a large extent on ocean traffic to foreign ports, shares almost equally with that of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans the attention devoted to water traffic. The Great Lakes are among the leading highways of the international trade of the world, consequently the statistics of inland international shipping are included with those of sea-going shipping in Table 50, while those of sea-going shipping alone will be found in Table 51. In both tables the figures for 1925 are the highest on record.

50.—Sea-going and Inland Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) arrived at and departed from Canadian Ports, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For the years 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 380.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	30,211	8,540,089	33,302	10,795,566	26,029,808
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	33,202	9,654,528	40,148	13,504,952	30,025,404
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	31,534	10,482,940	53,545	15,418,315	33,655,043
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	30,934	9,955,290	35,739	13,201,098	31,202,205
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	29,729	11,047,447	35,647	13,195,721	32,277,820
1906.....	5,104	9,059,453	32,239	11,241,915	37,644	14,430,804	34,732,172
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	30,654	11,582,409	25,263	11,436,761	30,595,891
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	28,795	11,717,846	40,461	17,527,670	39,575,031
1909.....	5,795	10,405,370	29,247	13,805,790	38,677	16,490,443	40,701,603
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	28,635	15,680,534	41,650	17,848,748	44,567,991
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	29,670	16,380,146	40,892	18,337,062	47,429,545
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	27,949	18,069,983	45,399	21,560,215	52,973,127
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	42,624	20,677,938	47,303	23,275,492	57,849,783
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	30,234	17,026,121	55,835	29,181,513	61,919,483
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	29,359	17,604,751	48,635	22,168,311	53,604,153
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	37,900	17,372,836	75,411	27,930,318	57,721,098
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	39,978	20,290,252	74,850	29,277,419	65,712,544
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	34,786	19,890,461	70,781	29,952,237	66,802,488
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	37,023	17,567,061	52,273	21,607,821	53,229,048
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	37,388	16,869,619	52,827	20,302,920	49,493,533
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	39,877	22,236,962	50,370	21,866,049	54,648,630
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	36,679	20,029,572	61,114	26,164,278	56,665,253
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	59,364	26,423,287	87,199	32,110,991	72,403,183
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	53,945	28,216,588	80,700	31,571,791	74,947,373
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	44,432	26,620,979	84,084	34,854,868	77,939,051

1.—Ocean Shipping.

Canadian ocean shipping dates back to the days of early European fishermen who frequented the shores of Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. Ocean-going vessels of that time were crude, wooden sailing craft of but 20 or 30 tons burden, to be entrusted only to skilful and hardy mariners for navigation through nearly unknown seas. Later exploration and settlement produced a larger volume of traffic, but it was not until the building of ships in Canada by the French assumed some dimensions that traffic became important. The first ocean-going vessels in Canada were probably built by Pont-Gravé, one of the first settlers in New France, and soon afterwards Talon and Hocquart, intendants of the colony, realizing the advantages offered to the industry by the timber resources available, gave it every encouragement. Shipyards were established at Quebec and other points along the St. Lawrence, and these, together with later establishments on the western coast, have formed the principal bases of Canadian shipping on the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Canadian shipping attained some prominence in the days of fast, wooden sailing vessels, and also at a later date when steam power first came into use. In 1833 the *Royal William*, a Canadian ship built to ply between Quebec and Halifax, crossed the Atlantic from Pictou to London, the first vessel to navigate the Atlantic under steam power. A few years later Samuel Cunard established the well known steamship line of that name. His company pursued a conservative course; wooden ships were used long after iron hulls were a proven success, and paddle wheels after the introduction of the screw propeller. By 1867 the company's business had shifted to New York, and its terminal was moved thither from Halifax. The Allan line had a somewhat similar early history, but remained a purely Canadian company. In addition to other lines of less importance, both the C.P.R. and the Dominion Government, the latter in connection with the Canadian National Railway system, operate fleets on the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans.

In the following tables, statistics are given of sea-going vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal years from 1901 to 1925 (Table 51), of the nationalities, tonnage of freight carried and number of crew of vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports in the fiscal years ended 1923 and 1924 (Table 52), of entrances and clearings at principal ports during the latter year (Table 53) and of the countries whence arrived and to which departed (Table 54). The number and particularly the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared from Canadian ports in both ocean and coasting trade, indicates clearly the predominance of British shipping in Canadian waters over that of all other nations. This is particularly the case on the Atlantic coast, where the bulk of our European and South American trade is handled. Figures for 1925 show continued revival in the shipping industry.

51.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For 1868-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 379.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1901.....	4,319	6,694,133	9,910	1,677,138	12,476	6,171,791	14,543,062
1902.....	4,363	6,865,924	11,413	1,937,227	14,530	5,928,337	14,731,488
1903.....	4,647	7,753,788	11,282	2,085,568	12,403	6,001,819	15,841,175
1904.....	4,997	8,045,817	11,045	1,979,803	14,002	5,801,035	15,826,705
1905.....	4,614	8,034,652	11,279	2,269,834	11,904	5,283,969	15,588,455

51.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports with Cargo and in Ballast, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925—concluded.

Fiscal Years.	British.		Canadian.		Foreign.		Total Tonnage.
	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	No.	Tons Register.	
1906.....	5,104	9,050,453	12,201	2,304,942	12,511	5,479,034	16,843,429
1907 (9 mos.).....	4,488	7,576,721	7,880	1,890,141	8,107	4,429,012	13,904,874
1908.....	6,356	10,329,515	10,562	2,606,660	12,886	6,555,096	19,491,271
1909.....	5,795	10,403,370	10,946	2,806,278	13,441	6,554,228	19,765,876
1910.....	5,780	11,038,709	10,875	3,498,361	13,147	6,267,243	20,804,313
1911.....	6,870	12,712,337	10,607	3,341,998	12,467	6,242,851	22,297,186
1912.....	6,766	13,342,929	10,966	4,618,163	15,134	6,628,513	24,589,605
1913.....	7,307	13,896,353	11,810	4,530,535	16,549	7,803,910	26,231,098
1914.....	7,418	15,711,849	12,786	5,000,799	15,811	8,695,838	29,568,486
1915.....	6,949	13,931,091	11,903	4,005,011	15,060	7,466,484	25,402,586
1916.....	6,817	12,417,944	12,386	3,894,731	18,559	8,514,975	24,827,650
1917.....	7,387	16,144,873	12,241	4,343,448	18,500	8,778,753	29,267,074
1918.....	7,337	16,959,790	10,998	4,343,853	16,597	11,483,484	32,787,127
1919.....	6,099	14,054,166	11,115	3,758,528	15,132	7,448,699	25,261,393
1920.....	5,511	12,320,994	11,994	4,434,634	17,353	8,489,126	25,244,754
1921.....	4,526	10,545,619	12,490	5,510,484	17,624	8,860,626	24,916,729
1922.....	4,239	10,471,403	14,929	6,861,202	17,170	10,261,865	27,594,470
1923.....	4,869	13,868,905	16,693	7,463,809	17,493	12,945,623	34,278,337
1924.....	5,187	15,158,994	16,778	7,698,045	16,795	14,161,363	37,018,402
1925.....	5,763	16,463,204	17,779	7,966,173	17,314	16,551,629	40,981,026

52.—Sea-going Vessels (exclusive of Coasting Vessels) Entered and Cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923 and 1924.

Nationalities.	Number of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Freight.		Number of Crew.
			Tons Weight.	Tons Measure- ment.	
1923.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	2,473	7,237,733	1,394,317	209,002	188,517
Canadian.....	8,199	3,576,451	1,140,474	41,223	147,357
Foreign.....	8,790	6,281,699	1,945,409	33,884	163,361
Total.....	19,462	17,095,883	4,480,200	284,109	499,235
CLEARED.					
British.....	2,396	6,631,172	4,356,260	471,494	165,583
Canadian.....	8,494	3,887,358	2,156,653	430,604	152,683
Foreign.....	8,703	6,663,924	4,511,669	424,129	170,970
Total.....	19,593	17,182,454	11,024,582	1,326,227	489,236
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	4,869	13,868,905	5,750,577	680,496	354,100
Canadian.....	16,693	7,463,809	3,297,127	471,827	300,040
Foreign.....	17,493	12,945,623	6,457,078	458,013	334,331
Total.....	39,055	34,278,337	15,504,782	1,610,336	988,471
1924.					
ENTERED.					
British.....	2,617	7,806,809	1,346,185	361,472	213,925
Canadian.....	8,208	3,754,801	1,038,512	22,940	152,066
Foreign.....	8,436	6,935,415	2,283,459	42,860	173,027
Total.....	19,261	18,497,025	4,668,156	427,272	539,018
CLEARED.					
British.....	2,570	7,352,185	4,291,271	545,669	186,616
Canadian.....	8,570	3,943,244	1,760,081	314,892	156,717
Foreign.....	8,359	7,225,948	4,434,878	478,595	175,492
Total.....	19,499	18,521,377	10,486,230	1,339,156	518,825
TOTAL ENTERED AND CLEARED.					
British.....	5,187	15,158,994	5,637,456	907,141	400,541
Canadian.....	16,778	7,698,045	2,798,593	337,832	308,783
Foreign.....	16,795	14,161,363	6,718,337	521,455	348,519
Total.....	38,760	37,018,402	15,154,386	1,766,428	1,057,843

53.—Sea-going Vessels Entered and Cleared at the Principal Ports of Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Ports.	British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Alert Bay, B.C.	12	1,725	95	6,280	110	8,014
Ansox, B.C.	27	31,454	13	15,140	40	46,594
Baddeck, N.S.	96	4,845	18	8,741	114	13,586
Bathurst, N.B.	34	8,942	24	26,134	58	35,096
Bonne Espérance, Que.	51	9,632	2	224	53	9,856
Bridgewater, N.S.	34	10,341	—	—	34	10,341
Britannia Beach, B.C.	206	126,050	20	8,571	226	134,624
Campbellton, N.B.	11	10,450	31	44,562	42	55,012
Campobello, N.B.	400	52,934	376	8,614	776	61,548
Canso, N.S.	223	47,201	173	13,257	396	60,458
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	66	59,925	17	13,070	83	72,995
Chatham, N.B.	10	24,340	34	52,645	44	76,985
Chemainus, B.C.	51	54,319	102	62,463	153	116,782
Digby, N.S.	61	16,638	21	4,964	82	21,602
Gaspé, Que.	41	50,331	39	60,111	80	110,442
Halifax, N.S.	1,948	3,914,285	600	938,548	2,548	4,852,833
Hantsport, N.S.	16	13,101	18	31,379	34	44,480
Hillsboro, N.B.	55	48,402	30	27,454	85	75,856
Ladysmith, B.C.	562	113,478	80	78,719	642	192,197
La Have, N.S.	168	25,456	1	19	169	25,475
Lévis, Que.	3	6,663	2	6,382	5	13,045
Liverpool, N.S.	127	13,213	137	29,311	264	42,524
Loxport, N.B.	49	2,730	32	1,707	81	4,437
Lord's Cove, N.B.	652	8,204	329	3,635	981	11,839
Louisburg, N.S.	139	74,706	147	55,652	286	160,358
Lower East Pubnico, N.S.	13	546	43	2,670	56	3,216
Lunenburg, N.S.	718	78,041	61	5,453	779	83,494
Moncton, N.B.	14	4,975	—	—	14	4,975
Montreal, Que.	1,136	4,722,179	496	1,446,596	1,632	6,168,775
Nanaimo, B.C.	304	264,337	1,615	497,205	1,919	761,542
Newcastle, N.B.	16	16,749	29	32,400	45	49,149
New Westminster, B.C.	58	145,541	90	210,221	148	355,762
North Head, N.B.	407	54,664	66	783	473	55,447
North Sydney, N.S.	1,114	286,951	331	129,732	1,445	416,683
Ocean Falls, B.C.	60	93,064	12	4,512	72	97,576
Parrsboro, N.S.	135	38,324	63	28,287	198	66,611
Port Alberni, B.C.	12	29,855	43	106,960	55	136,815
Powell River, B.C.	228	227,173	162	79,443	390	306,616
Port Alfred, Que.	17	36,578	22	36,181	39	72,759
Port Hawkesbury, N.S.	93	16,792	29	7,015	122	23,807
Port Hastings, N.S.	11	11,078	12	12,835	23	23,913
Prince Rupert, B.C.	2,310	149,701	2,662	289,846	4,972	439,547
Quatsino, B.C.	4	4,582	12	47,361	16	52,243
Quebec, Que.	353	2,157,167	39	96,600	392	2,253,767
Rimouski, Que.	32	37,904	2	4,694	34	42,598
St. Andrew's, N.B.	836	49,137	1,025	16,392	1,861	65,529
St. George, N.B.	69	6,445	196	10,090	265	16,535
St. John, N.B.	811	1,457,877	977	647,663	1,788	2,105,540
St. Martin's, N.B.	33	16,033	62	11,182	95	27,215
St. Stephen, N.B.	37	2,985	97	6,229	134	9,214
Sandy Point, N.S.	50	7,303	263	20,543	313	27,846
Shelburne, N.S.	17	7,957	126	14,885	143	22,842
Sidney, B.C.	431	304,507	611	176,125	1,042	477,632
Stewart, B.C.	19	20,304	38	36,067	57	56,371
Sydney, N.S.	447	508,594	314	678,117	761	1,186,711
Three Rivers, Que.	48	105,204	32	79,970	80	185,174
Union Bay, B.C.	137	263,301	89	222,432	226	485,733
Vancouver, B.C.	2,440	3,957,067	1,667	3,897,867	4,107	7,854,934
Victoria, B.C.	2,055	2,501,620	1,958	3,324,584	4,013	5,826,204
White Rock, B.C.	475	39,740	74	1,056	549	40,796
Windsor, N.S.	86	70,518	228	278,864	314	349,412
Yarmouth, N.S.	459	325,133	231	12,502	690	337,635

54.—Sea-going Vessels Entered Inwards and Outwards, by Principal Countries, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Countries whence arrived.	British.			Canadian.			Foreign.		
	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	886	4,273,776	120,427	153	194,305	2,818	147	300,104	4,831
Australia.....	41	204,891	5,242	84	146,286	2,195	1	3,699	37
Gibraltar.....	1	2,977	39	—	—	—	5	18,529	195
British West Indies.....	89	199,330	5,900	175	163,026	3,680	25	24,353	568
Newfoundland.....	592	271,257	10,994	321	122,360	4,564	125	241,036	3,657
Other British possessions.....	25	101,298	1,666	—	—	—	6	16,859	193
Belgium.....	38	270,367	10,284	30	97,497	1,224	14	51,303	699
China.....	27	225,824	7,602	32	216,759	11,548	41	231,761	4,562
Denmark.....	1	1,302	20	—	—	—	20	55,643	1,844
France.....	50	98,165	2,355	3	5,643	88	50	156,543	2,915
Germany.....	19	125,038	4,027	3	11,510	131	49	162,922	2,468
Holland.....	15	69,892	831	3	2,899	56	51	200,327	2,901
Italy.....	7	21,590	259	—	—	—	16	53,633	728
Japan.....	47	271,373	6,823	15	87,070	3,570	157	751,234	14,460
Mexico.....	21	78,658	875	20	20,323	318	15	66,331	570
Norway.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	110,480	1,917
Peru.....	3	10,310	127	10	47,294	370	12	36,564	450
St. Pierre.....	44	11,019	445	157	16,780	1,260	103	26,778	3,204
Philippines.....	7	49,207	786	—	—	—	1	3,204	29
Santo Domingo.....	1	1,003	25	1	1,315	30	23	24,577	543
Spain.....	8	13,022	159	1	121	6	5	5,498	93
United States.....	400	1,246,326	27,457	5,010	1,546,253	106,126	5,624	4,124,766	105,868
Sea fisheries.....	250	25,230	4,077	2,058	54,417	13,000	1,806	79,127	16,346
Other countries.....	41	203,922	1,799	16	10,621	204	86	169,764	3,085
From Sea.....	33	31,032	1,706	116	10,322	878	23	20,560	864
Total.....	2,617	7,806,809	213,925	8,208	3,754,801	152,066	8,436	6,935,415	173,027

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS.

Countries to which departed.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.	No. of Vessels.	Tons Register.	Crew No.
Great Britain.....	707	3,247,680	76,613	140	275,992	3,783	221	503,602	6,584
Australia.....	60	261,693	5,699	30	105,764	1,259	18	47,168	447
British Oceania.....	6	18,721	207	12	40,454	482	9	28,173	301
British South Africa.....	19	71,545	962	—	—	—	2	3,604	40
British West Indies.....	38	66,709	1,168	190	82,277	2,386	51	34,061	883
Newfoundland.....	619	311,468	11,538	392	164,383	5,648	160	301,260	4,390
British Guiana.....	28	68,836	2,433	16	18,835	379	—	—	—
Gibraltar.....	5	16,955	175	—	—	—	6	20,382	196
Other British possessions.....	48	202,735	5,438	10	17,736	481	7	7,203	128
Argentina.....	7	18,625	274	—	—	—	9	13,729	173
Belgium.....	31	134,798	2,842	25	85,199	1,071	15	48,347	549
China.....	29	220,290	7,236	16	113,681	6,301	49	230,862	4,141
Cuba.....	16	29,729	692	44	9,586	388	63	74,586	1,468
Denmark.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	50,591	768
Brazil.....	2	5,065	83	—	—	—	1	1,515	20
France.....	45	235,733	8,145	2	5,546	82	68	162,445	2,768
Germany.....	17	142,770	5,040	3	6,001	82	34	98,856	1,136
Greece.....	14	41,916	486	—	—	—	12	42,004	422
Holland.....	9	32,625	442	2	3,445	57	23	74,213	846
Italy.....	37	114,522	1,529	—	—	—	97	308,833	3,329
Japan.....	71	345,801	6,782	56	253,355	7,759	263	1,156,724	18,931
Mexico.....	18	52,931	645	28	45,597	546	16	64,110	559
Norway.....	1	2,062	25	—	—	—	33	98,298	1,108
Peru.....	—	—	—	10	46,142	361	7	21,109	254
St. Pierre.....	58	7,631	443	206	22,136	1,690	61	13,488	1,253
United States.....	386	1,597,167	40,021	5,142	2,578,579	109,469	5,505	3,648,552	103,141
Sea fisheries.....	266	27,235	4,388	2,188	62,017	14,283	1,565	95,268	20,161
Other countries.....	10	47,850	1,387	46	5,996	104	28	68,448	831
For Sea.....	23	29,093	1,923	28	523	106	10	8,517	665
Total.....	2,570	7,352,185	186,616	8,570	3,943,244	156,717	8,359	7,225,948	175,492

2.—Inland Shipping.

Inland shipping is associated in its beginnings with the birch-bark canoe of the American Indian. The advantages of this light and easily navigable boat were realized by explorers and fur traders, and for many years it was in general use, giving way to more substantial craft only with the demands of heavier traffic. The *bateau* and Durham boat came into common use after the migration of the U.E. Loyalists, and, on the St. Lawrence and the other main highways of the time, they also soon gave place to larger vessels. Original plans of the Lachine canal, which called for a width of 12 feet and a depth of 18 inches, afford an illustration of the size of these primitive craft.

In the absence of any roads making land travel possible, the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes formed the main highway to the interior.

The route from Montreal to the Upper Lakes was broken at three places—from Montreal to Kingston transportation was by *bateau* or Durham boat, from Kingston to Queenston schooners were used, then there was the portage road from Queenston to Chippawa and, finally, schooner again to the destination. The charge for transporting a barrel of rum from Montreal to Kingston was from \$3.00 to \$3.50, and freight charges on other goods were proportions of the rate on this standard article.

In 1809, the "Accommodation," the first Canadian steamship, was built for the Hon. John Molson, to run between Montreal and Quebec. By 1818 Molson formed a company, the St. Lawrence Steamship Company or the Molson Line. On lake Ontario, the "Frontenac," beginning with 1817, was used on a weekly service between York and Prescott, and following this beginning came a period of great activity in lake and river shipping. In 1845, the "Gore" reached lake Huron by way of the Welland canal to carry on transport trade on the Upper Lakes, where previously there had not been enough traffic to support a large ship. Shipping on the Upper Lakes became brisker now, for there were settlers to be carried from Buffalo to the western United States and grain to be brought back. In this period Canadian shipping made its profit by carrying American goods, for there was little traffic originating in the Canadian near-West.

The period from 1850 to the present has witnessed a proportional decline in inland shipping, owing to the competition of railways. Considerable traffic is still carried over water routes, however, and the transport of grain, coal and iron ore now forms the *raison d'être* of considerable fleets of cargo boats on the Great Lakes.

Inland International Shipping.—Statistics of the inland international shipping between Canadian and United States ports for the fiscal years ended 1920-1924, exclusive of ferriage, are given in Table 55. The total tonnage of inland international shipping entered and cleared in the fiscal years 1920-1925, was as follows: 1920, 24,248,779; 1921, 29,731,901; 1922, 29,070,783; 1923, 38,124,846; 1924, 37,928,971; 1925, 36,958,025.

55.—Canadian and American Vessels trading on Rivers and Lakes between Canada and United States, exclusive of ferriage, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
VESSELS ARRIVED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	11,587	12,420	10,110	20,341	17,647
Tons register.....	5,883,911	7,884,184	6,283,053	8,936,612	9,903,534
Number of crew.....	235,405	288,117	276,557	350,377	343,799
Sail.....No.	967	1,298	712	940	955
Tons register.....	269,908	404,180	181,534	340,837	336,129
Number of crew.....	3,653	4,917	3,086	4,164	4,350
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	16,499	14,039	20,792	33,372	30,534
Tons register.....	5,611,030	6,059,357	7,546,477	9,144,512	8,245,561
Number of crew.....	191,569	169,904	198,725	258,045	246,367
Sail.....No.	1,147	1,550	1,025	1,805	1,178
Tons register.....	319,415	480,733	348,158	442,487	441,752
Number of crew.....	3,912	6,366	3,878	5,222	4,047
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	26,664	25,118	29,741	52,288	46,502
Steam and motor, paddle.....	1,384	1,359	1,140	1,349	1,668
Steam and motor, sternwheel....	38	32	21	76	11
Sail, schooners.....	642	809	251	192	269
Sail, sloops.....	11	13	33	40	30
Sail, barges.....	1,461	2,026	1,453	2,013	1,834
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
Canadian—					
Steam and motor.....No.	11,847	12,384	10,292	20,388	17,658
Tons register.....	5,976,120	8,046,127	6,533,006	9,329,150	9,919,753
Number of crew.....	236,263	261,338	240,272	351,440	334,648
Sail.....No.	993	1,285	636	1,002	907
Tons register.....	305,046	391,987	170,777	352,879	359,127
Number of crew.....	3,963	5,186	3,065	4,223	4,509
American—					
Steam and motor.....No.	16,249	15,140	20,819	33,503	30,740
Tons register.....	5,532,881	5,947,482	7,653,349	9,124,909	8,245,120
Number of crew.....	184,109	169,675	199,306	255,464	249,887
Sail.....No.	1,579	1,967	1,308	1,526	1,453
Tons register.....	350,468	517,851	354,429	453,460	477,995
Number of crew.....	5,150	6,398	4,320	4,820	4,657
Description of vessels—					
Steam and motor, screw.....No.	26,672	26,384	29,914	52,549	47,031
Steam and motor, paddle.....	1,386	1,097	1,100	1,329	1,357
Steam and motor, sternwheel....	38	43	17	13	10
Sail, schooners.....	677	536	264	197	254
Sail, sloops.....	10	16	37	46	30
Sail, barges.....	1,885	2,700	1,643	2,285	2,076

3.—Coasting Trade.

Statistics of the arrivals and departures of the vessels engaged in the coasting trade of Canada, whether on the sea or on the Great Lakes, are given in Table 56.

56.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
VESSELS ARRIVED —					
British—					
Steam.....No.	61,859	61,187	62,646	68,413	74,489
Tons register.....	27,711,784	25,294,751	27,513,247	31,396,583	34,254,485
Number of crew.....	1,209,243	1,207,878	1,249,902	1,344,423	1,448,416
Sail.....No.	13,143	12,505	12,492	12,632	12,183
Tons register.....	2,785,198	2,790,484	3,165,990	3,503,280	3,861,098
Number of crew.....	48,798	51,958	49,517	47,697	46,591
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	594	680	485	1,237	1,189
Tons register.....	521,771	428,017	382,632	1,235,884	1,063,299
Number of crew.....	12,381	11,092	9,184	23,269	20,989
Sail.....No.	204	160	147	278	174
Tons register.....	50,099	54,293	38,287	104,294	89,830
Number of crew.....	1,227	1,054	1,025	2,273	1,150

56.—British and Foreign Vessels employed in the Coasting Trade of Canada, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1924—concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
VESSELS ARRIVED—concluded.					
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	56,922	56,095	57,753	64,074	70,589
Steam, paddle....."	3,737	4,043	3,809	4,017	3,747
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,794	1,729	1,569	1,559	1,342
Sail, ships....."	3	7	—	3	634
Sail, barks....."	3	2	3	—	4
Sail, barkentines....."	2	4	1	—	—
Sail, brigantines....."	—	3	3	—	—
Sail, schooners....."	9,625	8,510	8,329	7,983	6,652
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc. "	3,714	3,539	4,303	4,923	5,067
VESSELS DEPARTED—					
British—					
Steam.....No.	59,004	59,794	59,002	66,116	71,713
Tons register.....	26,414,821	24,793,946	27,418,694	29,994,010	33,280,684
Number of crew.....	1,153,433	1,191,554	1,227,953	1,315,230	1,439,664
Sail.....No.	12,859	11,944	12,152	12,403	11,615
Tons register.....	2,660,725	2,578,804	3,029,708	3,526,821	3,660,252
Number of crew.....	46,155	49,892	49,683	46,143	44,345
Foreign—					
Steam.....No.	454	566	443	1,311	1,251
Tons register.....	350,310	351,522	240,034	1,116,373	1,063,184
Number of crew.....	8,624	8,697	7,158	23,445	22,216
Sail.....No.	262	152	128	203	183
Tons register.....	57,950	49,396	38,497	92,833	92,296
Number of crew.....	1,400	731	728	1,195	1,051
Description of vessels—					
Steam, screw.....No.	54,334	54,481	54,096	61,790	67,718
Steam, paddle....."	3,323	4,251	3,778	4,051	3,901
Steam, sternwheel....."	1,801	1,628	1,571	1,586	1,345
Sail, ships....."	1	2	—	2	479
Sail, barks....."	6	5	2	3	4
Sail, barkentines....."	2	1	—	2	—
Sail, brigantines....."	—	5	3	—	—
Sail, schooners....."	9,465	8,638	8,207	7,847	6,492
Sail, sloops, barges, canal boats, etc. "	3,647	3,445	4,065	4,752	4,823

4.—Grand Total Shipping Trade.

A statement showing, by provinces, the total number and tonnage of all vessels entered and cleared at Canadian ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, is given in Table 57. The total tonnage of vessels arrived was 76,692,713, as compared with 72,200,372 in 1923 and 59,079,561 in 1922, and the total tonnage of vessels departed was 75,619,788, as compared with 71,172,889 in 1923 and 59,412,781 in 1922. Thus total shipping entered and cleared has increased by more than 25 p.c. in 2 years.

57.—Statement showing by Provinces the total number and tonnage of all Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	Sea-going.				Coastwise.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.	Ves- sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	4,579	3,799,673	5,023	4,078,197	21,420	3,373,026	21,144	3,086,264
Prince Edward Island.....	54	24,615	92	52,301	1,402	206,296	1,367	177,464
New Brunswick.....	3,766	1,366,862	3,285	1,332,684	3,825	594,220	3,904	704,977
Quebec.....	1,232	4,794,049	1,151	4,153,304	11,519	7,834,861	10,332	8,897,986
Ontario.....	1	1,497	1	1,497	15,581	13,401,862	13,692	11,818,884
Manitoba.....	1	1,498	1	1,498	—	—	—	—
British Columbia.....	9,628	8,508,831	9,946	8,901,896	34,028	13,734,234	34,072	13,288,201
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	260	124,213	251	122,640
Total.....	19,261	18,497,025	19,499	18,521,377	88,035	39,268,712	84,762	38,096,416

57.—Statement showing by Provinces the total number and tonnage of all Vessels entered and cleared at Canadian Ports during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924—concluded.

Provinces.	Rivers and Lakes.				Total.			
	Arrived.		Departed.		Arrived.		Departed.	
	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.	Ves-sels.	Tons register.
Nova Scotia.....	—	—	—	—	25,999	7,172,699	26,167	7,164,461
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	1,456	230,911	1,459	2,229,765
New Brunswick.....	—	—	—	—	7,591	1,961,082	7,189	2,037,661
Quebec.....	3,870	2,163,437	4,429	2,487,864	16,621	14,792,347	15,912	15,539,154
Ontario.....	46,387	16,750,350	46,271	16,502,249	61,969	30,153,709	59,964	28,322,630
Manitoba.....	—	—	—	—	1	1,498	1	1,498
British Columbia.....	26	277	25	269	43,682	22,243,342	44,043	22,190,366
Yukon.....	31	12,912	33	11,613	291	137,125	284	134,253
Total.....	50,311	18,926,976	50,758	19,001,995	157,610	76,692,713	155,019	75,619,788

5.—Shipping Constructed and on the Registry.

The shipbuilding industry in Canada dates from the earliest settlement of the country, and up till the 1870's was one of the leading industries of Quebec and of the Maritime Provinces, 490 vessels with a total tonnage of 183,010 being constructed in the calendar year 1874. At this time, however, the advent of the steel ship rendered the wooden vessels, the material for which was so abundant in Canada, obsolete, with the result that the tonnage built has never again reached the above figure, though in the fiscal years 1919 and 1920 the construction of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, built as an extraordinary measure arising out of the war, raised the total constructed to 104,444 and 164,074 tons respectively. Statistics of ships built and registered in Canada or sold to other countries are given in Table 58. For further information on the shipbuilding industry, see table on pages 424 and 425 of the present volume.

58.—Vessels built and registered in Canada and Vessels sold to other Countries, fiscal years ended June 30, 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1924.

NOTE.—For 1874-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 383.

Fiscal Years.	Built.		Registered.		Sold to other Countries.		
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	Value.
							\$
1901.....	240	21,956	327	35,156	5	4,490	66,468
1902.....	260	28,288	316	34,236	27	11,360	235,865
1903.....	295	30,856	312	41,405	21	11,172	220,602
1904.....	214	28,397	243	33,192	11	7,208	87,115
1905.....	248	21,865	335	27,583	21	3,696	100,363
1906.....	323	18,724	420	37,639	45	9,487	187,725
1907 (9 months).....	229	33,205	257	31,635	17	3,855	68,190
1908.....	361	49,928	357	78,144	28	4,515	132,900
1909.....	303	29,023	277	32,899	16	3,644	98,643
1910.....	264	24,059	220	33,383	14	5,047	133,800
1911.....	247	22,812	234	50,006	17	5,885	201,526
1912.....	326	31,065	302	30,021	18	4,265	140,350
1913.....	324	24,325	308	30,225	20	7,976	610,650
1914.....	289	46,887	230	46,909	27	8,258	169,618
1915.....	224	45,721	237	55,384	21	17,044	1,150,950
1916.....	167	13,497	325	102,239	21	4,529	192,575
1917.....	184	28,638	334	105,826	47	24,954	4,398,570
1918.....	216	53,912	336	70,350	63	25,252	5,330,850
1919.....	277	104,444	327	102,883	85	48,965	14,612,338
1920.....	352	164,074	459	237,022	68	53,407	17,819,477
1921.....	220	95,838	323	188,915	69	34,623	8,456,573
1922.....	143	78,409	228	131,732	35	25,462	3,399,450
1923.....	154	14,868	274	57,446	18	26,394	1,009,327
1924.....	160	20,336	194	74,311	21	17,076	605,211

The number and net tonnage of the vessels on the registry of Canada, as at the end of each of the calendar years from 1914 to 1923, are given by provinces in Table 59.

59.—Number and net Tonnage of Vessels on the Registry of Shipping of Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1914-1923.

NOTE.—The census of registered vessels made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics recorded, on Jan. 1, 1919, only 5,849 vessels of 893,865 tons, in comparison with the 8,568 vessels of 1,016,778 tons shown below. Further details may be found in the Census of Registered Vessels in Canada, 1918.

Provinces.	1914.		1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island.....	149	10,029	158	11,518	155	10,652	157	10,955	158	10,805
Nova Scotia.....	2,098	135,053	2,087	125,567	2,064	123,058	2,010	119,805	1,948	124,517
New Brunswick..	1,052	55,522	1,068	56,219	1,074	49,817	1,074	49,883	1,043	49,483
Quebec.....	1,663	259,143	1,590	267,897	1,452	273,770	1,391	283,942	1,318	275,235
Ontario.....	2,100	314,660	2,111	312,971	2,116	328,531	2,079	311,283	2,064	312,865
Manitoba.....	103	7,999	84	7,480	95	8,953	90	9,834	96	9,791
Saskatchewan....	5	529	5	530	5	530	5	530	5	529
British Columbia	1,591	147,192	1,643	144,835	1,687	145,525	1,734	183,002	1,928	231,513
Yukon Territory	11	2,295	11	2,295	11	2,295	10	2,204	8	2,040
Total.....	8,772	932,422	8,757	923,312	8,659	943,131	8,559	971,138	8,568	1,016,778

Provinces.	1919.		1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
P. E. Island.....	158	10,726	143	9,993	137	9,560	138	9,615	133	9,600
Nova Scotia.....	1,965	158,100	1,709	152,130	1,550	153,461	1,523	146,329	1,505	140,641
New Brunswick..	1,018	42,050	917	38,634	859	40,456	866	39,107	873	38,798
Quebec.....	1,340	342,424	1,321	409,442	1,252	449,817	1,314	459,207	1,298	443,177
Ontario.....	1,986	320,065	1,793	313,875	1,681	306,944	1,693	316,524	1,677	317,850
Manitoba.....	89	9,160	83	9,119	86	9,599	91	10,340	93	10,207
Saskatchewan....	5	529	4	393	5	447	4	813	6	486
British Columbia	2,006	207,708	1,930	217,481	1,908	252,876	2,006	259,103	2,101	268,489
Yukon Territory.	6	1,133	4	813	4	813	6	486	8	1,632
Total ..	8,573	1,091,595	7,904	1,151,880	7,482	1,223,973	7,641	1,241,524	7,694	1,230,880

6.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries.

Administration of the general shipping interests of Canada is in the hands of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Its more important functions include:—(1) administration of the Canada Shipping Act and other Acts of the Dominion Government relating to marine transportation; (2) pilotage; (3) the construction and maintenance of lighthouses, lightships, fog alarms, buoys and beacons; (4) ports, harbours, piers, wharves and breakwaters; (5) the Meteorological Service of Canada; (6) sick and distressed seamen, and the establishment, regulation and management of marine and seamen's hospitals; (7) river and harbour police; (8)

inquiries into the causes of shipwrecks and casualties and the collection of wreck statistics; (9) the inspection of steamboats; (10) the construction and maintenance of the St. Lawrence River ship canal and (11) the maintenance of winter communication between Prince Edward Island and the mainland. The net revenue of the Department for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, was \$416,864 and the expenditure for the same period was \$13,636,145.

A summary statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Department of Marine and Fisheries for each fiscal year since Confederation is given in Table 60, while details for the six years from 1919 to 1924 are presented in Tables 61 and 62.

60.—Total Revenue and Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906, and Mar. 31, 1917-1925.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1868.....	71,811	371,071	1887.....	102,238	917,557	1905.....	139,475	5,066,253
1869.....	75,351	360,900	1888.....	99,920	883,251	1907 ¹	106,260	3,637,600
1870.....	71,490	367,189	1889.....	99,940	1,023,801	1908.....	177,591	5,374,774
1871.....	70,254	389,537	1890.....	115,507	807,417	1909.....	169,502	5,498,531
1872.....	79,324	518,958	1891.....	104,248	885,410	1910.....	156,957	4,692,771
1873.....	114,756	706,818	1892.....	106,582	861,427	1911.....	154,492	4,197,420
1874.....	108,350	845,151	1893.....	107,390	898,720	1912.....	185,579	4,911,141
1875.....	91,235	844,586	1894.....	165,870	905,654	1913.....	185,725	5,213,223
1876.....	107,984	970,146	1895.....	99,557	895,828	1914.....	217,034	5,828,027
1877.....	105,907	820,054	1896.....	103,012	793,634	1915.....	795,550 ²	6,202,903
1878.....	100,850	786,156	1897.....	111,009	867,773	1916.....	461,457	5,621,611
1879.....	84,144	755,359	1898.....	120,602	856,192	1917.....	574,498	4,768,784
1880.....	91,942	723,391	1899.....	126,528	1,102,602	1918.....	228,812	4,361,498
1881.....	108,304	761,731	1900.....	130,229	982,562	1919.....	396,779	4,459,165
1882.....	109,125	774,832	1901.....	144,919	1,029,925	1920.....	303,002	38,301,080
1883.....	104,383	825,011	1902.....	148,607	1,501,619	1921.....	396,617	26,038,902
1884.....	118,080	927,242	1903.....	139,876	1,671,495	1922.....	701,497	20,419,882
1885.....	101,268	1,129,901	1904.....	128,507	2,150,940	1923.....	574,567	13,156,183
1886.....	91,885	980,121	1905.....	121,815	4,747,723	1924.....	593,722	16,680,800
						1925.....	416,864	13,636,145

¹ Nine months.

² Includes \$493,000, sale of steamer "Earl Grey," sold to Russian Government.

61.—Revenue of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1919-1924.

Heads of Revenue.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbours, piers and wharves.....	76,760	71,210	106,047	79,492	93,355	110,552
Earnings of Dominion steamers.....	13,621	13,181	4,051	269	854	4,841
Decayed pilots' fund.....	5,605	5,304	7,281	8,417	10,619	9,836
Steamboat inspection fund.....	1,486	3,049	73,306	117,819	125,731	127,897
Steamboat engineers' fees.....	1,288	1,545	—	—	—	—
Sick mariners' fund.....	69,244	46,314	—	—	—	—
Examination, masters and mates.....	3,274	3,863	4,232	3,269	3,998	4,246
Casual revenue, sundries.....	224,547	112,965	123,895	373,727	78,432	56,071
St. John pilotage dues.....	—	—	25,892	43,197	55,485	48,000
St. John superannuation.....	—	—	—	6,841	6,658	6,009
Halifax pilotage dues.....	—	—	47,447	60,486	62,205	72,734
Halifax pilots' general account.....	—	4,261	—	—	—	—
Halifax pilots' pension fund.....	—	4,664	1,527	—	—	—
Halifax superannuation.....	—	—	—	4,113	3,110	3,637
Sydney pilotage fund.....	—	—	—	—	44,965	41,906
Sydney superannuation.....	—	—	—	—	6,745	6,723
Radio revenue.....	—	—	—	—	38,925	52,227
Fines and forfeitures.....	—	—	—	—	2,247	1,185
Wireless amateur license fees.....	—	—	—	—	16,217	35,959
British Columbia, pilotage revenue.....	—	34,521	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.....	954	2,125	2,939	3,867	2,225	3,304
Capital account.....	—	—	—	—	22,766	8,595
Total revenue.....	396,779	303,002	396,617	701,497	574,567	593,722

62.—Expenditure of the Department of Marine, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1919-1924.

Heads of Expenditure.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Ocean and River Service—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boilers for SS. "Montcalm".....	—	37,750	—	—	—	—
Life-saving service.....	—	—	59,685	66,325	60,600	84,525
Motor patrol in B.C.....	—	—	69,121	1	1	1
Repairing the "Aranmore".....	—	—	76,217	—	—	—
Dominion steamers and icebreakers.....	1,193,371	1,447,842	1,799,421	1,510,159	1,367,400	1,468,633
Two steamers for Maritime Provinces.....	102,656	—	—	—	—	—
Wrecking plants (subsidy).....	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000	35,000
Allowance to relatives of crew of the "Lambton".....	—	—	—	—	30,500	—
Boat to replace "Lambton".....	—	—	—	—	50,000	—
Examination, masters and mates.....	—	—	—	—	18,308	18,666
Hydro Surveys.....	—	—	—	—	—	351,479
Radio Telegraph.....	—	—	—	—	—	417,771
Tidal Survey.....	—	—	—	—	—	33,538
Other items of expenditure.....	33,822	37,910	42,171	72,905	35,689	29,665
Total	1,364,849	1,558,502	2,081,615	1,684,389	1,627,607	2,439,279
Lighthouse and Coast Service—						
Agencies and contingencies.....	171,270	177,146	188,475	190,953	190,419	203,543
Administration of pilotage.....	91,077	103,913	120,040	92,128	109,004	84,986
Salaries and allowances to light-keepers.....	519,103	599,979	644,768	649,299	649,856	627,164
Maintenance and repairs to light-houses, etc.....	668,050	751,953	786,389	794,954	790,894	749,426
Construction of lighthouses, etc.....	349,291	357,853	398,146	399,982	397,433	450,782
Breaking of ice.....	39,515	40,000	40,000	56,000	40,000	34,167
Motor patrol in B.C.....	—	—	—	5,879	—	—
Signal service.....	54,236	59,840	68,735	74,848	86,068	98,184
Other items of expenditure.....	18,705	29,321	16,565	16,723	42,811	44,805
Total	1,911,247	2,120,005	2,263,118	2,280,766	2,306,485	2,293,059
Public Works, chargeable to Capital—						
Ship Channel, river St. Lawrence.....	425,333	484,186	507,212	567,371	658,934	626,372
Dredging plant, river St. Lawrence, Montreal to Father Point.....	70,913	65,964	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding.....	—	33,014,390	19,994,514	5,592,703	—	—
Award, estate D. J. McCarthy.....	—	3,228	—	—	—	—
Six salt-water tugs.....	46,528	—	—	—	—	—
New icebreaker.....	—	—	972	457,657	—	—
Sorel shipyard.....	—	—	100,414	47,248	89,322	124,360
Sea-going dredge.....	—	—	—	—	89,855	—
Self-propelling barge.....	—	—	—	—	226,469	54,800
Total	542,774	33,567,768	20,603,112	6,664,979	1,064,580	805,532
Scientific Institutions—						
Meteorological Service—						
Total	188,188	200,734	208,592	251,890	251,583	228,876
Compassionate allowance to dependants of SS. "Simene".....	61,500	—	—	—	—	—
Honorarium to T. J. Rowan.....	350	—	—	—	—	—
Marine hospitals, etc.....	74,291	48,562	—	—	—	—
Steamboat inspection.....	72,874	82,633	97,704	103,670	110,458	111,500
Naval Service.....	—	—	—	—	699,325	—
Departmental salaries.....	212,390	222,399	231,810	268,380	385,249	349,532
Contingencies.....	30,702	36,140	58,671	48,713	66,917	70,190
Bonus.....	—	461,512	234,448	270,221	177,355	177,509
Gratuities.....	—	2,825	3,264	2,507	4,906	2,735
Steel purchase.....	—	—	189,920	—	—	—
Classification arrears.....	—	—	65,998	35,783	1,200	—
Retirement Act.....	—	—	850	—	—	7,200
Superannuation No. 4.....	—	—	—	11,050	8,354	—
Exchequer Court Awards.....	—	—	—	83,143	—	—
Governor-General's warrants.....	—	—	—	70,838	—	—
Montreal Harbour Commission.....	—	—	—	2,303,000	1,802,000	3,285,000
Quebec Harbour Commission.....	—	—	—	14,600	284,200	449,000
Vancouver Harbour Commission.....	—	—	—	1,581,000	2,289,000	2,778,000
Imperial Government.....	—	—	—	13,008	430,043	3,139
Victoria, B.C., shipowners.....	—	—	—	39,746	5,157	26,952
Demobilization.....	—	—	—	4,609,321	—	—
Consolidated revenue.....	—	—	—	83,143	1,501,273	873
Miscellaneous and unforeseen.....	—	—	—	—	140,489	72,305
Total expenditure	4,459,165	38,301,080	26,038,902	20,419,883	13,156,182	13,160,680

1 Now under Lighthouse and Coast Service.

Steamboat Inspection.—The Steamboat Inspection Service of Canada, maintained under the authority of the Marine and Fisheries Department, comprises the Board of Steamboat Inspection, together with staffs of inspectors at the principal ocean and inland ports. The Board decides on the standards to be required of all vessels coming under its jurisdiction, which must be attained by all ships given official warrant as to their seaworthiness and mechanical condition. Besides, the Board grants certificates of competency to engineers of steamboats.

A table showing the number and tonnage of steamboats inspected during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, follows.

63.—Steamboat Inspection during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Divisions.	Number of Vessels Inspected.				Number of Vessels not Inspected.	
	Vessels registered or owned in the Dominion.		Vessels registered or owned elsewhere.			
	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.	No.	Gross Tonnage.
Halifax.....	170	142,434	13	32,035	25	11,508
St. John.....	91	62,269	2	4,108	79	119,595
Quebec.....	60	33,196	1	348	25	1,450
Sorel.....	102	72,863	1	150	28	12,190
Montreal.....	183	311,162	3	2,990	118	57,212
Kingston.....	45	48,719	6	8,849	43	25,154
Toronto.....	280	180,511	44	38,480	30	4,257
Collingwood.....	104	66,472	2	4,157	20	3,527
Port Arthur.....	68	22,751	2	2,740	85	5,583
Vancouver.....	253	162,696	13	116,679	39	22,032
Victoria.....	107	69,604	25	115,797	22	534
Total.....	1,463	1,172,677	112	326,333	514	263,042

Divisions.	Number of Vessels subject to inspection when in commission.	Number of Vessels added to the Dominion register.	Number of Vessels lost, broken up or destroyed.
Halifax.....	203	1	5
St. John.....	172	—	2
Quebec.....	86	7	—
Sorel.....	131	2	8
Montreal.....	304	6	7
Kingston.....	94	2	2
Toronto.....	351	5	9
Collingwood.....	126	2	1
Port Arthur.....	155	2	4
Vancouver.....	305	18	8
Victoria.....	154	5	3
Total.....	2,089	50	49

Fees collected during the year on account of inspections totalled \$119,800, and those on account of examinations of engineers amounted to \$1,836, giving a combined total revenue collected by inspectors of \$121,636.

Seamen Shipped and Discharged.—Table 64 shows, for each year from 1908 to 1923, the number of seamen shipped and discharged at Canadian ports under the provisions of the Canada Shipping Act (R.S. 1906, c. 113, ss. 141-143).

64.—Number of Seamen Shipped and Discharged at Canadian Ports, calendar years 1908-1923.

Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.	Years.	Seamen Shipped.	Seamen Discharged.
1908.....	18,013	11,542	1916.....	20,902	16,689
1909.....	20,502	11,573	1917.....	16,998	14,145
1910.....	16,735	11,069	1918.....	16,516	12,930
1911.....	13,748	11,301	1919.....	18,208	13,649
1912.....	13,708	11,290	1920.....	22,569	19,719
1913.....	16,975	13,749	1921.....	18,444	17,103
1914.....	18,987	14,989	1922.....	25,689	24,558
1915.....	22,797	14,319	1923.....	31,407	30,195

Wrecks and Casualties.—The statement in Table 65, supplied by the Department of Marine, applies to vessels of every nationality in respect of wrecks and casualties in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in respect of wrecks and casualties in other waters. The returns in some years cover wrecks and casualties of previous years. Statistics of marine danger signals appear in Table 66.

65.—Canadian Wrecks and Casualties for 1870-1900, for the years ended June 30, 1901-1917, and for the calendar years 1918-1924.

NOTE.—For details for the years 1870-1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 381.

Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.	Years.	Casualties.	Net tonnage.	Lives lost.	Stated damages.
	No.	Tons.	No.	\$		No.	Tons.	No.	\$
1870-1900.....	9,670	3,577,367	5,096	61,525,760	1913.....	275	270,905	160	1,963,870
1901.....	136	47,181	126	285,782	1914.....	255	210,368	1,033 ¹	4,983,775
1902.....	222	105,814	132	835,916	1915.....	280	214,036	70	1,459,012
1903.....	237	162,297	32	409,991	1916.....	308	242,996	67	1,377,442
1904.....	192	81,143	9	489,699	1917.....	239	715,384	152	4,850,145 ²
1905.....	178	79,588	15	621,267	1918.....	226	312,928	402 ³	1,818,895
1906.....	220	139,586	149	573,420	1919.....	240	205,720	100	1,808,690
1907.....	317	131,441	55	672,466	1920.....	227	222,928	28	1,643,825
1908.....	307	120,269	34	1,390,891	1921.....	260	588,503	38	1,809,328
1909.....	343	189,906	24	1,131,966	1922.....	277	604,423	27	451,312
1910.....	321	211,565	101	1,569,580	1923.....	376	480,713	50	3,184,749
1911.....	271	122,619	48	942,093	1924.....	224	215,470	54	4,355,217
1912.....	293	269,569	59	1,053,768					
Total.....					15,894	9,522,719	8,111	101,208,859	

¹ Includes 1,042 lives lost in the "Empress of Ireland" disaster. ² Excluding damage to cargo estimated at \$4,310,350. ³ Includes 328 lives lost in the "Princess Sophia" disaster.

66.—Comparative Statement of Marine Danger Signals, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1914-1924.

NOTE.—Besides the following, there were in 1924 49 lighted spar-buoys, floats and dolphins, 5,193 unlighted buoys, 436 unlighted tripods, floats, dolphins, spindles and beacons and 2,541 stakes, bushes and balises.

Description.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Lights.....	1,461	1,521	1,555	1,560	1,575	1,577	1,578	1,598	1,602	1,596	1,627
Light ships.....	12	12	12	12	9	9	10	9	9	9	10
Light boats.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Light keepers.....	1,040	1,066	1,099	1,126	1,128	1,122	1,120	1,130	1,118	1,105	1,119
Fog whistles.....	13	11	11	11	11	10	9	8	8	8	9
Sirens.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Diaphones.....	98	105	110	113	124	128	131	134	135	138	140
Fog bells.....	26	29	31	32	30	29	32	33	35	36	35
Hand fog horns.....	150	148	151	156	154	156	149	148	148	148	147
Hand fog bells.....	3	3	3	3	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Gas and whistling buoys.....	319	336	327	330	334	339	336	343	345	349	359
Whistling buoys.....	30	31	31	32	32	31	31	30	29	30	30
Bell buoys.....	82	86	89	87	87	86	89	90	90	92	95
Submarine bells.....	13	21	22	22	18	15	12	11	7	7	7
Fog guns and bombs.....	9	9	8	8	8	6	7	7	7	7	7
Fog horns.....	12	10	7	5	3	3	1	1	1	1	1
Fog alarm stations.....	11	12	13	13	13	12	13	13	13	12	12

7.—Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

During the closing years of the war, the Dominion Government, realizing the need for a mercantile fleet, not only as a means of developing Canada's export trade but also as a means of assisting the national railways and of providing employment, placed orders with Canadian shipbuilding firms for the construction of 63 steel cargo vessels of 6 different types. These vessels were intended primarily to co-operate with British shipping in supplying the necessities of war, as well as to provide in times of peace the means of carrying abroad the products of Canada's farms, forests, mines and factories, without which Canada could not hope to take full advantage of the opportunity of expanding her export trade. Prior to Dec. 31, 1919, 19 vessels had been delivered by the builders. Additions were made to the fleet in following years until the total fleet, as at Dec. 31, 1924, numbered 57 vessels of a total deadweight tonnage of 353,450. In regard to ownership and operation, a separate company was organized for each vessel, and the capital stock of each is owned by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited. Under an operating agreement with each of these companies, the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, operates all the steamers and keeps a separate account for each company. Promissory notes have been given to the Minister of Finance and Receiver-General for the total capital stock of each vessel, with interest payable at 5½ p.c. per annum.

Early operations proved profitable, and a surplus of \$1,004,233 (without provision for interest charges) was shown for the year ended Dec. 31, 1920. The four subsequent years, however, have shown the effects of the depression in the shipping industry, and annual deficits of \$8,047,635, \$9,649,479, \$9,368,670 and \$8,836,609 are shown for 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 respectively. As a result, the Board of Directors has proposed further reductions in the number of vessels (only the larger, speedier and specialized ships to be retained), the reduction of capital cost (about \$72,000,000) to what may be considered present replacement value (about \$18,000,000), and that interest due the Government be payable for each year only if earned after allowing for depreciation, such remission of interest to be applicable for a period of five years. While the financial showing of the venture is an unsatisfactory one, the directors, in their last annual report, point out in explanation the falling off in cargo tonnage available, particularly on homeward voyages, and the lower earnings from the carriage of lower-priced commodities. It is also noted that much traffic which would otherwise have undoubtedly been handled through private channels was passed on to the government-owned railways.

During 1924 a total of 349 voyages were made, the majority being to the United Kingdom and the European Continent, the West Indies, Newfoundland, Australia, California and the Orient. On Dec. 31, 1924, 34 vessels were employed on the more important trade routes, 6 in coastwise trade, 8 on the Great Lakes as grain carriers, while 6 were laid up in Halifax and 3 were fitting out for service.

Officers of the company outside of Canada are located in London, in the West Indies, in Australia, in New Zealand and in Newfoundland, while agencies give the company representation in all the principal shipping centres of the world.

X.—TELEGRAPHS.

Canada's first telegraph line was erected in 1847 between Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines and Niagara. In the same year the Montreal Telegraph Co. was organized, and a line built from Quebec to Montreal and Toronto. At the close of

the year, the Montreal Telegraph Co., having absorbed the original one, had 540 miles of wire in use, 9 offices, 35 employees, and had sent out 33,000 messages. Equipment of very high quality was used by the early companies.

Development of new companies was rapid, new lines radiating from Montreal in all directions. The Grand Trunk Telegraph Co., with a line from Quebec to Buffalo, offered considerable opposition to the Montreal Co., and soon a combination of the two with the Great North Western Telegraph Co. was formed. This company controlled telegraph service in Canada until the building of the C.P.R. While private companies extended their service to meet the requirements of the more densely populated areas of the country, the Canadian Government, through its Public Works Department, built and is still operating lines in many other districts, principally outlying communities.

Telegraph Systems.—The Canadian telegraph systems are composed of lines owned by the Dominion Government and by chartered railway and telegraph companies. The Government system includes, besides the lines originally constructed by the Government, those previously owned by the Great North Western Telegraph Co., the Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co., the Canadian Northern Railway Co., and the National Transcontinental Railway. The system is now operated by the Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.).

The Canadian system, in proportion to population, is one of the most extensive in the world, and is operated under considerable climatic and geographic disadvantages. In the operation of railways and in the receipt and despatch of market and press reports its services to the nation are invaluable.

Telegraph Statistics.—A brief summary table giving the more important figures of the operation of Canadian telegraphs from 1920 to 1924 follows.

67.—Summary Statistics of all Canadian Telegraphs for calendar years 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Gross Revenue..... \$	11,337,428	11,310,989	11,018,762	11,417,284	10,930,020
Operating Expenses..... \$	9,589,982	9,734,299	9,846,425	9,931,845	9,603,620
Net Operating Revenue..... \$	1,747,446	1,576,690	1,172,337	1,485,439	1,326,400
Pole Line Mileage..... Miles	52,393	52,828	53,096	53,383	53,484
Wire Mileage..... "	238,866	250,802	262,343	270,782	316,113 ²
Employees..... No.	7,508	7,818	8,500	8,275	8,909
Number of Offices..... "	4,825	4,901	4,762	4,961	4,945
Messages, Land..... "	15,589,711	15,013,993	15,271,410	16,150,106	15,460,811
Cablegrams..... "	1,162,204	1,154,787	1,182,053	1,302,224	5,790,582 ¹
Amount of Money transferred..... \$	7,045,661	5,150,916	4,404,407	5,326,352	6,428,080

¹ Including messages relayed by Western Union Telegraph Co. ² Subject to revision.

Table 68 gives figures of telegraph operation and line and wire mileage of various companies for the years 1921 to 1924. Statistics of the Halifax and Bermudas Cable Co., the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. and the Pacific Cable Board are not included.

68.—Telegraph Statistics of Chartered Companies for the calendar years 1921-1924.

Companies.	Years	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Number of messages. ¹	Number of offices. ⁴
Canadian National Telegraph Co. (formerly Great North Western Telegraph Co.)	1921	20,361	81,266	8,059,150	1,618
	1922	20,389	89,539	8,394,724	1,566
	1923	20,389	92,545	9,290,916	1,709
	1924	20,715	95,574	8,060,032	1,765
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	1921	14,419	122,414	5,823,303 ²	1,559
	1922	14,472	125,331	5,169,265 ²	1,456
	1923	14,675	128,008	5,138,850 ²	1,457
	1924	15,125	171,344 ⁶	4,975,171 ²	1,527
Western Union.	1921	3,639	16,694	831,096	225
	1922	3,631	16,666	696,375	196
	1923	3,638	18,593	693,108	220
	1924	3,562	18,738	729,730	225
Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Commission.	1921	341	1,694	171,313	30
	1922	332	1,683	153,540	29
	1923	332	1,683	166,874	31
	1924	413	1,817	173,118	34
Algoma Central Railway ³	1921	335	768	—	8
Algoma Eastern Railway ³	1921	86	344	—	4
Grand Trunk Pacific Telegraph Co. ⁵	1921	2,817	14,186	223,539	150
	1922	2,817	14,185	157,739	150
	1923	2,817	14,185	190,476	136
	1924	2,459	13,963	316,339	136
The North American Telegraph Co., Ltd.	1921	44	547	89,981	22
	1922	—	547	83,077	21
	1923	—	515	75,140	21
	1924	—	515	71,429	21
Dominion Government Telegraph Service.	1921	11,207	14,001	—	1,248
	1922	11,455	14,392	548,181	1,298
	1923	11,532	15,253	519,561	1,342
	1924	11,210	14,162	526,681	1,192

¹ Cablegrams not included. The total in Table 67 includes messages handled by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co.

² Not including press messages.

³ These are telephone lines and are used for both despatching and commercial business.

⁴ Includes, in the total in Table 67, offices of wireless and cable companies.

⁵ Operated by Canadian National Telegraph Co.

⁶ Subject to revision.

Submarine Cables.—Six transoceanic cables have a terminus in Canada—five of them on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific coast. The date on which the cable was first shown to be of commercial value was in 1866, and up to the present their use has greatly increased. The Atlantic cables are controlled by English and American interests. The Pacific cable, from Canada to Australia and New Zealand, has been in operation since 1902, and is owned by a partnership of the Governments of Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Marconi Wireless.—Since the transmission of the first transatlantic wireless messages in 1901 and the organization in Canada of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Co. in 1903, communication has been established between many stations throughout the country and with the outside world. Plans are at present under way for a wireless route which will encircle the world by means of stations in Canada and other parts of the Empire.

Radiotelegraph Stations.—Table 69 shows the name, situation and range in nautical miles of the radiotelegraph stations in Canada and Newfoundland. The stations are divided broadly into government-owned and licensed commercial

stations. As for the government-owned, a distinction is made in Table 69 between those operated by the Government and those operated under contract by the Marconi Company. Commercial stations are subdivided into private and public.

Table 70 gives the names of Canadian Government steamers that are equipped with radiotelegraph apparatus, with the range in miles for each steamer. A transatlantic commercial wireless service is carried on by the Glace Bay, N.S., station, which communicates with Ongar, Essex, England, wireless rates per word being slightly less than those by cable.

Table 71 gives the number of messages and words handled and the cost of maintenance for the government stations of the east and west coasts and of the Great Lakes. For the year 1924-25, the total number of messages was 388,305, as compared with 372,464 in 1923-24, and of words handled 7,020,685, as compared with 6,684,550 in 1923-24.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Names of Stations.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS. ¹		
EAST COAST.		
Belle Isle, Nfld.*	Belle Isle Straits.....	250
Point Amour, Nfld.*	Belle Isle Straits.....	150
St. John, N.B.*	Red Head, N.B.....	250
Cape Race, Nfld.*	North Atlantic.....	400
Grindstone Island, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence (Magdalen Island).....	200
Fame Point, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	250
Clark City, Que.*	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	250
Father Point, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.....	250
Grosbe Isle, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.....	250
Quebec, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.....	100
Montreal, Que.*	St. Lawrence River.....	150
Cape Sable, N.S.*	St. Lawrence River.....	200
North Sydney, C.B.*	North Atlantic.....	250
Camperdown, N.S.*	North Sydney, C.B.....	100
Sable Island, N.S.*	Entrance to Halifax Harbour.....	250
Halifax, N.S.	North Atlantic.....	300
Louisburg, N.S.*	Halifax Dockyard.....	100
	Near Glace Bay, N.S.....	—
Direction Finding Stations.		
Canso D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Cape Race D/F.....	Newfoundland.....	250
Chebueto D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
St. John D/F.....	New Brunswick.....	150
St. Paul Island D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
Yarmouth D/F.....	Nova Scotia.....	150
GREAT LAKES.		
Port Arthur, Ont.*	Port Arthur, Ont.....	350
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.....	350
Tobermory, Ont.*	Entrance Georgian Bay, Ont.....	350
Midland, Ont.*	Georgian Bay, Ont.....	350
Point Edward, Ont.*	Lake Huron.....	350
Port Burwell, Ont.*	Lake Erie.....	350
Toronto, Ont.*	Toronto Island, Ont.....	350
Kingston, Ont.*	Barriehead Common.....	350
WEST COAST.		
Gonzales Hill, B.C. (Victoria).....	Victoria, B.C.....	250
Point Grey, Vancouver, B.C.....	Entrance Vancouver Harbour.....	150
Cape Lazo, B.C.....	Strait of Georgia, near Comox, B.C.....	350

¹ Of the government-owned stations some only are operated by the Government. The rest are operated by the Marconi Co. and are indicated by an *.

² This is the same station as St. John D/F below, but is included under two headings to indicate its two functions. It is counted only as a D/F station in the summary table (72).

³ Limited coast station, owned and operated by the Marconi W/T Co. of Canada, Ltd.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—continued.

Names of Stations.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
GOVERNMENT-OWNED STATIONS—concluded.		
WEST COAST—concluded.		
Estevan Point, B.C.	West Coast, Vancouver Island, B.C.	500
Dead Tree Point, B.C.	South of Graham Island, Q.C.I.	200
Digby Island, Prince Rupert, B.C.	Digby Island, Entrance Prince Rupert Harbour	250
Alert Bay, B.C.	Cormorant Island, B.C.	350
Bull Harbour, B.C.	Hope Island, Vancouver Island, B.C.	350
Pachena D/F Direction Finding Station	Pachena Point, B.C.	200
HUDSON BAY.		
Port Nelson ¹	Hudson Bay	750
Pas, Man.	For communication with Port Nelson only	750
LICENSED COMMERCIAL STATIONS.		
Public Commercial.		
Glace Bay	Glace Bay, C.B.	3,000
Louisburg	Glace Bay, C.B.	1,000
Vancouver	Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver	near Vancouver, B.C.	7,000
Vancouver	near Toronto, Ont.	1,000
Markham	near Winnipeg, Man.	670
Bird's Hill	Montreal, Que.	3,000
Montreal	near Montreal, Que.	7,000
Montreal	near Montreal, Que.	7,000
Montreal	near Montreal, Que.	7,000
Montreal	near Montreal, Que.	1,000
La Prairie	near Montreal, Que.	1,000
Private Commercial.		
Thetford Mines	Thetford Mines, Que.	200
Shawinigan Falls	Shawinigan Falls, Que.	200
Maisonneuve	Montreal, Que.	200
Swanson Bay	Swanson Bay, B.C.	150
Ocean Falls	Cousins Inlet, B.C.	150
Buckley Bay	Masset Inlet, B.C.	100
Thurston Harbour	Thurston Harbour, B.C.	100
Port Alice	Quatsino Sound, B.C.	100
Margaret Bay	Smith Inlet, B.C.	100
Iroquois Falls	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	20
Twin Falls	Twin Falls, Ont.	20
Victoriaville	Victoriaville, Que.	200
Quebec	Quebec City	200
Anyox	Anyox, B.C.	100
Toronto	Toronto, Ont.	50
Gouin Dam	Gouin Dam, Que.	200
Vancouver	Vancouver, B.C.	300
Niagara Falls	Niagara Falls, Ont.	100
Twenty Mile Creek	Twenty Mile Creek, Ont.	50
Port Credit	Port Credit, Ont.	50
Toronto	Toronto, Ont.	65
Burlington	Burlington, Ont.	65
Anticosti Island	Anticosti Island	75
Toronto	Toronto, Ont.	65
Cooksville	Cooksville, Ont.	25
York	York, Ont.	25
Guelph	Guelph, Ont.	25
Preston	Preston, Ont.	25
Kitchener	Kitchener, Ont.	25
Stratford	Stratford, Ont.	25
St. Mary's	St. Mary's, Ont.	25
Brant	Brant, Ont.	25
Woodstock	Woodstock, Ont.	25
St. Thomas	St. Thomas, Ont.	25
Chatham	Chatham, Ont.	25
Walkerville	Walkerville, Ont.	50
Sydney	Sydney, N.S.	500
Montreal	Montreal, Que.	Receiving only.

¹ Temporarily closed. The station at Pas is a land station.

69.—Radio Stations Licensed in Canada, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.

Names of Stations.	Situation.	Range in nautical miles.
Private Commercial—concluded.		
St. Margaret's Bay.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	600
St. Margaret's Bay.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	3,500
Loon Harbour.....	Loon Harbour, Ont.....	80
Butedale.....	Butedale, B.C.....	100
Ellis Bay.....	Ellis Bay, Que.....	75
Toronto (portable).....	Toronto, Ont., District.....	25
Lagoon Bay.....	Lagoon Bay, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	100
Theodosia Arm.....	Theodosia Arm, B.C.....	100
Duncan Bay.....	Duncan Bay, B.C.....	50
Vancouver.....	Vancouver, B.C.....	75
Geizer's Hill.....	St. Margaret's Bay, N.S.....	1,000
Niagara Falls.....	Niagara Falls, Ont.....	65
Toronto.....	Toronto, Ont.....	65
Dundas.....	Dundas, Ont.....	30
London.....	London, Ont.....	25
Cooksville.....	Cooksville Station, Ont.....	30
Kingcome River.....	Kingcome River, B.C.....	75
Powell River.....	Powell River, B.C.....	100
Logan Inlet.....	Logan Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands.....	100
Thurston Bay.....	Thurston Bay, B.C.....	75
Myrtle Point.....	Powell River, B.C.....	75
Vancouver.....	Court House, Vancouver, B.C.....	75

70.—Canadian Government Steamers Equipped with the Radiotelegraph, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

Names.	Range.	Names.	Range.
	Miles.		Miles.
Acadia.....	200	Anticosti (lightship).....	150
Arleux.....	100	Aranmore.....	150
Arras.....	100	Bellechasse.....	150
Dollard.....	200	Laurentian.....	150
Druid.....	100	Malaspina.....	200
Estevan.....	200	Margaret.....	200
Givenchy.....	100	Montcalm.....	150
Guinare.....	100	Newington.....	100
Lady Grey.....	100	Lady Laurier.....	150
Arctic.....	1,000	Tyrian.....	150
Lurher (lightship).....	150	Grib.....	125
Mikula.....	250		

71.—Business and Cost of Maintenance of Radiotelegraph Stations for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

Stations.	1924.			1925.		
	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.	Messages handled.	Words handled.	Cost of maintenance.
			\$			\$
East Coast.....	142,251	2,523,369	134,441	181,119	3,084,751	145,558
Great Lakes.....	50,746	797,045	44,133	34,127	501,133	44,635
West Coast.....	179,467	3,364,136	84,083	173,059	3,434,801	86,795
Total.....	372,464	6,684,550	262,657	388,305	7,020,685	276,988

Radio telephony.—Radiotelephony—the wireless transmission of the human voice—is a later development of radio telegraphy. During the Great War, radiotelephony was perfected for the use of warships and airplanes. In 1920 and 1921 its peace-time possibilities, were, for the first time, widely appreciated, and musical

programmes were broadcasted by electrical companies as part of their campaign to sell private radio equipment. Radiotelephony has become a very practicable means of relaying telephone messages to places where the population is too sparse to support a telephone system and to ships at sea. But radiotelephony is not applicable to the regular business of telephone companies in urban districts, because only a limited number of messages can be transmitted simultaneously without interference.

72.—Wireless and Radio Stations in Operation in Canada, Mar. 31, 1923-1925.

Kind of Stations.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Coast Stations (government-owned).....	32	31	34
Land Stations.....	1	1	1
Direction Finding Stations (government-owned).....	4	7	7
Ship Stations (government-owned).....	29	30	20
Ship Stations (commercial).....	226	232	239
Limited Coast Stations.....	1	2	2
Public Commercial Stations.....	6	7	14
Private Commercial Stations.....	44	55	57
Private Commercial Broadcasting Stations.....	51	46	63
Experimental Stations.....	57	46	44
Amateur Experimental Stations.....	1,449	1,345	533
Amateur Broadcasting Stations.....	8	22	17
Private Receiving Stations.....	9,956	31,609	91,996
Radio Training Schools.....	18	14	11
Radio Beacon Stations.....	—	4	5
Life Saving Stations.....	—	5	5
Licensed aircraft.....	—	—	2
Total.....	11,882	33,456	93,048

XI.—TELEPHONES.

Telephone development in Canada dates from the year 1880, when the Bell Telephone Co. was incorporated by Act of Parliament. Although at this time all patents and lines were owned by the Canadian Telephone Co., they were dependent on the Bell Co., to which they sold out in 1882. By 1883 the first submarine telephone cable had been laid between Windsor and Detroit, and during the year the Bell Co. operated in Canada 4,400 rental-earning telephones, 44 exchanges and 40 agencies, with 600 miles of long distance wire. It controlled development in all the provinces except British Columbia, where the greater part of the system has always been in the hands of the British Columbia Telephone Co., Ltd.

With rapid growth of private companies in the Maritime Provinces, the lines of the Bell Co. were disposed of in 1888 to the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co. in Nova Scotia and to the New Brunswick Telephone Co. in New Brunswick, an interest in these corporations being retained under the terms of sale. A development of a different kind is seen in the three Prairie Provinces, where well organized systems were sold to the governments of Manitoba and Alberta in 1908 and to Saskatchewan in 1909. The lines in Ontario and Quebec are still largely owned by the Bell Telephone Co.

Telephone Systems.—In all the provinces, besides the large telephone companies, are many smaller systems, both urban and rural, usually owned privately or co-operatively. The number of independent lines is particularly large in Saskatchewan. The steady growth in the use of telephones is shown in Table 73, particularly by the increase of 63,251 telephones in 1924, as compared with 1923.

For each 100 of population, there were 11.6 telephones in use during 1924, over 44 p.c. of the total being in Ontario. In this respect Canada ranks second among the countries for which such data are available.

Government ownership of telephone lines has now had a 15 years' trial in the three Prairie Provinces. Financial statistics of their various departments show a deficit in Manitoba of \$967,819 for the year ending Nov. 30, 1923, reserves amounting to \$2,051,157 in Saskatchewan for the year ending April 30, 1924, and a deficit in Alberta of \$123,712 for the calendar year 1924.

Telephone Statistics.—The following tables give figures illustrative of the use of telephones and the operations of telephone companies for 1924, the latest year available, and previous years. Certain statistics of radiotelephony are given on page 660.

73.—Progress of Telephones in Canada, years ended June 30, 1911-1918 and Dec. 31, 1919-1924.

Yrs.	Capital- ization.	Cost of property.	Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Salaries and Wages.	No. of Com- panies	Wire mileage.	No. of Tele- phones.	No. of Em- ployees.	Tele- phones per 100 popula- tion.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	Miles.	No.	No.	No.
1911	40,043,982	34,737,530	10,068,220	6,979,045	915,636	537	687,728	302,759	10,425	4.2
1912	46,276,852	56,887,799	12,273,627	9,094,689	2,659,642	683	889,572	370,884	12,783	5.0
1913	59,847,005	69,214,971	14,879,278	11,175,689	6,839,399	1,075	1,092,586	463,671	12,867	6.2
1914	70,291,884	80,258,356	17,297,269	12,882,402	8,250,253	1,136	1,343,090	521,144	16,799	6.8
1915	74,284,991	83,792,583	17,601,673	12,836,715	8,357,029	1,396	1,452,360	533,090	15,072	6.8
1916	76,920,314	88,520,020	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,852,719	1,592	1,600,564	548,421	15,247	6.8
1917	79,121,702	94,469,534	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,882,593	1,695	1,708,202	604,136	16,490	7.4
1918	85,274,691	104,368,628	22,753,280	13,644,518	10,410,807	2,007	1,848,467	662,330	17,336	8.0
1919	100,587,833	125,017,222	29,401,006	20,081,436	15,774,586	2,219	2,105,240	778,758	20,491	9.2
1920	116,689,705	144,560,969	33,473,712	28,044,401	17,294,405	2,327	2,105,101	856,266	21,187	9.9
1921	132,537,771	158,678,229	36,986,913	30,080,035	19,000,422	2,365	2,268,271	902,090	19,943	10.3
1922	143,802,023	167,332,932	39,559,149	29,966,181	17,305,759	2,387	2,396,805	944,029	19,321	10.6
1923	152,673,022	179,002,152	42,132,959	32,390,370	18,182,429	2,459	2,574,083	1,009,203	21,002	11.1
1924	160,015,020	193,884,378	44,322,598	33,615,686	18,293,234	2,466	2,765,722	1,072,454	21,685	11.6

Statistics of the number of telephone companies reporting to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics are given in Tables 74 and 75. Special attention may be drawn to the growth of co-operative companies.

74.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	Govern- ment.	Muni- cipal.	Stock.	Co-op- erative.	Part- nership.	Pri- vate.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	—	3	12	30	—	7	52
Nova Scotia.....	—	5	22	204	9	9	249
New Brunswick.....	—	—	21	9	1	4	35
Quebec.....	—	4	84	60	11	37	196
Ontario.....	2	127	317	67	40	65	618
Manitoba.....	1	9	4	13	1	9	37
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	23	1,184	—	2	1,213
Alberta.....	1	1	9	37	1	4	53
British Columbia.....	—	1	9	2	—	—	12
Yukon.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total.....	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466

75.—Number of Telephone Companies in Canada, 1911-1924.¹

Years.	Government.	Municipal.	Stock.	Co-operative.	Partnership.	Private.	Total.
1911.....	3	25	308	101	18	82	537
1912.....	3	25	368	133	31	113	683
1913.....	4	52	543	262	63	151	1,075
1914.....	4	58	611	297	48	118	1,136
1915.....	4	62	584	601	28	117	1,396
1916.....	4	67	622	765	23	111	1,592
1917.....	5	73	645	841	17	114	1,695
1918.....	5	74	735	1,085	12	96	2,007
1919.....	5	89	666	1,346	18	95	2,219
1920.....	5	88	647	1,495	9	83	2,327
1921.....	5	103	614	1,544	7	92	2,365
1922.....	5	117	693	1,474	—	98	2,387
1923.....	5	127	450	1,752	1	124	2,459
1924.....	5	153	502	1,606	63	137	2,466

¹ The years 1911-1918 are from July 1 to June 30. Figures for 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924 are for the calendar years.

In the two following tables, figures are shown giving the number of telephones in use, the mileage of wire and the number of employees of telephone companies, by provinces, for the year 1924, also for the Dominion, from 1911 to 1924.

76.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, by Provinces, Dec. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	Telephones in use.			Mileage of wire.	Number of employees.
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,936	3,501	5,437	5,666	93
Nova Scotia.....	24,403	14,095	38,498	70,781	865
New Brunswick.....	16,202	11,926	28,128	42,146	634
Quebec.....	157,507	44,885	202,392	550,306	6,126
Ontario.....	315,063	158,184	473,247	1,068,335	9,603
Manitoba.....	47,999	19,023	67,022	250,426	1,045
Saskatchewan.....	12,202	86,833	99,035	322,046	633 ¹
Alberta.....	35,063	32,267	67,330	248,422	776
British Columbia.....	79,978	11,199	91,177	207,034	1,907
Yukon.....	—	188	188	560	3
Total.....	690,353	382,101	1,072,454	2,765,722	21,685

¹ Exclusive of rural co-operative companies.

77.—Telephones in use, Mileage of Wire and Number of Employees, 1911-1924.¹

Years.	Telephones in use.			Mileage of wire.	Number of employees.
	Central Energy.	Magneto.	Total.		
	No.	No.	No.	Miles.	No.
1911.....	174,994	127,765	302,759	687,782	10,425
1912.....	212,732	158,152	370,884	889,572	12,783
1913.....	269,843	193,828	463,671	1,092,587	12,867
1914.....	310,166	210,978	521,144	1,343,090	16,799
1915.....	313,225	219,865	533,090	1,452,360	15,072
1916.....	323,109	225,312	548,421	1,600,564	15,247
1917.....	352,770	251,366	604,136	1,708,203	16,490
1918.....	384,687	277,643	662,330	1,848,466	17,336
1919.....	474,541	304,217	778,758	2,105,240	20,491
1920.....	524,593	331,673	856,266	2,105,101	21,187
1921.....	567,831	334,259	902,090	2,268,271	19,943
1922.....	601,801	342,228	944,029	2,396,805	19,321
1923.....	—	—	1,009,203	2,574,083	21,002
1924.....	690,353	382,101	1,072,454	2,765,722	21,685

¹ See note to Table 75. * Not available.

Financial statistics of Canadian telephone companies are given in Tables 78 and 79 below.

78.—Financial Statistics of Telephone Companies, by Provinces, for the calendar year 1924.

Provinces.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	431,753	611,885	790,281	43,748	151,738	101,816	49,922
Nova Scotia.....	3,609,889	2,548,738	6,790,811	621,924	1,544,696	1,047,632	497,064
New Brunswick.....	3,046,904	39,478	3,398,128	455,926	1,136,545	891,600	244,945
Quebec ¹	48,457,925	17,990,500	93,737,984	4,908,804	25,693,109	18,168,723	7,524,386
Ontario.....	2,129,120	2,305,853	8,138,277	7,728,654	2,069,631	1,785,685	283,946
Manitoba.....	27,645	18,669,119	18,782,664	1,463,788	3,189,409	3,115,539	73,870
Saskatchewan.....	801,599	26,405,633	27,327,951	709,056 ²	3,766,843	3,093,707	673,136
Alberta.....	55,476	25,331,770	21,803,000	1,135,952	3,012,084	3,015,546	- 3,462
British Columbia.....	5,142,822	2,313,861	13,059,202	1,219,603	3,739,043	2,386,550	1,352,493
Yukon.....	65,000	-	56,080	5,779	19,500	8,888	10,612
Total	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	18,293,234	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912

¹ As the head office of the Bell Telephone Company is situated in Montreal, its very large business is necessarily credited to Quebec, though largely transacted outside of that province.

² Exclusive of rural co-operative companies.

79.—Financial Statistics of Canadian Telephone Companies for the years 1912-1924.¹

Years.	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Cost of property and equipment.	Salaries and wages.	Gross revenue.	Operating expenses.	Net operating revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	21,533,605	24,743,247	56,887,799	2,659,642	12,273,627	9,094,689	3,178,938
1913.....	26,590,501	33,256,503	69,214,971	6,839,309	14,897,278	11,175,689	3,721,589
1914.....	28,644,340	41,647,554	80,258,356	8,250,253	17,297,269	12,882,402	4,414,867
1915.....	28,947,122	45,337,869	83,792,583	8,357,029	17,601,673	12,836,715	6,764,958
1916.....	29,416,956	47,503,358	88,520,021	7,852,719	18,594,268	11,147,201	7,447,067
1917.....	29,476,367	49,645,335	94,469,534	8,882,593	20,122,282	12,095,426	8,026,856
1918.....	29,803,090	55,471,601	104,368,627	10,410,807	22,753,280	13,644,524	9,108,756
1919.....	35,227,233	65,360,600	125,017,222	15,774,586	29,401,006	20,081,436	9,319,570
1920.....	36,149,838	80,539,367	144,560,969	17,294,405	33,473,712	28,044,401	5,429,311
1921.....	42,194,426	90,343,345	158,678,229	19,000,422	36,986,913	30,080,035	6,906,878
1922.....	48,968,198	94,833,825	167,332,932	17,305,759	39,559,149	29,966,181	9,592,968
1923.....	57,366,675	95,306,347	179,002,152	18,182,429	42,132,959	32,390,370	10,266,285
1924.....	63,798,133	96,216,887	193,884,378	18,293,234	44,322,598	33,615,686	10,706,912

¹ Figures for the years 1912-1918 are from July 1 to June 30; those for 1919-1924 are for the years Jan. 1 to Dec. 31.

XII.—THE POST OFFICE

Historical.—A postal service was established between Montreal and Quebec as early as 1721, official messengers and other travellers making a practice of carrying letters for private persons. When Canada came under British rule, the Post Office was placed on a settled footing by Benjamin Franklin, then Deputy Postmaster-General for the American colonies, who visited Canada in 1763, opened post offices at Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers, and also established courier communication between Montreal and New York. Since 1755 Halifax had had a post office and direct postal communication with Great Britain.

As a consequence of the American Revolution and the resulting isolation of Canada from Nova Scotia, the first exclusively Canadian postal service, a monthly courier route from Halifax to Quebec, was established in 1788, involving a seven weeks' trip and expenses of about £200, of which only one-third was met by postal charges. Up to 1804 the postal facilities of Upper Canada consisted of one regular trip by courier each winter with whatever mail might reach Montreal during the

season of navigation. Charges were necessarily high, \$1.12 being paid on ordinary letters from London to Toronto *via* Halifax.

The first post office in Toronto was opened about 1800. By 1816 there were 19 offices in the two Canadas, and in 1827 this number had increased to 114. At this time the system consisted primarily of a trunk line of communication between Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto and Amherstburg, over which couriers travelled at varying intervals. Branching off this line were routes to Sorel, Sherbrooke, St. Johns, Hull, Hawkesbury, Perth and Richmond, with most deliveries made once or twice a week.

Hitherto the Post Office had been under the control of the Imperial Department, but considerable agitation resulted in the service being transferred on April 6, 1851, to the several provinces. Only enough mutual control was maintained to insure the continuance of Imperial and intercolonial relations. The provinces had complete jurisdiction over the establishment and maintenance of systems and rates.

At Confederation the provincial systems were transferred to the Dominion. The Post Office Act of 1867 established a service throughout Canada. The domestic rate on letters was reduced from 5 to 3 cents per half-ounce, and in 1870 the rates to the United States and Great Britain were reduced from 10 to 6 cents and from 12½ to 6 cents respectively per half-ounce. In 1875 a convention between Canada and the United States reduced postal rates between the countries to the domestic level. In 1878, on the admission of Canada to the Postal Union, letter postage to the countries of the Postal Union was reduced to 5 cents per half-ounce. After a conference in 1897, Imperial penny postage (2 cents per half-ounce) was established on Dec. 25, 1898, while the domestic rate was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per ounce. These rates were maintained until 1915, when a 1-cent war tax, still in force, was imposed on all 2-cent letters, on post cards and postal notes. Recently the rate to Great Britain has been increased to 4 cents an ounce (3 cents on succeeding ounces) while that to Postal Union countries, previously raised to 10 cents and 5 cents on first and succeeding ounces, is now 8 and 4 cents respectively.

The Post Office Department is administered by the Postmaster-General. Besides the several administrative branches within the Department, the Dominion is divided into 15 districts, each in charge of a Post Office Inspector. The Canadian system embraces a territory more extensive than that served by any other systems except those of the United States and Russia, the sparsity of population and the comparative lack of development making inevitable a peculiarly difficult and expensive service.

Rural Mail Delivery.—A system of rural mail delivery was inaugurated in Canada on Oct. 10, 1908, limited at that time to existing stage routes, persons residing on such routes being entitled to have mail boxes put up in which the mail carrier was to deposit mail matter and from which he was to collect mail matter and carry it to the post office. As a consequence of the public approval of this scheme, new regulations, taking effect on April 1, 1912, made all persons residing in rural districts along and contiguous to well-defined main thoroughfares of one mile and upwards eligible to receive their mail in this manner, while couriers of rural mail routes were also required to sell postage stamps and take applications for and accept money, money orders and postal notes. The result has been an increase in the number of rural routes from approximately 900 in 1912 to 3,772 in 1924, having 201,392 mail boxes as against approximately 25,000 in 1912. The establishment of these routes has been an important factor in the recent amelioration of the conditions of Canadian rural life.

Statistics.—Tables 80 to 82 show the number of post offices in operation in Canada in 1924, gross revenue in all offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, and the revenue and expenditure of the department since 1890.

80.—Number of Post Offices in Operation in the several Provinces of Canada, Mar. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	In Operation Mar. 31, 1923.	Established during Year.	Closed during Year.	In Operation Mar. 31, 1924.
Prince Edward Island.....	133	—	2	131
Nova Scotia.....	1,836	15	32	1,819
New Brunswick.....	1,139	15	23	1,131
Quebec.....	2,325	66	25	2,366
Ontario.....	2,577	58	38	2,597
Manitoba.....	803	24	11	816
Saskatchewan.....	1,403	38	33	1,408
Alberta.....	1,194	39	18	1,215
British Columbia.....	849	36	30	855
Yukon Territory.....	20	—	1	19
Northwest Territories.....	9	4	—	13
Total.....	12,288	295	213	12,370

81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923 and 1924.

Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.	Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.
P. E. Island.	\$	\$	Quebec.	\$	\$
Charlottetown.....	62,245	64,077	Chicoutimi.....	23,424	18,584
Summerside.....	19,704	18,896	Coaticook.....	11,458	12,799
Total for Province.....	152,464	156,769	Drummondville East.....	10,591	11,189
Nova Scotia.			Farnham.....	10,494	10,266
Amherst.....	42,632	40,826	Granby.....	16,479	17,174
Antigonish.....	13,923	13,824	Hull.....	28,181	26,633
Bridgewater.....	16,144	15,905	Joliette.....	19,641	19,662
Dartmouth.....	13,668	13,612	La Tuque.....	11,677	11,148
Glace Bay.....	17,659	18,185	Magog.....	11,608	10,495
Halifax.....	426,506	422,262	Montreal.....	3,680,397	3,683,861
Kentville.....	20,764	20,285	Quebec.....	523,026	549,772
Lunenburg.....	11,836	11,777	Richmond.....	11,449	11,112
New Glasgow.....	35,607	37,538	Rimouski.....	14,357	14,292
North Sydney.....	19,973	20,250	Ste. Agathe des Monts.....	10,412	9,345
Pictou.....	13,662	15,133	St. Hyacinthe.....	34,414	33,755
Springhill.....	10,598	12,304	St. Johns.....	21,931	22,814
Stellarton.....	10,203	10,153	Shawinigan Falls.....	21,313	23,180
Sydney.....	69,835	75,157	Sherbrooke.....	111,969	112,379
Sydney Mines.....	10,547	10,805	Sorel.....	11,252	12,481
Truro.....	51,908	53,916	Thetford Mines.....	13,849	14,132
Windsor.....	18,478	18,215	Three Rivers.....	59,238	60,602
Wolfville.....	13,817	13,035	Valleyfield.....	13,791	14,257
Yarmouth.....	26,862	25,254	Victoriaville.....	15,755	16,029
Total for Province.....	1,343,000	1,357,515	Total for Province.....	6,114,013	6,165,190
New Brunswick.			Ontario.		
Bathurst.....	12,527	13,644	Almonte.....	10,069	9,830
Campbellton.....	21,169	21,673	Arnprior.....	15,901	16,126
Chatham.....	13,690	14,450	Aurora.....	17,773	17,691
Edmundston.....	14,031	13,237	Aylmer West.....	16,234	14,779
Fredericton.....	64,301	67,331	Barrie.....	27,790	28,226
Moncton.....	375,551	390,747	Belleville.....	56,332	58,123
Newcastle.....	13,296	12,687	Bowmanville.....	14,524	14,192
St. John.....	295,789	293,467	Bracebridge.....	13,557	13,168
St. Stephen.....	20,259	20,499	Brampton.....	25,100	25,547
Sackville.....	16,210	16,844	Brantford.....	152,271	154,528
Sussex.....	16,500	15,824	Bridgeburg.....	20,499	23,759
Woodstock.....	20,259	20,258	Brockville.....	52,509	52,482
Total for Province.....	1,213,039	1,237,831	Burlington.....	10,172	9,587
			Campbellford.....	11,124	11,653
			Carleton Place.....	19,382	19,329
			Chatham.....	71,035	69,120
			Cobalt.....	26,087	28,615

81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923 and 1924—continued.

Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.	Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.
Ontario—con.	\$	\$	Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$
Cobourg.....	25,085	27,813	Thorold.....	14,853	15,691
Cochrane.....	17,426	19,187	Tilsonburg.....	15,469	15,000
Collingwood.....	23,081	22,735	Timmmins.....	29,230	34,226
Cornwall.....	33,521	34,841	Toronto.....	5,798,015	6,104,784
Dundas.....	16,552	16,304	Trenton.....	20,483	19,840
Dunnville.....	29,552	26,891	Walkerton.....	12,178	11,761
Fergus.....	13,646	13,968	Wallaceburg.....	13,981	13,704
Fort Frances.....	13,767	15,280	Waterloo.....	30,490	34,977
Fort William.....	77,766	81,299	Welland.....	44,848	46,772
Galt.....	66,104	69,848	Weston.....	18,249	19,026
Gannanogue.....	18,092	17,437	Whitby.....	13,184	13,608
Georgetown.....	12,348	11,764	Windsor.....	298,296	327,918
Goderich.....	18,566	18,644	Wingham.....	12,630	12,194
Grimshy.....	16,517	15,108	Woodstock.....	58,446	57,804
Guelph.....	108,127	109,144			
Haileybury.....	14,113	12,958	Total for Province.....	12,947,126	13,341,218
Hamilton.....	588,297	606,980			
Hanover.....	15,646	15,373	Manitoba.		
Harrison.....	10,529	10,574	Brandon.....	114,300	111,692
Hespeler.....	12,840	12,562	Dauphin.....	24,301	23,667
Huntsville.....	12,613	13,683	Minnedosa.....	10,276	9,470
Ingersoll.....	24,575	25,732	Neebawa.....	12,575	11,948
Iroquois Falls.....	10,717	10,694	Portage la Prairie.....	38,430	35,336
Kenora.....	20,974	22,728	Virden.....	10,183	10,090
Kincardine.....	12,882	13,087	Wawanesa.....	9,177	10,938
Kingston.....	115,884	119,790	Winnipeg.....	2,996,650	2,985,057
Kingsville.....	9,759	10,619			
Kitchener.....	108,089	110,728	Total for Province.....	3,767,130	3,709,143
Leamington.....	19,012	17,846			
Lindsay.....	34,452	35,002	Saskatchewan.		
Listowel.....	14,372	14,298	Assiniboia.....	10,007	10,126
London.....	488,003	503,841	Battleford.....	10,076	9,737
Meaford.....	11,946	10,996	Estevan.....	19,449	19,497
Midland.....	21,680	23,474	Humboldt.....	13,050	12,819
Milton West.....	10,960	10,666	Lloydminster.....	10,501	10,807
Mount Forest.....	10,098	10,034	Maple Creek.....	10,907	10,611
Napanee.....	20,527	20,228	Melfort.....	13,489	13,031
New Liskeard.....	15,412	17,230	Melville.....	13,596	14,019
Newmarket.....	17,347	17,271	Moose Jaw.....	138,765	138,839
New Toronto.....	9,525	10,388	Moosomin.....	10,922	10,172
Niagara Falls.....	96,019	108,887	North Battleford.....	26,351	26,442
North Bay.....	48,555	50,517	Prince Albert.....	49,252	47,907
Oakville.....	17,280	16,287	Regina.....	707,091	712,012
Orangeville.....	10,617	10,984	Saskatoon.....	262,719	267,250
Orillia.....	44,990	44,523	Shaunavon.....	13,155	12,454
Oshawa.....	69,314	73,330	Swift Current.....	34,400	33,616
Ottawa.....	598,777	583,218	Weyburn.....	31,691	31,461
Owen Sound.....	52,614	53,539	Yorkton.....	37,500	36,651
Paris.....	20,986	21,092			
Parry Sound.....	15,035	15,453	Total for Province.....	2,634,202	2,604,136
Pembroke.....	31,283	32,699			
Perth.....	26,867	28,163	Alberta.		
Peterborough.....	109,890	108,566	Banff.....	16,242	16,529
Petrolia.....	14,499	13,429	Calgary.....	547,751	547,800
Pictou.....	17,310	17,559	Camrose.....	16,071	14,789
Port Arthur.....	57,648	62,389	Drumheller.....	19,831	18,190
Port Colborne.....	15,788	17,861	Edmonton.....	460,150	455,256
Port Hope.....	20,853	20,896	Lacombe.....	13,186	11,623
Prescott.....	13,711	12,572	Lethbridge.....	72,945	71,977
Preston.....	23,904	23,947	Macleod.....	10,365	9,370
Renfrew.....	25,669	26,988	Medicine Hat.....	51,457	47,146
St. Catharines.....	92,710	93,940	Red Deer.....	19,310	18,018
St. Mary's.....	19,534	18,807	Stettler.....	10,526	10,250
St. Thomas.....	66,835	66,518	Vermilion.....	10,412	9,894
Sarnia.....	65,564	65,544	Wetaskiwin.....	15,009	12,988
Sault Ste. Marie.....	72,489	77,420			
Seaford.....	10,876	10,562	Total for Province.....	2,042,463	2,005,500
Simcoe.....	22,303	23,035			
Smith's Falls.....	27,805	28,515	British Columbia.		
South Porcupine.....	8,539	10,078	Chilliwack.....	16,542	15,745
Stratford.....	62,973	62,680	Cranbrook.....	19,823	21,008
Stratford Station.....	11,162	10,627	Duncan's Station.....	16,906	18,178
Strathroy.....	12,963	12,183	Fernie.....	18,810	18,572
Sturgeon Falls.....	10,549	11,107			
Sudbury.....	49,932	54,752			

81.—Statistics of Gross Postal Revenue of Offices collecting \$10,000 and upwards, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923 and 1924—concluded.

Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.	Name of Post Office.	1923.	1924.
British Columbia— concluded.	\$	\$	Yukon.	\$	\$
Kamloops.....	32,207	31,795	Total for Yukon.....	14,076	14,044
Kelowna.....	22,003	19,970	SUMMARY.		
Nanaimo.....	29,614	29,837	P.E. Island.....	152,461	156,769
Nelson.....	43,236	42,691	Nova Scotia.....	1,343,000	1,357,515
New Westminster.....	69,032	71,694	New Brunswick.....	1,213,039	1,237,831
North Vancouver.....	15,918	15,996	Quebec.....	6,114,013	6,165,190
Penticton.....	20,500	18,448	Ontario.....	12,947,126	13,341,218
Prince George.....	9,032	10,597	Manitoba.....	3,767,130	3,709,143
Prince Rupert.....	33,137	33,227	Saskatchewan.....	2,634,202	2,604,136
Revelstoke.....	13,505	13,921	Alberta.....	2,042,463	2,005,500
Trail.....	13,281	13,517	British Columbia.....	2,300,811	2,327,985
Vancouver.....	1,085,421	1,107,204	Yukon.....	14,076	14,044
Vernon.....	32,295	30,417			
Victoria.....	269,222	263,799			
Total for Province.....	2,300,811	2,327,985	Total.....	32,528,321	32,919,331

82.—Revenue and Expenditure of the Post Office Department for the quinquennia, years 1890-1910, and for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1911-1925.

NOTE.—For all other years since 1868, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 288.

Fiscal Years.	Net revenue.	Expendi- ture.	Deficit.	Surplus.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1890.....	2,357,389	3,074,470	717,081	-
1895.....	2,792,790	3,593,647	800,857	-
1900.....	3,183,984	3,645,646	461,662	-
1905.....	5,125,373	4,634,528	-	490,845
1910.....	7,958,547	7,215,337	-	743,210
1911.....	9,146,952	7,954,223	-	1,192,729
1912.....	10,482,255	9,172,035	-	1,310,220
1913.....	12,060,476	10,882,805	-	1,177,671
1914.....	12,956,216	12,822,058	-	134,158
1915.....	13,046,650	15,961,191	2,914,541	-
1916.....	18,858,410	16,009,139	-	2,849,271
1917.....	20,902,384	16,300,579	-	4,601,805
1918.....	21,345,394	18,046,558	-	3,298,836
1919.....	21,602,713	19,273,584	-	2,329,129
1920.....	24,449,917	20,774,385	-	3,675,532
1921.....	26,331,119	24,661,262	-	1,669,857
1922.....	26,554,538	28,121,425	1,566,887	-
1923.....	29,262,233	27,794,502	-	1,467,731
1924.....	29,100,492	28,305,937	-	794,555
1925.....	28,581,993	29,873,802	1,291,809	-

Auxiliary Services.—The auxiliary postal services—the issuing of money orders (including postal notes) and the facilities offered by the Post Office savings banks—have expanded enormously since Confederation. In 1868, for example, there were 515 money order offices in operation, issuing orders to an amount of \$3,342,574. In 1924 the number of offices had increased to 5,471, while the value of orders issued was more than 40 times as large as in the earlier year. In the following tables, illustrating the use of money orders and postal notes, it will also be noticed that the large number of 12,561,490 money orders, representing a value of \$159,855,115, were issued during the year. The number of postal notes received and paid was 5,806,129, with a value of \$12,657,725. It may be added that postal notes are issued payable to bearer and are in general use for the transfer of small sums, while money orders, on the other hand, are payable to order at a designated post office. Statistical tables showing the operation of the Post Office savings banks and the Dominion Government savings banks are included in the section on Finance.

83.—Operation of the Money Order System in Canada, fiscal years ended June 30^{*} 1901-1906, and Mar. 31, 1907-1925.

NOTE.—For 1868 to 1900, see Canada Year Book, 1911, p. 289.

Fiscal Years.	Orders issued in Canada.	Value of orders issued in Canada.	Payable in		Value of orders issued in other countries, payable in Canada.
			Canada.	Other countries.	
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	1,151,024	17,956,258	14,324,289	3,631,969	2,592,845
1902.....	1,446,129	23,549,402	18,423,035	5,126,367	3,575,803
1903.....	1,668,705	26,868,202	20,761,078	6,107,124	4,604,528
1904.....	1,869,233	29,652,811	21,706,474	7,946,337	5,197,122
1905.....	1,924,130	32,349,476	23,410,485	8,938,991	5,602,257
1906.....	2,178,549	37,355,673	26,133,565	11,222,108	6,533,201
1907 (9 mos.).....	1,845,278	32,160,098	21,958,855	10,201,243	5,393,042
1908.....	2,990,691	49,974,007	31,836,629	18,137,378	7,933,361
1909.....	3,596,299	52,627,770	36,577,552	16,050,218	7,794,751
1910.....	4,178,752	60,967,162	41,595,205	19,371,957	8,048,467
1911.....	4,840,896	70,614,862	45,451,425	25,163,437	8,664,557
1912.....	5,777,757	84,065,891	52,568,433	31,497,458	8,712,667
1913.....	6,866,563	101,153,272	61,324,030	39,829,242	9,081,627
1914.....	7,227,964	109,500,670	66,113,221	43,387,449	9,807,313
1915.....	6,990,813	89,957,906	64,723,941	25,233,965	9,707,383
1916.....	7,171,375	94,469,871	75,781,582	18,688,289	9,868,137
1917.....	8,698,502	119,695,535	97,263,961	22,431,574	9,704,610
1918.....	9,919,665	142,959,167	116,764,491	26,194,676	9,355,627
1919.....	9,100,707	142,375,809	116,646,096	25,729,713	10,351,021
1920.....	9,947,018	159,224,937	135,201,816	24,023,121	10,050,361
1921.....	11,013,167	173,523,322	155,916,232	17,607,090	6,680,971
1922.....	10,031,198	139,914,186	124,316,726	15,597,460	5,515,069
1923.....	11,098,222	143,055,120	126,617,350	16,437,770	8,986,041
1924.....	12,561,490	159,855,115	141,620,372	18,234,743	13,508,396
1925.....	13,435,448	163,519,320	145,769,761	17,749,559	13,957,613

Attention may be drawn to the discrepancy between the value of orders issued in Canada and payable in other countries and those issued elsewhere payable in Canada. The difference (about \$4,726,000 in 1924 and almost \$34,000,000 in 1914) represents to a large extent remittances made by immigrants and to travellers in foreign countries. It is an indication, at least, of the large amounts sent out from Canada, and is an essential figure in the computation of our balance of trade.

84.—Money Orders, by Provinces, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1924.

Provinces.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Money order offices in—					
Canada.....	5,106	5,197	5,266	5,337	5,472
Prince Edward Island.....	53	62	63	64	64
Nova Scotia.....	342	344	360	366	366
New Brunswick.....	232	238	247	251	256
Quebec.....	1,093	1,111	1,126	1,134	1,178
Ontario.....	1,507	1,520	1,513	1,521	1,555
Manitoba.....	340	344	353	358	367
Saskatchewan.....	636	650	656	676	696
Alberta.....	476	490	508	520	529
British Columbia.....	422	433	436	442	456
Yukon Territory.....	5	5	4	5	5
Money orders issued in—					
Canada.....	9,947,018	11,013,167	10,031,198	11,098,222	12,561,490
Prince Edward Island.....	52,195	59,098	56,780	68,255	84,639
Nova Scotia.....	652,649	756,168	706,161	787,787	865,954
New Brunswick.....	342,868	428,648	390,186	433,345	495,285
Quebec.....	1,247,392	1,374,724	1,193,490	1,334,448	1,618,558
Ontario.....	3,086,535	3,658,178	3,073,193	3,354,982	3,809,106
Manitoba.....	779,379	815,550	763,640	831,315	883,641
Saskatchewan.....	1,762,494	1,804,563	1,804,767	2,056,272	2,274,027
Alberta.....	1,176,999	1,245,872	1,210,397	1,315,094	1,511,045
British Columbia.....	840,874	865,054	826,819	909,953	1,011,514
Yukon Territory.....	5,633	5,312	5,765	6,771	7,721
Receipts for money orders issued in—					
Canada.....	\$ 159,224,937	\$ 173,523,322	\$ 139,914,186	\$ 143,055,120	\$ 159,855,115
Prince Edward Island.....	837,384	890,038	770,936	886,337	1,054,771
Nova Scotia.....	10,326,440	11,241,946	8,996,905	9,366,417	10,200,072
New Brunswick.....	5,679,866	6,725,201	5,385,442	5,389,834	6,065,231
Quebec.....	19,135,849	20,982,946	16,106,847	16,654,927	19,798,941
Ontario.....	47,127,150	54,348,199	42,125,653	41,392,830	46,398,064
Manitoba.....	13,151,959	13,727,900	10,495,309	10,798,013	10,665,567
Saskatchewan.....	28,592,371	29,144,606	25,991,164	28,728,569	31,253,787
Alberta.....	18,532,956	20,173,523	17,416,395	16,956,761	20,110,713
British Columbia.....	15,696,988	16,146,385	12,489,834	12,716,153	14,126,848
Yukon Territory.....	143,974	142,578	135,701	165,279	181,121
Number of money orders paid in—					
Canada.....	No. 9,104,136	No. 9,864,184	No. 9,080,463	No. 10,111,820	No. 11,578,276
Prince Edward Island.....	33,787	36,599	32,566	33,449	41,908
Nova Scotia.....	288,529	419,594	391,347	458,093	528,579
New Brunswick.....	207,579	704,072	645,812	740,939	842,453
Quebec.....	956,990	1,057,289	918,941	968,650	1,134,829
Ontario.....	3,775,383	3,551,679	3,209,381	3,605,808	4,168,751
Manitoba.....	1,992,408	1,790,933	2,055,452	2,290,874	2,564,358
Saskatchewan.....	1,062,526	929,641	1,013,055	1,118,384	1,236,483
Alberta.....	391,786	971,594	405,821	440,270	566,479
British Columbia.....	394,094	401,910	407,276	454,459	493,349
Yukon Territory.....	1,054	873	812	894	1,087
Amount of money orders paid in—					
Canada.....	\$ 146,405,784	\$ 162,992,196	\$ 130,593,935	\$ 135,274,776	\$ 155,336,773
Prince Edward Island.....	713,292	800,594	661,531	657,391	858,547
Nova Scotia.....	5,616,039	6,764,328	5,647,534	6,214,219	7,418,506
New Brunswick.....	3,955,777	10,415,372	8,268,419	8,826,768	10,342,846
Quebec.....	17,206,557	22,998,684	15,293,200	13,893,894	16,882,151
Ontario.....	53,250,399	52,562,211	42,445,288	44,452,751	51,335,317
Manitoba.....	32,092,104	31,633,328	27,765,545	29,520,452	32,463,883
Saskatchewan.....	16,668,206	18,303,344	14,457,674	15,130,063	16,680,225
Alberta.....	8,328,840	10,368,069	8,143,535	8,271,784	10,236,994
British Columbia.....	8,548,570	9,128,855	7,894,732	8,285,613	9,093,304
Yukon Territory.....	26,000	17,411	16,457	21,321	25,000

85.—Numbers and Values of Postal Notes, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1919-1924.

Values.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
\$ 0.20.....	191,362	166,078	144,084	158,108	173,210	165,622
0.25.....	306,642	275,214	227,789	281,679	340,713	242,477
0.30.....	222,590	204,429	175,564	190,364	208,251	215,742
0.40.....	228,783	229,954	240,085	225,044	210,129	219,406
0.50.....	417,145	409,967	389,935	425,943	465,787	394,578
0.60.....	220,298	220,006	226,510	213,320	201,455	203,687
0.70.....	124,850	131,031	146,247	124,558	108,925	109,292
0.75.....	225,925	188,561	173,889	190,413	206,833	190,787
0.80.....	188,117	189,654	196,695	175,443	171,749	172,928
0.90.....	185,790	191,881	208,922	186,400	179,231	184,015
1.00.....	891,539	851,118	864,275	837,437	1,006,036	891,216
1.50.....	420,503	433,896	467,034	393,725	386,663	360,476
2.00.....	725,992	603,156	619,726	578,352	607,115	609,269
2.50.....	266,918	277,871	277,796	240,269	239,930	250,261
3.00.....	423,243	421,983	452,632	419,969	425,173	448,917
4.00.....	276,919	278,762	317,232	293,936	290,896	311,002
5.00.....	472,832	479,251	499,089	477,460	492,080	539,877
10.00.....	277,764	277,306	300,787	266,953	270,063	296,577
Total notes received.....No.	6,067,213	5,830,118	5,927,791	5,679,374	5,984,239	5,806,129
Total value, including postage stamps affixed.....\$	12,368,069	12,122,720	12,792,855	11,827,896	12,179,920	12,657,724
Commission received.....\$	131,913	127,964	132,393	124,957	130,545	135,353
Postal notes issued to postmasters.....No.	6,094,255	5,901,171	5,902,035	5,580,475	6,143,040	5,747,410
Value of notes issued.....\$	12,548,384	12,304,949	13,026,166	11,598,881	12,696,889	12,570,690

86.—Issue of Postage Stamps, etc., fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923 and 1924.

Denominations.	Issue 1923.		Issue 1924.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
1.....	245,663,900	2,456,639	241,276,499	2,412,765
2.....	282,461,300	5,649,226	266,044,300	5,320,886
3.....	391,811,500	11,754,345	404,228,000	12,126,840
4.....	12,170,850	486,834	10,445,150	417,806
5.....	35,022,050	1,751,103	36,190,500	1,809,525
7.....	3,078,750	215,512	2,212,800	154,896
10.....	36,176,750	3,617,675	37,801,250	3,780,125
20.....	6,498,625	1,299,725	8,532,925	1,706,585
50.....	1,300,685	650,343	1,056,965	528,483
1.00.....	—	—	286,875	286,875
10 Special Delivery.....	159,595	15,959	—	—
20 ".....	163,975	32,795	266,450	53,260
1 cent P. Due.....	1,054,000	10,540	1,196,250	11,962
2 ".....	2,428,950	48,579	2,825,200	56,504
5 ".....	602,500	30,125	710,850	35,542
1 cent stamp books, 25c. each.....	305,685	76,421	213,368	53,342
2 ".....	280,069	70,017	234,676	58,669
3 ".....	856,750	214,188	1,048,078	262,020
Combination stamp books, 25c. each.....	333,461	83,365	523,573	130,893
1 cent rolls (sidewise).....	24,539	124,167	26,259	132,871
2 ".....	30,607	307,907	31,866	320,572
3 ".....	47,255	711,660	46,927	706,720
1 cent rolls precancelled.....	—	—	6,133	31,156
1 cent rolls (endwise).....	2	10	152	775
2 ".....	101	1,020	146	1,475
3 ".....	—	—	12	181
1 cent post bands at \$1.20 per 100.....	1,942,600	23,311	973,300	11,679
1 cent post cards.....	14,981,400	149,814	14,438,900	144,389
2 cent post cards.....	11,779,500	235,590	11,456,300	229,126
1 cent advertising cards, 16 on sheet.....	332,000	3,320	428,000	4,280
2 ".....	700,000	14,000	650,000	13,000
1 cent advertising cards, 8 on sheet.....	818,000	8,180	1,725,000	17,250
2 ".....	2,608,000	52,160	2,703,000	54,060
1 cent advertising cards, single.....	489,500	4,895	242,700	2,427
2 ".....	124,700	2,494	96,300	1,926
6 cent post cards for Postal Union countries.....	2,850	171	2,050	123
2 cent reply post cards.....	259,000	5,180	318,050	6,361
1 cent special wrappers.....	799,400	7,994	855,100	8,551
6 cent reply coupons.....	24,515	1,471	15,010	901
1 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes, \$1.24 per 100.....	1,431,250	18,606	1,667,050	21,345
2 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes, \$2.24 per 100.....	1,329,700	30,583	1,481,100	33,801
3 cent No. 8 stamped envelopes, \$3.24 per 100.....	2,432,800	80,283	2,841,700	93,316
1 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes, \$1.30 per 100.....	130,400	1,826	581,200	7,631
2 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes, \$2.30 per 100.....	114,300	2,743	145,700	3,378
3 cent No. 10 stamped envelopes, \$3.30 per 100.....	242,750	8,254	266,850	8,859
Total.....	1,061,014,564	30,259,030	1,055,799,506	31,063,161

Subsidies, etc.—The conveyance of mail by land and water entailed a total expenditure during 1924 of \$14,095,669. Land transportation (largely that by rural delivery) cost \$6,178,610; railway carriage cost \$7,350,715; while that by steamship cost \$566,344. These amounts were paid solely for services rendered as carriers. In addition, however, considerable mail is carried, on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by steamships and steamship lines which are especially subsidized by the government. Table 87, showing amounts so paid in 1922, 1923 and 1924, is appended.

87.—Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922-1924.

NOTE.—The figures in the following table are taken from the "Public Accounts," issued by the Finance Department; they represent the amounts paid in connection with contracts made under statutory authority by the Department of Trade and Commerce for trade services, including the conveyance of mails.

Services.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$
Canada and the West Indies or South America or both.....	340,667	340,667	321,705
Canada and South Africa.....	133,833	121,667	146,000
Canada and New Zealand.....	127,162	119,633	130,509
Canada, China and Japan.....	88,229	—	—
Canada and Newfoundland.....	30,513	26,923	27,821
Ferry service between Campment, l'Ours island and mainland of			
Georgian bay.....	2,000	1,000	—
St. John and Digby.....	9,648	14,520	14,904
St. John, Digby, Annapolis and Granville.....	2,000	2,000	2,000
St. John, N.B., Minas Basin and Margaretsville, N.S.....	5,724	7,786	7,621
St. John, Westport and Yarmouth.....	10,000	10,000	10,000
St. John and Bridgetown.....	1,500	1,500	1,500
Halifax, La Have, and La Have river ports.....	4,961	5,827	5,596
Halifax and Newfoundland.....	5,000	5,000	5,000
Halifax, Canso and Guysboro.....	6,798	9,000	9,000
Halifax and Spry bay and ports in Cape Breton.....	5,885	6,000	6,000
Halifax and West Coast of C.B.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Halifax, south Cape Breton and Bras d'Or lake ports.....	6,000	6,000	6,000
Pictou, Souris and the Magdalen islands.....	24,000	24,000	24,000
Grand Manan and mainland.....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Miscou and Shippegan islands and mainland.....	—	3,300	2,981
Quebec, Montreal and Paspebiac.....	29,000	30,000	30,000
Quebec, Natashquan and Harrington.....	50,000	85,000	85,000
St. Catherine's Bay and Tadoussac.....	—	1,500	2,000
Pictou and Montague, Murray Harbour, etc., and Georgetown.....	6,000	3,360	—
Pictou and New Glasgow and Antigonish County ports and Mulgrave.....	1,397	1,500	1,500
Pt. Mulgrave and Guysboro.....	6,918	9,395	9,470
Pt. Mulgrave, St. Peter's, etc.....	6,500	8,000	8,269
Pt. Mulgrave and Canso.....	13,370	13,500	13,500
Pictou, Mulgrave and Cheticamp.....	7,500	11,000	11,000
Petit de Grat and Mulgrave I.C.R. terminus.....	9,916	9,968	9,904
Baddeck and Iona.....	8,000	9,000	10,500
Sydney and Whycomagh.....	4,000	4,825	13,000
Sydney to Bras d'Or lake ports and ports on east and west coasts of C.B.....	14,000	14,000	14,000
Sydney and bay St. Lawrence ports.....	9,000	9,000	9,000
Charlottetown, Pictou and New Glasgow.....	2,000	7,939	7,769
Victoria, Vancouver and Skagway.....	24,219	25,000	25,000
Charlottetown, Victoria and Holliday's Wharf.....	3,500	4,000	4,000
Victoria and Vancouver island (west coast).....	15,000	15,000	15,000
Victoria and San Francisco.....	2,135	2,827	2,740
Newcastle, Neguac and Escuminac, Miramichi river and bay.....	3,939	5,000	5,000
Pelee island and mainland.....	8,000	11,000	11,000
Prince Rupert, B.C., and Queen Charlotte islands.....	21,000	21,000	21,000
Vancouver and ports on Howe sound.....	3,066	3,358	1,405
St. John and St. Andrews, N.B.....	4,000	4,000	4,000
St. John, Bear River and way ports.....	—	2,000	2,000
St. John and Wedgeport, N.S.....	—	5,000	5,000
St. John and Weymouth.....	—	—	15,000
Dalhousie, N.B., and Carleton, Que.....	—	—	101
Halifax, Louisbourg and bay St. Lawrence.....	—	—	5,000
Port Hawkesbury and Eastern Harbour, N.S.....	—	—	2,000
Rimouski and Pointe aux Outardes.....	—	—	5,000
Vancouver and northern ports of B.C.....	24,800	24,800	24,800
Expenses in connection with the supervision of subsidized steamship services.....	3,716	3,890	3,991
Total subsidies and subventions.....	1,105,896	1,070,684	1,105,087

VIII.—LABOUR, WAGES AND PRICES.

I.—LABOUR.

1.—Occupations of the People.

An article on the occupations of the people, by age and sex, as at the census of 1911 and preceding censuses, appeared at pp. 659–663 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book. Owing to lack of space, this article is not reprinted in the present edition.

2.—Dominion Department of Labour.

The Department of Labour of the Dominion Government was established in 1900 under the authority of the Conciliation Act, 1900 (63-64 Vict., c. 24). Its chief duties originally comprised the administration of certain provisions of this statute designed to aid in the prevention and settlement of labour disputes, the administration of the Government's fair wage policy for the protection of workmen employed on Dominion Government contracts and on works aided by grant of public funds, the collection and classification of statistical and other information relative to conditions of labour and the publication of a monthly periodical known as the "Labour Gazette." From 1900 to 1909 the Department was administered by the Postmaster-General, who was also Minister of Labour. It was constituted a separate Department under the Labour Department Act, 1909 (8-9 Edw. VII, c. 22).

The work of the Department was greatly increased in 1907 by the passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20). At present the Department is also charged with the administration of an Act passed in 1918 known as the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), the Technical Education Act, enacted in 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73), and the Combines Investigation Act, 1923. The scope of the Department has increased in other directions, especially in the investigation of questions relating to the cost of living and in connection with the International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.¹—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20) has attracted considerable favourable attention from legislators and publicists throughout the world. As adopted in 1907, it forbids strikes or lockouts in industrial disputes affecting mines and public utilities until the matters in dispute have been dealt with by a board of conciliation and investigation consisting of three members, two appointed by the Minister of Labour, on the recommendation of the respective parties to the dispute, the third on the recommendation of the first two, or if they fail to agree, by the Minister himself. After their report has been made, either of the parties to the dispute may reject it and declare a strike or lockout, a course adopted, however, only in a small percentage of cases. The machinery of the Act may be extended to other industries with the consent of the parties concerned. In January, 1925, a judgment was rendered by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declaring that the Act as it stood

¹See page 241 of Labour Gazette for Feb., 1925, for text of judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council in regard to the validity of this statute.

was not within the competence of the Dominion Parliament. At the ensuing session of Parliament, amendments (15-16 Geo. V, c. 14) were accordingly made to the statute, with the object of limiting its operation to matters that are not within exclusive provincial jurisdiction. It was also provided by these amendments that the statute should apply in the case of "any dispute which is within the provincial jurisdiction of any province and which by the legislation of the province is made subject to the provisions of this Act."

A review of the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from its enactment in March, 1907, to Mar. 31, 1925, shows that in the 18 years, 638 applications were received for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation, as a result of which 450 boards were established. In all but 38 cases strikes (or lockouts) were averted or ended. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, 22 applications for the establishment of boards of conciliation and investigation were dealt with and 9 boards were established. Strikes (or lockouts) were averted in all but one case.

Fair Wages Branch.—The Fair Wages Branch of the Department of Labour is charged with the preparation of schedules of minimum wage rates, which are inserted in Dominion Government contracts and must be adhered to by contractors in the execution of such works. The number of fair wage schedules prepared, from the adoption of the Fair Wages Resolution in 1900 up to the end of the fiscal year 1924-25, was 4,158. The number of fair wage schedules and clauses furnished during the fiscal year 1924-25 was 85.

Fair wage conditions are also inserted in contracts for the manufacture of certain classes of government supplies and in contracts for all railway construction to which the Dominion Government has granted financial aid, either by way of subsidy or guarantee.

The Department of Labour is also frequently consulted by other Departments of the Government regarding the wage rates to be observed in connection with work undertaken on the day labour plan.

An Order in Council of June 7, 1922, amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924, provided more effective measures to secure the observance of the fair wages policy of the Government of Canada.

Labour Gazette.—A monthly publication, known as the Labour Gazette, has been issued by the Dominion Department of Labour since its establishment in 1900. It contains a monthly review of the industrial situation in Canada and of the state of employment, including reports of the operations of the Employment Service of Canada in the various provinces, also information relative to labour legislation, wages, rates and hours of labour, wholesale and retail prices of staple commodities in Canada and other countries, labour disputes (including the proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act), industrial accidents, legal decisions affecting labour, industrial training and technical education and other matters of general or current industrial interest. The Labour Gazette is widely distributed throughout Canada, and the statistical and other information contained therein is constantly used in connection with wages and other issues between employers and workers. A subscription charge of 20c. per annum is made for this publication.

Labour Legislation.—Much attention is devoted to labour legislation. Information as to new laws enacted by the Dominion and the provinces is kept up to date, while notes or articles regarding their provisions are published in the Labour

Gazette. Since 1917, the Department has published annual reports containing the text of Canadian labour laws enacted during the year, together with an introduction summarizing this legislation under subject headings. These reports are based on a consolidation of Dominion and provincial labour legislation as existing at the end of 1915, which was made from the most recent revised statutes and the subsequent annual volumes of statutes up to 1915, and which formed the Department's report on labour legislation for 1915. Reports on the labour laws enacted in the four succeeding years were published in regular order. The report for 1920 is similar to that for 1915, being a consolidation of Canadian labour legislation as existing at the end of 1920. Reports supplementary to the 1920 volume were published for the calendar years 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924.

The advantage of uniformity in the laws relating to the welfare of persons engaged in industrial work in the several provinces was pointed out in 1919 by the Royal Commission on Industrial Relations. This view was supported by a resolution of the National Industrial Conference, held in September, 1919. A commission was established in 1920, composed of representatives of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, of employers and of workers, to consider the subject. This commission met in Ottawa between April 26 and May 1, 1920, and formulated recommendations looking to greater uniformity in the provincial laws relative to workmen's compensation, factory control, mining, and minimum wages for women and girls.

Joint Industrial Councils.—One section of the report of the Royal Commission of 1919 on Industrial Relations, dealt with shop committees and industrial councils. The Commissioners strongly urged the adoption in Canada of the principles underlying Whitley councils and kindred systems. The subject was also discussed at the National Industrial Conference of 1919. The committee to which the matter was referred made a unanimous report, urging the necessity for greater co-operation between employer and employee and stating their belief that this end could be furthered by the establishment of joint industrial councils. The committee did not consider it wise to recommend any set plan for such councils, but recommended the establishment by the Dominion Department of Labour of a bureau to gather and furnish data for employers and employees, in order to render fullest assistance wherever it is desired to establish such councils. It was not deemed necessary to found a special bureau for this purpose, but the Department, entering heartily into the spirit of the resolution, has continued and extended its study of joint industrial councils and kindred systems. Information respecting such organizations, furnished by employers throughout Canada, has been assembled and published in the form of a special bulletin, which also contains facts regarding similar systems in other countries.

3.—Provincial Labour Departments and Bureaus.

The rapid industrial development of the last few decades of the nineteenth century brought with it recognition in Quebec and Ontario of the need of special provincial offices to safeguard the interests of labour, with the result that the Ontario Bureau of Labour was established in 1900 and the Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour in 1905. In 1904 an Act was passed in New Brunswick providing for a Bureau of Labour, but this never became operative. Some years later, to cope with conditions created by the growth of industry in the West,

Acts were passed providing for the creation of provincial Bureaus of Labour in Manitoba (1915), in British Columbia (1917), in Saskatchewan (1920), and in Alberta (1922).

The Quebec Department of Public Works and Labour.—This Department is in charge of a Minister, assisted by a Deputy Minister of Public Works and a Deputy Minister of Labour. Its duties include the institution and control of inquiries into important industrial questions and those relating to manufactures, and it may collect useful facts and statistics relating thereto, to be transmitted to the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. The Department is charged with the administration of provincial Acts respecting trade disputes, factory inspection, maintenance of fair wage clauses in provincial government contracts, the superintendence of licensed registry offices for domestic workers, the inspection of boilers and foundries, the prevention of fires, the establishment and maintenance of provincial employment offices and the issue of educational certificates to wage earners under sixteen years of age. The Department publishes annual reports outlining the work performed.

Ontario Department of Labour.—Under the Ontario Department of Agriculture, a Bureau of Industries was established in 1882, to take charge of factory inspection and publish statistics relating to industries in the province. In 1900 a Bureau of Labour was created under the Ministry of Public Works, and was authorized to collect and release general information respecting labour conditions and industry. In 1916 this Bureau was superseded by the Trades and Labour Branch, still connected with the Department of Public Works, but administered by a superintendent. Three years later, the duties vested in this Branch were transferred in their entirety to a newly-formed Department of Labour, in charge of a Minister and Deputy Minister.

The Department of Labour in Ontario administers the Bureau of Labour Act, the Stationary and Hoisting Engineers Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, the Steam Boiler Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Minimum Wage Act and such other Acts relating to the protection of workers and their interests as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Department is required to maintain employment offices, to collect information respecting employment, sanitary and other conditions in work-places, wages, hours of work, and to study labour legislation in other parts of the British Empire and in foreign countries, as well as any suggested changes in Ontario labour laws. The representatives of the Labour Department have right of access to offices, factories and other work-places at any reasonable hour, and may be authorized to hold inquiries under the Public Inquiries Act. The Department prepares annual reports which cover the workings of the various Acts administered by it and contain much statistical and other information pertaining to labour.

Manitoba Bureau of Labour.—The Act of 1915, establishing the Manitoba Bureau of Labour, provided that it be attached to the Department of Public Works; an amendment of 1922, however, stated that it may be attached to that or any other Department, as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may determine.

Among other laws, the Bureau is charged with the administration of the Manitoba Factories Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Fair Wage Act, the Shops Regulation Act, the Bake Shops Act, the Public Buildings Act, the Building Trades Protection Act and the Steam Boiler Act. It is required to collect and publish

information relating to employment, wages, hours of labour, industrial disputes, labour organization, the relations between capital and labour, and other matters pertaining to working conditions. The Secretary of the Bureau of Labour is, *ex officio*, a member of the advisory board of the Manitoba Employment Bureaus, which are administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Saskatchewan Bureau of Labour and Industries.—This Bureau was established by an Act passed in 1920, which placed it in charge of a member of the Executive Council, assisted by a permanent Commissioner. Administration of the Factories Act, the Building Trades Protection Act, the Electrical Workers Protection Act, the Employment Agencies Act, the Mines Act and the Minimum Wage Act was entrusted to the Bureau of Labour and Industries. It was also charged with the collection and publication of data relating to employment, wages, hours, industrial disputes, labour organization, general conditions of employment, the natural resources of Saskatchewan and their industrial possibilities. Annual reports are published by the Bureau.

Alberta Bureau of Labour.—The Act creating the Alberta Bureau of Labour, passed in 1922, provided that the Bureau be in charge of a Minister having under him a Commissioner of Labour. The latter is empowered to collect and publish information and statistics affecting labour, and to administer such Acts as may be assigned to the Bureau by Order in Council. Important among these Acts are the Alberta Government Employment Bureau Act, the Minimum Wage Act, the Boilers Act, the Factories Act, and the Theatres Act. The Bureau issues annual reports.

The British Columbia Department of Labour.—This Department was instituted by an Act of 1917, under a Minister and Deputy Minister of Labour. It administers the laws of British Columbia affecting labour, and is empowered to collect very complete information respecting industries, wages, employment, prices, labour organization and other data pertaining to labour problems. Prominent among the Acts under the jurisdiction of the Department are the Minimum Wage Act, the Labour Conciliation and Arbitration Act, the Factories Act and the Hours of Work Act; it also operates the provincial employment bureaus. The Deputy Minister of Labour is, *ex officio*, chairman of the Board of Adjustment under the Hours of Work Act of 1923, which, with exceptions, provides for the eight-hour working day in industry. Annual reports are published by the Department, containing much information respecting labour matters.

4.—Canada and the International Labour Organization.¹

The International Labour Organization of the League of Nations was set up in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaties of Peace, its objects being, briefly, to promote the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and international agreement.

The Organization comprises the permanent International Labour Office in Geneva, Switzerland, and the International Labour Conference, which meets annually and is composed of four representatives of each Member State, two of whom are government delegates, while two represent the employers and the employed

¹On this subject see also 1921 Year Book, pp. 607-609; 1922-23 Year Book, pp. 704-707; 1924 Year Book, pp. 666-670.

respectively. Fifty-seven countries are members of the International Labour Organization, including all of the important industrial countries of the world, excepting the United States.

The International Labour Office functions as a secretariat of the annual conference, and also collects and publishes information on subjects relating to industrial life and labour. The Office is under the control of a Governing Body consisting of 24 persons appointed by the International Labour Conference, of whom 12 represent governments, 6 represent employers, and 6 represent workers. In addition to its control of the Labour Office, the Governing Body is charged with the preparation of the agenda of the annual conference.

Under the terms of the Peace Treaties, eight of the government seats on the Governing Body are held by the countries of "chief industrial importance." Canada was designated by the Council of the League of Nations as one of the eight states of "chief industrial importance." The Minister of Labour is the government representative on this body. Mr. Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, is one of the 6 workers' representatives on the Governing Body.

The conclusions of the International Labour Conference from year to year are cast in the form of draft conventions or recommendations, addressed to the national governments which comprise the membership of the International Labour Organization. A two-thirds majority in the Conference is required for the adoption of either a draft convention or recommendation. Under the Treaties of Peace, the Member States are bound to bring the draft conventions or recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the subject matter lies, for the enactment of legislation or other action. Thus the findings of the Conference only become binding in the various countries concerned if and when they have been adopted by the national authorities.

Most of the proposals which have been dealt with in the successive labour conferences since its establishment in 1919 have been adjudged by the law officers of the Crown in Canada to fall within provincial jurisdiction. The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have in all cases been brought to the attention of the Dominion Parliament and those which dealt with subjects within provincial control were also referred to the Provincial Governments.

The Dominion Department of Labour is entrusted with the duties arising out of the relations of Canada with the International Labour Organization. These have entailed much correspondence, not only with the International Labour Organization, but also with the different Departments of the Dominion Government, with the provinces, and with employers' and workers' organizations. Replies have also been prepared in the Department of Labour to various questionnaires which were issued by the International Labour Office. Performance of these duties has necessitated a close study by officers of the Department of the different technical questions which have figured on the agenda of the various conferences and at the meetings of the Governing Body. A bulletin entitled "Canada and the International Labour Conference" was issued by the Department of Labour in February, 1922, furnishing information respecting the International Labour Organization and the subjects which have received attention at the hands of that body.

Seven annual sessions of the International Labour Conference have been held. Twenty draft conventions and twenty-five recommendations have been adopted at these annual gatherings.

The draft conventions and recommendations of the Conference have, among other subjects, related to the following:—hours of labour, measures for the avoidance of unemployment, employment conditions of women and children, employment conditions of seamen, employment in agriculture, weekly rest, statistics of immigration and emigration, and workmen's compensation for accidents and occupational diseases.

Dominion Legislation on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—

An Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in 1924, amending the Canada Shipping Act, to give effect to the proposals contained in four draft conventions relating to the employment of seamen; this Act came into force by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1926. Ratification was authorized by Parliament of four draft conventions, whose objects are as follows:—(1) prohibition of the employment of children under 14 years of age on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; (2) prohibition of the employment of young persons under 18 years of age as trimmers or stokers on vessels engaged in maritime navigation; (3) the compulsory medical examination of children and young persons under 18 years of age before their engagement in maritime navigation; (4) payment of wages to seamen engaged in maritime navigation in case of loss or foundering of their vessel during any period of unemployment which may result therefrom, not exceeding two months.

The Government of Canada accepted in 1923 the recommendation which had been passed by the International Labour Conference during the preceding year, regarding communication to the International Labour Office of statistical or other information on immigration, emigration, and the transit of immigrants and emigrants.

The Supreme Court of Canada, on application of the Dominion Government, delivered an advisory judgment in June, 1925, with reference to the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament and of the Provincial Legislatures to deal with the proposals contained in a draft convention of the International Labour Conference limiting hours of work in industrial undertakings to 8 in the day and 48 in the week. The court found that the subject matter of the draft convention was generally within the competence of the Provincial Legislatures, but that the authority vested in the latter did not enable them to give the force of law to provisions which would apply to servants of the Dominion Government, nor to legislation for those parts of Canada which are not within the boundaries of any province.

Provincial Legislation on Draft Conventions and Recommendations.—

The Provincial Legislature of British Columbia enacted during the session of 1923 a measure, effective Jan. 1, 1925, providing for the application of the eight-hour day in industrial undertakings and authorizing the establishment of a board of adjustment to administer the Act and to grant exemptions therefrom.

The legislatures of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan in 1924 adopted identical resolutions, approving the principles of certain of the draft conventions of the International Labour Conference. Among others approved were those respecting the minimum age for admission of children to industrial employment, the night work of women, the minimum age for admission of children to agricultural employment, and the right of association and combination for agricultural workers.

5.—Organized Labour in Canada.

The Dominion Department of Labour publishes an annual report on labour organization in Canada which sets out the various branches of unionism in exist-

ence, the principles on which they are founded, their chief activities, and statistics of the different groups comprised in the trade unions of the Dominion. Reference is also made in this annual report to the principal international labour organizations with which the organized workers of Canada are affiliated.

Trade unionism in Canada occupies a unique position, by reason of the fact that most organized workers in the Dominion are members of organizations whose headquarters are located in a foreign country, *viz.*, the United States. This condition is explained when it is understood that workers move freely from one country to the other in order to find employment. In years gone by, Canadian workmen who sought a livelihood in the United States greatly outnumbered those who came from that country to Canada. As industry was further developed in the United States, there arose a number of unions of various crafts, and with these the Canadian workers soon became affiliated. With the development of industry in the Dominion, many of these Canadians returned to their native land, bringing with them the gospel of trade unionism and collective bargaining as a means of protecting their rights. In many instances, these trade unionists became the nuclei of strong bodies of organized workers formed in Canadian cities.

In the early part of the nineteenth century, a number of independent trade associations were formed in Canada, the earliest of which there is record being a printers' organization in Quebec city in 1827. The first union known to have been organized in the province of Ontario was also composed of printers, and operated in York (now Toronto) as early as 1834; both of these bodies were later superseded by branches of the International Typographical Union, which in 1869 changed its name from National Typographical Union of the United States, on account of the inclusion of Canadian branches.

In 1851 a branch of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, a British organization composed of metal mechanics, was established in Toronto. In the years immediately following, other branches were organized in other Canadian cities, the society having the whole Dominion for its operations. In 1888 the United Machinists and Mechanical Engineers of America was formed, and, in competition with the Amalgamated Society, entered the field for the membership of eligible craftsmen. The first Canadian lodge (No. 103) of the new body was formed in Stratford, Ont., in 1890, while lodges in Montreal (No. 111) and in Winnipeg (No. 122) were organized before the close of the same year. After the extension of its jurisdiction into Canada, the name of the organization was changed in 1891 to the International Association of Machinists. Since that time, the organization has added greatly to its Canadian following, having, at the close of 1924, 80 local lodges with a combined membership of 8,793. On the other hand, the Amalgamated Society never added very greatly to its Canadian following; the largest number of local branches and members on record was in 1919, when they stood at 24 and 3,000, respectively. Negotiations were opened in 1919 by the general officers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the International Association of Machinists, with a view to effecting an amalgamation. As a result, the Amalgamated Society, on Sept. 30, 1920, withdrew its operations from Canada and the United States, where branches were also in existence, leaving the whole North American continent to the International Association of Machinists.

Another British labour organization to found branches in Canada was the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, now the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, which in 1860 chartered a branch in London, 21 years before the establishment of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

now the chief organization of the craft in North America. In this case also, arrangements were finally made whereby members of the Amalgamated Society became also members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, but retained their connection with the former body for its beneficial features. By a decision passed by the United Brotherhood in 1922, members of local branches of the Amalgamated Society were prevented from holding certain official positions in the district councils; the United Brotherhood also refused to grant charters to the local branches of the Amalgamated Society formed after the plan of unification became effective. These decisions led to a division, in an effort to overcome which the Amalgamated Society sent a delegation to Canada and the United States, which proposed that the members of the Amalgamated Society should join the United Brotherhood. In 1923, the latter organization gave the branches of the Amalgamated Society until March, 1924, to unite with it, with the same standing they held in the Amalgamated. All branches in the United States and a number in Canada accepted this proposition. The Canadian branches which refused these terms are still classed as affiliates of the British organization, although they are not controlled by the parent body, but possess complete self-government.

The only other branch of a British labour organization in Canada is a lodge in Canso, N.S., of the Association of Wireless and Cable Telegraphers. With the practical elimination of the British organizations, the North American field has been left entirely to the labour organizations originating on this continent. These labour bodies are for the most part in affiliation with the American Federation of Labour, which, in addition to dealing with trade matters, speaks for the organized workers in the United States on the subject of legislation. In Canada, the legislative mouthpiece of organized labour is the Trades and Labour Congress, which body is strongly representative of the international labour movement, as its affiliated membership is largely drawn from international organizations which have in the first place been affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. Under the travelling card system now in vogue, members of the various unions move as they desire between the two countries and are entitled to all rights and privileges established in localities where local branches are in existence. Canadian members of international organizations are eligible for the highest offices in the gift of their organizations, and in some instances have been elected to these posts.

In addition to the international trade unions in Canada, there are labour bodies which are termed non-international. Some of these organizations were founded by former members of international unions, who, for various reasons, severed their connection with the parent bodies. There are also a number of independent labour unions in the Dominion whose establishment in a few instances was due to unsatisfied grievances on the part of local unions against their central organizations.

A statement of the development of organized labour in Canada would not be complete without a reference to the Knights of Labour, an organization formed in the United States in 1869, to which all classes of workers were admitted. The Knights of Labour, which in 1885 reached its greatest numerical strength, with about 1,000,000 members, extended its jurisdiction into Canada, establishing district and local assemblies in many localities in the Dominion. Seventeen of these were operating in 1891 in the province of Quebec. Soon after that, however, dissension took place in the ranks of the organization, owing to the difficulty of uniting workers of different crafts in one body. The international craft organizations, which had in the meantime become united under the banner of the American

Federation of Labour, formed in 1881, offered strong opposition to the Knights of Labour, which in a few years ceased to be an important factor in the labour movement of the continent.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.—Through the initiative of the Toronto Trades Assembly (now the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council), the first national labour organization, the Canadian Labour Union, was formed in Toronto in September, 1873. The organization held its second and third annual meetings in 1874 and 1875, but disappeared as a result of the serious depression of the later 70's. In 1883 the Trades and Labour Council of Toronto, feeling the necessity of the wage earners of Canada having a medium through which to express their opinions, assumed the responsibility of calling another trades and labour congress, which met in Toronto on Dec. 26, with 45 delegates. On the summons of the Toronto council, a second meeting, with 109 delegates, assembled on Sept. 14, 1886, the first occasion on which any labour body outside of the province of Ontario was represented. A permanent organization was effected at this meeting under the name of "Trades and Labour Congress of the Dominion of Canada." This was the title of the organization until 1895, when the title "Trades and Labour Congress of Canada" was adopted in preference to "Canadian Federation of Labour." Since 1886 conventions have been held annually, the 1925 meeting in Ottawa being counted as the 41st. The Trades and Labour Congress is representative of international trade unionism in the Dominion, the bulk of its membership being drawn from the international organizations which have local branches in Canada. According to reports for 1924, the congress received payment of per capita tax from 58 international bodies and four national organizations which had their entire membership in the Dominion, with a total membership of 109,884 in 1,458 local branches. With other affiliations and unions directly under charter, the congress had in all at the close of 1924 a membership of 117,110 in 1,596 branches.

Membership of International Organizations in Canada.—At the close of 1924 there were 89 international organizations having one or more local branch unions in Canada, five less than in 1923. These bodies between them had 2,034 local branches in the Dominion with 201,981 members, a decline of 45 branches and 1,862 members as compared with the preceding year. The international organizations represent approximately 78 p.c. of the total of all classes of workers in the Dominion organized under trade union auspices.

Canadian Federation of Labour.—The Canadian Federation of Labour was organized in 1902, under the name of National Trades and Labour Congress, as a result of the expulsion from the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada of the Knights of Labour assemblies and all other unions which were composed of members of crafts over which existing international organizations claimed jurisdiction. The delegates of the expelled unions forthwith formed a new central body of a distinctively national character which in 1908 adopted its present name. For a number of years labour bodies in the province of Quebec were the main support of the new organization. Gradually the Quebec affiliations dropped off and the centre of activity was a few years ago shifted to Toronto. The membership of the Federation at the close of 1924 stood at 3,990, comprised in 16 directly chartered local branches. Two central bodies are also affiliated with the Federation; their membership, as well as that of the directly chartered locals, is included in the non-international trade union membership. (Table 3).

Non-international Trade Union Membership.—There are in Canada 18 organizations of wage earners, termed "non-international" unions, 7 of which

are in direct opposition to the international organizations. In some instances these non-international bodies have been formed by secessionists from international unions. The combined membership of the non-international organizations on Dec. 31, 1924, was 21,761, comprised in 268 local branches.

Membership of Independent Units.—There are 33 independent local labour bodies in the Dominion, 29 of which had a membership of 11,901 at the end of 1924. The remaining 4 have not reported as to their standing.

Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada.—During the period when the Knights of Labour operated in Quebec, there existed also four independent unions, one of labourers and three of leather and shoe workers. Up to 1902 these several bodies were represented at the annual conventions of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In that year, in an effort to eliminate a duplication of unions and bring the independent bodies under the banner of the international organizations, the Trades Congress denied them further representation. The Knights of Labour assemblies gradually disappeared, but the independent unions continued to exist. With the advent in 1912 of the Mutual Labour Federation of the North, the first organization to confine membership to adherents of the Roman Catholic church, a stimulus was given to this movement, and several of the existing independent unions, the number of which had increased during the decade 1902 to 1912, became identified with what are termed National and Catholic unions. In 1918 a conference of these bodies was held in Quebec city, followed by other meetings in Three Rivers in 1919 and Chicoutimi in 1920; the delegates at the latter conference, numbering 225 from 120 unions, decided to establish a permanent central body to co-ordinate the work of the scattered units. Accordingly, at the 1921 conference held in Hull, at which approximately 200 delegates, representing 89 unions, were present, a constitution to govern the new body was approved. The name selected was Federation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and permanent officers were elected, the constitution and by-laws becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1922. From information at hand, there are 94 National and Catholic unions with a combined membership of 25,000.

One Big Union.—A number of delegates from Western Canada to the Quebec convention of 1918, dissatisfied with the alleged reactionary policy of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, held a caucus, at which it was decided to concentrate their energies towards having the Trades Congress legislate in accordance with their views. Some months later a meeting of delegates was called by the British Columbia Federation of Labour, to assemble immediately following the annual convention of that body, which, for the first time in its history, met outside of the province under its jurisdiction, in Calgary. The conference assembled on Mar. 13, 1919, with 239 delegates present; the outcome of the meeting was the formation of an industrial organization, the "One Big Union." On June 11, 1919, a conference of the advocates of the new body was held in Calgary to further the plans of organization. The next meeting, termed the first semi-annual convention, was held in Winnipeg in January, 1920. The O.B.U. had made much progress during its short existence, having a membership of 41,150 at the close of 1919. From the outset, the O.B.U. met with much opposition from the old-established labour unions, represented by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, which was opposed to the substitution of industrial unionism for the existing system of craft unions. Since 1920, however, the O.B.U. has been on the decline; many of the original members have given up their membership and re-affiliated with their respective parent bodies.

Total Reported Membership of Organized Labour in Canada.—At the close of 1924, the numerical strength of organized labour in Canada is given by the Department of Labour as follows:—international organizations, 2,034 local branches, with an aggregate membership of 201,981; non-international organizations, 268 branches and 21,761 members; independent units, 33, with 11,901 members; and National and Catholic unions, 94, with 25,000 members; grand total, 2,429 local branches and 260,643 members. As compared with 1923, this represents a decrease of 58 branches and of 17,449 members.

Table 1 shows by years the membership of trade unions in Canada since 1911. (See also diagram on p. 712 of the 1922-23 Year Book).

1.—Membership of Trade Unions in Canada, 1911-1924.

Years.	Members.	Years.	Members.
1911.....	133,132	1918.....	248,887
1912.....	160,120	1919.....	378,047
1913.....	175,799	1920.....	373,842
1914.....	166,163	1921.....	313,320
1915.....	143,343	1922.....	276,621
1916.....	160,407	1923.....	278,092
1917.....	204,630	1924.....	260,643

International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.—Table 2 gives the names of the 89 international labour organizations which now carry on operations in Canada, and contains:—(1) the number of branches which were in existence in the Dominion at the close of 1924, and (2) the reported membership. The reported membership in Tables 2 and 3 is given in italics where the information has been obtained from sources other than the headquarters of the indicated organization.

2.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1924.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
American Federation of Labour.....	9	1,049
Asbestos Workers, International Association of Heat and Frost Insulators and...	2	100
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	6	300
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	33	1,218
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of.....	8	34
Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	20	1,500
Boilermakers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	35	2,270
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of.....	12	300
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.....	15	1,734
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, International Union of the United.....	11	500
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union of America.....	48	3,068
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers, International Association of.....	8	618
Broom and Whisk Makers' Union, International.....	2	24
Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Society of.....	20	1,700
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	96	7,650
Carvers' Association of America, International Wood.....	1	20
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	10	646
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of America, United.....	4	340
Clothing Workers of America, Amalgamated.....	15	8,000
Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America.....	8	2,000
Conductors, Order of Sleeping Car.....	1	13
Coopers' International Union of North America.....	1	22
Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	31	4,325
Federal Employees, National Federation of.....	1	170
Firemen and Oilers, International Brotherhood of.....	8	111

2.—International Trade Unions Operating in Canada—concluded.

International Organizations.	No. of branches in Canada.	Reported members in Canada.
Fire Fighters, International Association of.....	21	2,450
Fur Workers' Union, International.....	6	481
Garment Workers of America, United.....	10	700
Garment Workers' Union, International Ladies.....	7	1,400
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada.....	4	164
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	3	122
Glove Workers' Union of America, International.....	—	12
Granite Cutters' International Association of America.....	4	118
Hod Carriers, Building and Common Labourers' Union of America, International.....	3	254
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.....	11	743
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of.....	4	110
Jewellery Workers' Union, International.....	4	800
Lathers, International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal.....	5	70
Laundry Workers' International Union.....	2	90
Leather Workers' International Union, United.....	2	30
Lithographers of America, Amalgamated.....	7	365
Longshoremen's Association, International.....	12	2,200
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of.....	102	6,554
Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Brotherhood of.....	104	7,257
Machinists, International Association of.....	80	8,798
Maintenance-of-Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers, United Brotherhood of.....	186	6,689
Metal Polishers' International Union.....	5	67
Metal Workers' International Alliance, Amalgamated Sheet.....	16	600
Mine Workers of America, United.....	65	20,500
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	3	825
Moulders' Union of North America.....	37	1,973
Musicians, American Federation of.....	46	7,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	30	1,179
Papermakers, International Brotherhood of.....	19	4,000
Pattern Makers' League of North America.....	13	278
Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada.....	5	110
Photo Engravers' Union of North America, International.....	5	306
Piano, Organ and Musical Instrument Workers' International Union.....	1	20
Plasterers and Cement Finishers' International Association, Operative.....	16	773
Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters, United Association of.....	37	1,876
Potters, National Brotherhood of Operative.....	1	17
Printers and Die Stampers' Union, International Plate.....	1	44
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, International.....	17	760
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper-Mill Workers of the United States and Canada, International Brotherhood of.....	14	2,015
Quarry Workers' International Union of North America.....	1	300
Railroad Employees, Canadian Brotherhood of.....	155	13,300
Railroad Signalmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	7	218
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	13	7,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of.....	95	14,409
Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood of.....	114	12,070
Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	51	3,000
Railway Conductors, Order of.....	72	4,266
Railway Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric.....	28	7,500
Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.....	3	808
Seamen's Union of America, International.....	2	220
Siderographers, International Association of.....	1	12
Stage Employees, International Alliance of Theatrical.....	36	600
Steam and Operating Engineers, International Union of.....	27	916
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen, International Brotherhood of.....	6	495
Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, International.....	10	277
Stonecutters' Association of North America, Journeymen.....	16	426
Switchmen's Union of North America.....	9	135
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen.....	13	388
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, International Brotherhood of.....	7	647
Textile Workers of America, United.....	3	688
Typographical Union, International.....	50	4,240
Upholsterers' International Union of America.....	6	550
Wireless and Cable Telegraphers, Association of.....	1	46
Total.....	2,028	190,481
Industrial Workers of the World.....	6	11,500
Grand Total.....	2,034	201,981

Table 3 gives the number of branches and of members of non-international trade unions operating in Canada at the close of 1924.

3.—Non-International Trade Unions Operating in Canada.

NUMBER OF BRANCHES AND NUMBER OF MEMBERS, DECEMBER, 1924.

Organizations.	No. of branches or affiliations.	Members reported.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	32	3,630
Canadian Federation of Labour.....	16	3,990
Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada.....	13	1,144
Brotherhood of Dominion Express Employees.....	25	1,570
Canadian Association of Railway Enginemen.....	19	206
Canadian Association of Stationary Engineers.....	13	313
Canadian Carpet Weavers' Beneficial Association.....	4	174
Canadian Electrical Trades Union.....	8	1,583
Canadian Federation of Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers and Other Building Trades.....	6	1,323
Canadian Great Lakes Fishermen's Protective Association.....	1	40
Dominion Postal Clerks' Association.....	36	2,602
Dominion Postal Porters' and Transfer Agents' Association.....	7	400
Dominion Railway Mail Clerks' Federation.....	14	1,215
Federated Association of Letter Carriers.....	41	1,934
National Association of Marine Engineers.....	14	975
National Sailors and Firemen's Union of Canada.....	1	250
Provincial Federation of Ontario Fire Fighters.....	15	367
Saskatchewan Brotherhood of Steam and Operating Engineers.....	3	45
Total.....	268	21,761

6.—Fatal Industrial Accidents.

Statistics of fatal industrial accidents have been compiled by the Dominion Department of Labour since 1903, the data being obtained from provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada and various other governmental authorities. Table 4 shows the number of fatal industrial accidents reported to the Department during 1924 and to the end of September, 1925, with comparative figures for 1923 and the first nine months of 1924. The number of fatalities in each of the different industrial divisions is also shown as a percentage of the total number.

4.—Fatal Industrial Accidents in Canada, 1923-1925.

Industries.	Twelve Months.				Nine Months.			
	Number of accidents.		P.c. of total.		Number of accidents.		P.c. of total.	
	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1925.	1924.	1925.	1924.
Agriculture.....	93	129	7.3	9.1	64	71	8.6	7.6
Logging.....	215	195	16.9	13.8	112	143	15.3	15.3
Fishing and trapping.....	33	29	2.6	2.1	11	25	1.5	2.7
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	170	187	13.2	13.3	117	129	16.0	13.8
Manufacturing.....	164	198	12.7	14.0	114	130	15.5	14.0
Construction.....	198	177	15.5	12.5	90	146	12.3	15.6
Transportation and public utilities.....	312	372	24.3	26.4	179	217	24.4	23.1
Trade.....	13	24	1.0	1.7	6	8	0.8	0.9
Service.....	27	61	2.1	4.3	12	21	1.7	2.2
Miscellaneous.....	56	40	4.4	2.8	28	45	3.9	4.8
All industries.....	1,281	1,412	100.0	100.0	733	935	100.0	100.0

A decrease from 935 to 733 is shown in the number of fatalities during the first nine months of 1925 as compared with the same period in 1924; the decrease was general throughout the industries, but the greatest falling-off was in the logging and transportation and public utilities groups. The only major fatality (*i.e.*, an accident causing the death of over five persons) reported during the period, involved the loss of nine lives by drowning when a tug was struck by a steamer while going to assist a larger vessel to her moorings. In 1924, major accidents were responsible for fourteen deaths.

In 1924, 1,281 fatalities due to industrial accidents were reported, as compared with 1,412 in 1923. The number of persons employed during the year was, however, somewhat smaller than during 1923. In both years, logging had a higher fatality record in proportion to the number of workers employed than any other industry; during 1924, falling trees, branches, etc., were responsible for 90 deaths, drownings for 39, and the handling of materials in rolling, piling and loading operations for 25 deaths. Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying was second in its rate of fatalities, a principal cause being the fall of loose rocks from the sides of open pits. In the mining, smelting and quarrying group as a whole, the three main causes of fatalities were falls of rock, explosives and mine and quarry cars; these agents accounted for 65, 25 and 24 deaths respectively. In the steam railway service, 139 deaths were reported, in water transportation, 76, in storage and local transportation, 39, and in public utilities, including the telegraph and telephone services, 45. In the manufacturing industries, 164 fatalities were reported, the greatest number being in saw and planing-mills and in the iron and steel products groups. A total of 93 deaths was registered in the agricultural group, 21 of which were caused by horses and 12 by farm machinery.

The greatest loss of life in all groups was caused by falling objects; this classification included the 90 deaths already mentioned as owing to falling trees, branches, etc., in the logging industry, 65 deaths owing to falling rocks, etc., in the mines and quarries, 25 owing to material falling from elevations, loads, piles, etc., and 21 owing to the collapse of structures. Moving trains, vehicles, etc., caused the deaths of 236 persons. Of these fatalities, 22 were a result of derail-

ments and collisions, 106 of persons being struck by, run over, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 24 were caused by mine and quarry cars, 34 by automobiles and other power vehicles, and 12 by animal-drawn vehicles. There were 135 deaths from drowning; 83 from falls from elevations such as scaffolds, bridges, etc., of which 44 were in the construction industries; 10 from falls from ladders; 52 from explosive substances; 13 from steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, etc.; 52 from electricity; 5 from hot substances and 5 from gas fumes. Working machinery was responsible for 46 deaths, while some 30 persons died from infection following injuries.

7.—Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation in Canada.

Throughout the greater part of the 19th century it was generally held, in Canada as in England, that workers in hazardous trades received higher wages than the average as compensation for the ordinary risks incidental to their occupation, and they were, therefore, considered to have assumed these ordinary risks. It was also held that the injured workman or his dependants could not recover damages if the worker had been injured or killed through the negligence of a fellow servant or if his own negligence had been a contributory cause. Under the British Employers' Liability Act of 1880 and the Ontario Act of 1886, fellow servants in the position of foremen or superintendents were for the first time regarded as standing to the ordinary worker in the place of the employer, who was held liable for injuries due to their negligence. British Columbia passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1891, which was amended in 1892 and remodelled 10 years later. The Manitoba Act of 1893 was amended in 1895 and 1898 and consolidated in 1902, while a new Act was passed in 1910. Similarly, the Nova Scotia Act of 1900 was replaced by a new measure in 1909. New Brunswick passed an Employers' Liability Act in 1903 and amended it in 1907 and 1908. Alberta passed an Act in 1908, Quebec in 1909 and Saskatchewan in 1911. Most of these Acts followed generally along the lines of British legislation, while the 1909 Act of Quebec is an outgrowth of the Civil Code of that province. All these Acts involved resort to the courts.

A new epoch in legislation of this kind was begun by the Ontario Act of 1914, based upon the report of a Royal Commission, and introducing the new principle of making compensation for accidents a charge upon the industry concerned, instead of a liability of the individual employer. The working-out of this principle involved the creation of a state board administering an accident fund made up exclusively of compulsory contributions from employers grouped in classes and assessed according to the hazard of the industry. The example of Ontario in passing an Act of this kind was followed by Nova Scotia in 1915, British Columbia in 1916, Alberta and New Brunswick in 1918 and Manitoba in 1920. Quebec and Saskatchewan retain systems instituted in 1909 and 1911 respectively, which enable workmen to obtain compensation from their employers individually through private insurance companies or by means of action in the courts. The Quebec Legislature, under an Act passed in 1922, appointed a special commission in the following year to consider and report upon the subject of workmen's compensation. The commissioners presented their report to the Legislature early in 1925, recommending various changes in the existing Act, but making no proposals for the establishment of an accident fund controlled by a provincial board. No action was taken by the Legislature to give effect to these proposals, but it was announced that the Govern-

ment intended to defer further action in regard to existing legislation until after the seventh International Labour Conference, since workmen's compensation was the first subject on its agenda.

In Manitoba also, a joint committee, composed of equal numbers of members of the Legislature and of representatives of the workmen and their employers, was provided for at the session of 1924, to study every phase of compensation, with a view to eliminating the need for yearly amendments to the Act and to placing it upon a permanent basis. The report of this committee, which was presented at the legislative session of 1925, recommended a reduction in the minimum weekly allowance for temporary total disability from \$15 to \$12.50, with an increase in the allowances to the children of a victim of an industrial accident. The committee, however, was unable to agree on certain contentious issues such as the general rates of compensation, and recommended that these matters be left for future consideration.

Workmen's Compensation Acts in Canada cover practically the whole industrial field, including manufacturing, construction, lumbering, mining, quarrying, transportation and public utilities. In Ontario certain industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) are made individually liable to pay compensation, and are, therefore, not called upon to contribute to the general compensation or accident funds. Other industries, with the exception of those which are specifically excluded, may be brought under the terms of the Act on application from the employer, with the Board's approval. In Alberta the consent of the employees is also required. In most provinces the excluded classes include travellers, casual labourers, out-workers, domestic servants and farm labourers. In Nova Scotia, however, an amendment was passed in 1922, providing for the admission of farm labourers and domestics on application of their employers. British Columbia, in the same year, admitted farm labourers and repealed a former rule excluding office workers.

The Dominion Parliament in 1918 passed an Act (8 Geo. V, c. 15) providing that the compensation to be paid where employees of the Dominion Government were killed or injured in the course of their employment should be the same as they or their dependants would receive in private employment in the province where the accident occurred, the amount to be determined by the Provincial Board or other constituted authority and paid by the Dominion Government.

The principal features of the Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability Acts in force in the various provinces during 1923 were given on pages 718-721 of the 1922-23 Year Book, and the amendments of 1924 were noted in the Year Book for that year.

Amendments made in 1925 to Workmen's Compensation Acts.—Important amendments were made in 1925 to the Dominion Act and to several of the provincial Acts.

The Dominion Act of 1918, as amended in 1919, providing compensation for employees of the Dominion Government, was further amended so as to enable certain railway employees in Prince Edward Island to continue their existing compensation system along with that established under the Act. Medical and hospital expenses were added to the benefits provided for injured employees.

The Manitoba Act was amended on the lines proposed by the special joint committee already mentioned, the scale of compensation for the dependants of a deceased workman being changed to conform with a sliding scale based on the number of children in the family. The section governing compensation for tempor-

any total disability was redrafted; the rate remains at 66½ p.c. of the workman's average earnings, but it is further provided that there be a minimum weekly payment of \$12.50. Another amendment provided for the vocational re-training of injured workmen who are unable to follow their usual occupations. This provision is similar to the amendment made in the Ontario Act in 1924.

Two amendments were made during the year in the Ontario Act; the first enabled the Board to withhold the payment of benefits to widows who are found to be leading an irregular life, and the other was designed to provide against the payment of a double indemnity in case of accident happening outside the province. The latter provision was also added to the Quebec Act.

In Alberta, the list of industrial diseases for which compensation might be granted was enlarged to include frostbite, while subsidiary operations carried on outside mines were brought under the general provisions in regard to mining.

Operations of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board.—Under the system operated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 24 classes of industries pay various percentages of their payroll annually to the Workmen's Compensation Board and escape individual civil liability for accidents, the percentage of payroll collected by the Board being graded according to the degree of hazard in the occupation, ranging in 1924 from 5 cents per \$100 of payroll in clothing manufacturing to \$5 per \$100 in quarrying, and averaging for all classes \$117 per \$100 of payrolls which amounted to \$387,085,000. Certain other industries (including municipal undertakings, railways, car shops, telegraphs, telephones, etc.) are made individually liable to pay the rates of compensation fixed under the Act. Employees of the Dominion or of the province, killed or injured in the discharge of their duty, are by special legislation placed on the same footing as those of private employers of the second class.

Statistics of benefits paid and accidents for which compensation was awarded during the first ten years of the operation of the Act appear in Table 5. The 51,911 accidents paid for during the year 1924 included 353 cases of death, 31 of permanent total disability, 2,314 of permanent partial disability, 27,914 of temporary disability and 21,299 in which medical aid only was provided. These latter are all under schedule 1, as medical aid in schedule 2 cases and Crown cases is furnished directly by the employer.

5.—Compensation Paid and Accidents Compensated by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board, 1915-1924.

Years.	Compensation Paid				Accidents Compensated.			
	Schedule 1.		Schedule 2 and Crown Compensa- tion.	Total Benefits.	Schedule 1	Schedule 2	Crown.	Total.
	Compensa- tion.	Medical Aid.						
	\$	\$	\$	\$	No.	No.	No.	No.
1915.....	692,389	1	200,932	893,321	8,328 ³	1,494	7	9,829
1916.....	1,553,653	1	451,710	2,005,363	15,370 ³	2,825	3	18,208
1917.....	2,286,955	83,514 ²	623,556	2,994,025	25,277 ³	3,406	19	28,702
1918.....	2,751,137	369,346	763,511	3,883,995	36,565	4,335	30	40,930
1919.....	2,808,639	386,299	997,923	4,192,860	34,400	4,517	153	39,070
1920.....	5,113,150	703,706	1,963,390	7,780,245	42,693	4,444	714	47,851
1921.....	3,858,017	662,794	1,668,452	6,189,264	34,271	5,161	834	40,266
1922.....	3,447,102	692,820	1,582,975	5,692,897	37,172	4,572	765	42,509
1923.....	4,036,170	788,906	1,348,786	6,173,862	47,873	3,849	1,916	53,638
1924.....	4,052,288	835,956	1,234,576	6,122,820	46,616	2,820	2,475	51,911
Total....	30,569,500	4,523,341	10,835,811	45,928,652	328,565	37,423	6,916	372,914

¹ No provision for medical aid.

² Half year only.

³ Cases involving medical aid only not covered till July 1, 1917.

8.—Strikes and Lockouts.

Statistics of strikes and lockouts in Canada have been collected and published by the Dominion Department of Labour since its inception in 1900. Table 6 shows the number of disputes, the number of employees involved in disputes and the time loss in working days for each year from 1901 to 1925, and the totals for the period. The items in the column headed "time loss in working days" in the tables following, are calculated by multiplying the number of persons directly affected by strikes or lockouts by the number of working days they are so affected during the time the disputes are in existence.

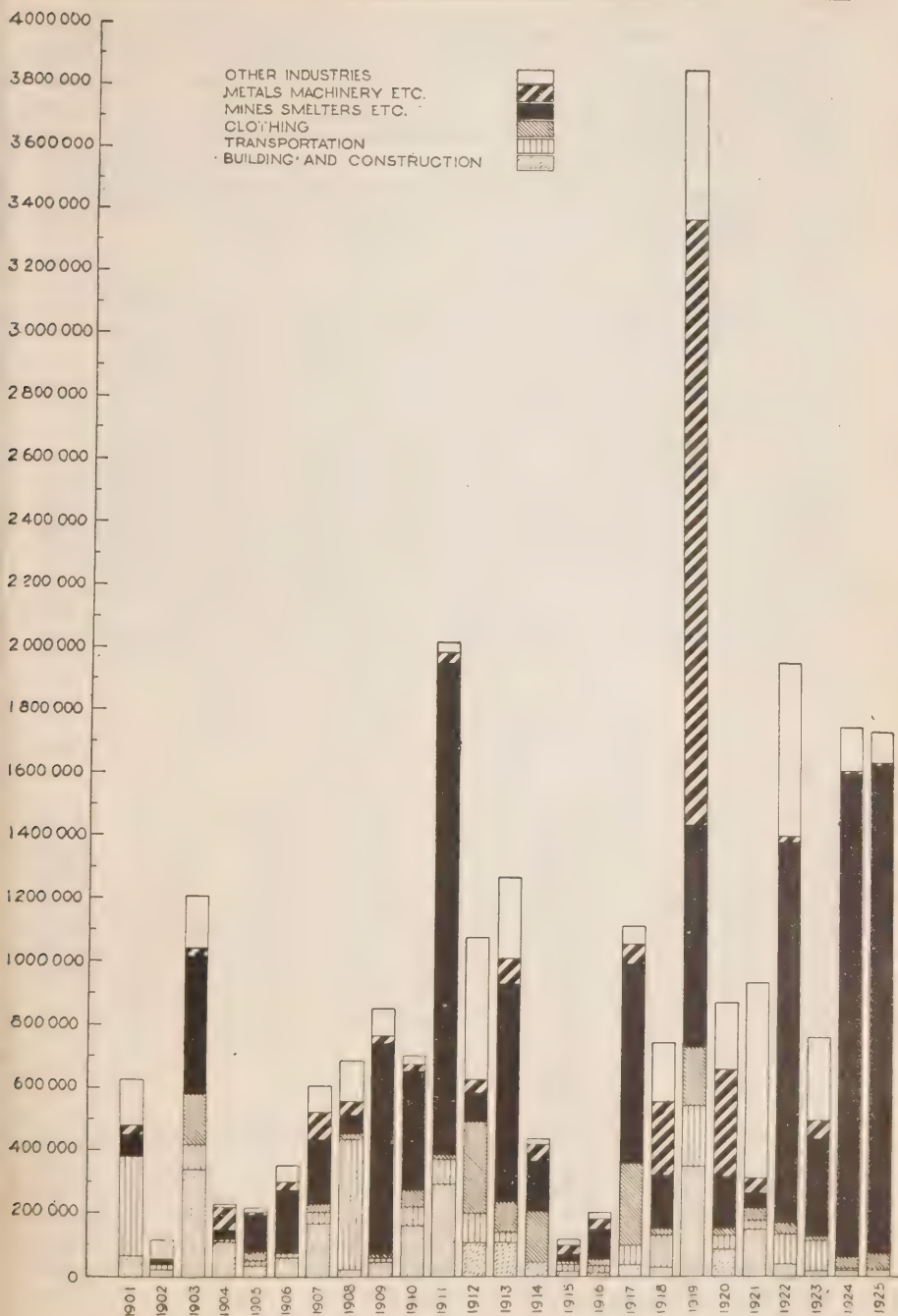
Statistics compiled for 1925 show that there were 83 disputes, involving 25,796 employees. The time loss during the year was 1,743,996 working days. During 1924, the time loss was 1,770,825 working days. Most of the time loss from March to August, 1925, inclusive, was due to a strike of coal miners in Nova Scotia, involving approximately 11,500 employees, who lost nearly 1,500,000 working days during this dispute.

Industrial Disputes in 1924 and 1925.—Although the recorded number of disputes and employees involved was smaller in 1924 than in 1923, the number of working days lost was considerably greater. It was, in fact, only exceeded in three years from 1901 to 1925, *viz.*, in 1911, 1919 and 1922. This increase in lost working days in 1924 over the preceding year was mainly due to a strike of more than 7,000 coal miners in Alberta and British Columbia, which lasted from April to October, and caused a time loss of over a million working days. During 1925, disputes in the mining group accounted for slightly over 90 p.c. of the total time lost.

6.—Record of Industrial Disputes, 1901 to 1925.

Years.	Number of Disputes.		Disputes in existence in the year.	
	In existence in the year.	Beginning in the year.	Employees involved.	Time loss in working days.
1901.....	104	104	28,086	632,302
1902.....	121	121	12,264	120,940
1903.....	146	146	50,041	1,226,500
1904.....	99	99	16,482	265,004
1905.....	89	88	16,223	217,244
1906.....	141	141	26,050	359,797
1907.....	149	144	36,224	621,962
1908.....	68	65	25,295	708,285
1909.....	69	69	17,332	871,845
1910.....	84	82	21,280	718,635
1911.....	99	96	30,094	2,046,650
1912.....	150	148	40,511	1,099,208
1913.....	113	106	39,536	1,287,678
1914.....	44	40	8,678	430,054
1915.....	43	38	9,140	106,149
1916.....	75	74	21,157	208,277
1917.....	148	141	48,329	1,134,970
1918.....	196	191	68,489	763,341
1919.....	298	290	138,988	3,942,189
1920.....	285	272	52,150	886,754
1921.....	145	138	22,930	956,461
1922.....	85	70	41,050	1,975,296
1923.....	91	77	32,868	768,474
1924.....	73	63	32,494	1,770,825
1925.....	83	81	25,796	1,743,996
Total.....	2,998¹	2,884	861,485¹	24,862,845

¹ In these totals, figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.



ESTIMATED WORKING DAYS LOST THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1901-1925

Table 7 is a record of disputes by months since 1920, from which it appears that the greatest time losses usually occur in the spring and summer months. The long-drawn-out coal strikes in most cases caused the important losses during those months. The heavy loss of working time in May and June, 1921, was chiefly due to strikes in the building trades against reductions in wages, while in 1920 the loss during those two months and also in July was a result of strikes in the building and metal trades and in coal-mining. The greatest time loss in 1925 was during June and July, although it was also heavy in the preceding three months. The largest number of employees involved was in June.

7.—Monthly Record of Strikes and Lockouts, 1920-1925.

Months.	Disputes in existence.						Number of employees involved.					
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Jan.....	35	23	22	18	13	12	2,800	1,765	3,435	2,852	14,294	731
Feb.....	25	31	24	20	17	14	2,345	2,906	3,200	3,950	12,933	3,066
Mar.....	28	32	20	19	13	15	4,116	3,468	2,569	1,533	827	11,891
April.....	48	29	26	27	16	13	6,899	4,453	13,086	2,561	8,667	12,149
May.....	79	56	31	39	14	19	13,856	9,323	13,433	4,767	7,955	13,240
June.....	66	50	25	28	26	23	15,793	10,239	11,093	6,268	12,296	14,761
July.....	59	41	21	23	19	21	10,016	9,413	15,553	18,095	8,701	13,458
Aug.....	30	31	25	20	16	20	4,840	3,442	25,364	3,651	9,472	13,430
Sept.....	29	26	23	18	9	14	2,806	3,948	17,736	1,729	7,687	1,297
Oct.....	21	17	18	16	7	8	6,168	1,897	3,240	2,322	8,023	705
Nov.....	14	18	14	15	3	11	2,295	3,354	2,036	2,237	353	3,925
Dec.....	21	18	15	13	3	9	1,822	3,759	2,950	2,446	125	1,532
Year.....	285¹	145¹	85¹	91¹	73¹	83¹	52,150¹	22,930¹	41,050¹	32,868¹	32,494¹	25,796¹

Months.	Time loss in working days.					
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Jan.....	35,535	30,646	68,474	53,966	209,834	5,526
Feb.....	30,920	36,361	62,935	46,030	197,083	27,013
Mar.....	39,027	55,502	62,737	33,229	11,087	249,400
April.....	75,445	63,480	272,946	34,972	199,968	297,949
May.....	159,072	175,889	279,857	53,891	202,710	307,229
June.....	185,732	188,020	263,402	42,406	214,790	320,594
July.....	137,841	92,891	255,734	307,433	210,736	331,976
Aug.....	74,366	73,273	450,692	30,721	206,118	112,524
Sept.....	28,330	59,849	99,732	30,773	183,723	20,553
Oct.....	72,893	46,036	54,758	50,402	127,763	12,142
Nov.....	27,269	73,149	48,023	55,978	5,148	38,187
Dec.....	20,324	61,365	55,986	28,693	1,865	20,503
Year.....	886,754	956,461	1,975,276	768,494	1,770,825	1,743,996

¹ These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the employees involved during the year and are not a summation of the monthly figures.

Table 8 is a record of industrial disputes, by provinces, during 1924. The greatest number of working days lost was in Alberta, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, owing to the protracted coal-miners' disputes in those provinces. The number of workers involved was largest in Nova Scotia, Alberta and in Quebec, where disputes in clothing, shoe and match factories affected many employees. Quebec also recorded the greatest number of disputes, with a smaller time loss, however, than those in the Nova Scotia and Alberta coal-fields.

8.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Provinces, 1924.

Provinces.	Disputes.		Number of employees involved.	Time loss.	
	Number.	P.c. of total.		Working days.	P.c. of total.
Nova Scotia.....	9	12.3	12,747	322,574	18.2
New Brunswick.....	1	1.4	57	1,026	0.1
Quebec.....	23	31.5	5,430	80,209	4.5
Ontario.....	18	24.7	775	53,506	3.0
Manitoba.....	2	2.7	103	6,992	0.4
Saskatchewan.....	1	1.4	38	133	0.0
Alberta.....	9 ¹	12.3	7,146	1,002,179	56.6
British Columbia.....	9 ¹	12.3	4,152	291,195	16.5
Interprovincial ²	2	2.7	2,046	13,011	0.7
Total.....	73	100.0¹	32,494	1,770,825	100.0

¹ One strike in both Alberta and British Columbia counted in each but only once in the total. In this case the number of employees and time loss in each province was allocated to it.

² Strike in Note ¹ excepted.

An analysis of industrial disputes by industries is given in Table 9. A very large proportion (87.8 p.c.) of the time loss was in the mining industry. Only 7.9 p.c. of the total time was lost in manufactures; 4.6 p.c. of this was in the printing and publishing group and was caused by the continuation in six cities of the printing strike begun in 1921. Workers in the clothing industries also lost a large absolute number of working days, although the proportion to the total was only 1.8 p.c.; over 3,400 employees, or 10.5 p.c. of the total number, were affected. This was the second greatest number of workers involved, the striking coal-miners, numbering over 21,000, taking first place.

9.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries, 1924.

Industries.	Disputes.		Number of employees involved.	Time loss.	
	Number.	P.c. of total.		Working days.	P.c. of total.
Logging.....	1	1.4	1,567	44,770	2.6
Fishing and trapping.....	2	2.7	621	4,800	0.3
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	15	20.5	21,214	1,555,105	87.8
Manufacturing—					
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	8	11.0	3,424	30,688	1.8
Leather, fur and products.....	5	6.8	888	11,697	0.7
Pulp and paper products.....	2	2.7	156	756	0.0
Printing and publishing.....	9	12.3	586	79,695	4.6
Saw and planing mill products.....	1	1.4	350	2,100	0.1
Wood products.....	1	1.4	275	12,100	0.7
Iron and steel products.....	2	2.7	26	874	0.0
Non-metallic mineral products.....	2	2.7	88	957	0.0
Construction—					
Buildings and structures.....	13	17.8	883	7,850	0.4
Shipbuilding.....	1	1.4	150	5,100	0.3
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction.....	1	1.4	75	150	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities—					
Steam railways.....	1	1.4	50	50	0.0
Electric railways.....	1	1.4	4	661	0.0
Telegraphs and telephones.....	2	2.7	83	750	0.0
Service—					
Public administration.....	1	1.4	1,969	12,279	0.7
Recreational.....	4	5.5	60	418	0.0
Personal, domestic.....	1	1.4	25	25	0.0
Total.....	73	100.0	32,494	1,770,825	100.0

The causes and results of the industrial disputes recorded during 1924 are shown in Table 10. Of the 73 disputes registered, 39 were over wages, of which nine were against decreases. There were five disputes for shorter hours and one against longer hours. Questions of unionism caused 12 disputes, three of these being for recognition of unions. Eleven disputes were against the discharge of employees. An analysis by results shows that of the 20 disputes about increases in wages, three ended in favour of the workers, nine in favour of the employers, and eight were partially successful or ended in compromise. Of the nine disputes over decrease in wages, four ended in favour of employees, four in favour of employers and one was partially successful. Of the total number of disputes, 17 were settled in favour of employees, 29 in favour of employers, 23 were compromises or partially successful, and the remainder were indefinite or unterminated.

10.—**Strikes and Lockouts, by Causes and Results, 1924.**

Causes or objects.	In favour of employees.				In favour of employers.			
	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Wages—								
Increase in wages.....	3	19	576	4,900	9	20	2,376	19,304
Decrease in wages.....	4	18	11,026	318,051	4	4	147	1,003
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	—	—	—	—	1	6	12	144
Increase in wages and other changes.....	2	81	1,553	18,570	2	7	1,657	45,760
Hours of Labour—								
Shorter hours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Longer hours.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions.....	—	—	—	—	2	2	170	315
Unionism—								
Recognition of union.....	1	1	8	24	2	3	10	667
Employment of non-unionists..	1	1	107	535	1	1	48	216
Discharge of employees for union activity.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Union jurisdiction.....	1	1	36	612	—	—	—	—
Other union questions.....	3	82	2,128	11,658	1	1	50	1,450
Against discharge of employees ¹ ..	2	2	420	8,000	4	4	1,322	1,858
Sympathetic.....	—	—	—	—	1	1	400	400
Unclassified.....	—	—	—	—	2	9	579	4,602
Total.....	17	205	15,854	362,350	29	58	6,771	75,719

¹Other than in connection with union questions.

10.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Causes and Results, 1924—concluded.

Causes or objects.	Compromise or partially successful.				Indefinite or unterminated.				Total.			
	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.	Disputes.	Firms involved.	Employees affected.	Time loss in working days.
Wages—												
Increase in wages.....	8	25	593	3,656	-	-	-	-	20	64	3,545	27,860
Decrease in wages.....	1	35	7,403	1,224,159	-	-	-	-	9	57	18,576	1,543,213
Increase in wages and shorter hours.....	4	65	467	66,695	1	1	38	133	6	72	517	66,972
Increase in wages and other changes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	88	3,210	64,330
Hours of Labour—												
Shorter hours.....	3	6	64	4,985	-	-	-	-	3	6	64	4,985
Longer hours.....	1	11	43	6,932	-	-	-	-	1	11	43	6,932
Other causes affecting wages and working conditions...	1	1	275	12,100	-	-	-	-	3	3	445	12,415
Unionism—												
Recognition of union.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	18	691
Employment of non-unionists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	155	751
Discharge of employees for union activity.....	1	1	120	720	-	-	-	-	1	1	120	720
Union jurisdiction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	36	612
Other union questions.....	1	1	320	9,280	-	-	-	-	5	84	2,498	22,388
Against discharge of employees ¹	2	2	398	796	3	3	140	2,180	11	11	2,280	12,834
Sympathetic.....	1	1	8	1,120	-	-	-	-	2	2	408	1,520
Unclassified.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	579	4,602
Total.....	23	148	9,691	1,330,443	4	4	178	2,313	73	415	32,494	1,770,825

¹Other than in connection with union questions.

The methods of settlement of the disputes in existence in 1924 are shown in Table 11. Of the 73 strikes, 30 were settled by negotiations; the number of workers involved in these 30 disputes was 17,822, or 54.8 p.c. of the total of employees. Conciliation or mediation effected a settlement in 11 cases, in which 8,953, or 27.6 p.c. of the workers were involved. In nine disputes, affecting 3,098, or 9.5 p.c. of the workers who struck or were locked out during the year, the employees returned to work on the employers' terms.

11.—Strikes and Lockouts, by Industries and Methods of Settlement, 1924.

Industries or occupations.	Negotiations between parties.		Conciliation or mediation.		Arbitration.	
	Number.	Em- ployees.	Number.	Em- ployees.	Number.	Em- ployees.
Logging.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing and trapping.....	-	-	1	48	-	-
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarry- ing.....	10	13,439	3	7,655	-	-
Manufacturing—						
Clothing, including knitted goods.....	5	3,288	-	-	1	40
Leather, fur and products.....	2	58	1	380	-	-
Pulp and paper products.....	1	36	1	120	-	-
Printing and publishing.....	-	-	1	38	-	-
Saw and planing mill products.....	-	-	1	350	-	-
Wood products.....	-	-	1	275	-	-
Iron and steel products.....	1	9	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic mineral products.....	1	28	-	-	-	-
Construction—						
Buildings and structures.....	7	772	-	-	-	-
Shipbuilding.....	1	150	-	-	-	-
Waterworks, gas and sewer construc- tion.....	-	-	1	75	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities—						
Steam railways.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric railways.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraphs and telephones.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service—						
Public administration.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Recreational.....	2	42	1	12	-	-
Personal, domestic.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total.....	30	17,822	11	8,953	1	40

Industries or occupations.	Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act.		Returned to work on employers' terms.		Replacement of strikers.		Otherwise (including indefinite or unterminated).		Total.	
	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.	Num- ber.	Em- ployees.
Logging.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1,567	1	1,567
Fishing and trapping.....	-	-	1	573	-	-	-	-	2	621
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying.....	-	-	-	-	1	90	1	30	15	21,214
Manufacturing—										
Clothing, including knit- ted goods.....	-	-	1	26	-	-	1	70	8	3,424
Leather, fur and products	-	-	1	400	1	50	-	-	5	888
Pulp and paper products...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	156
Printing and publishing...	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	548	9	586
Saw and planing mill products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	350
Wood products.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	275
Iron and steel products...	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	-	2	26
Non-metallic mineral pro- ducts.....	-	-	1	60	-	-	-	-	2	88
Construction—										
Buildings and structures.	-	-	4	70	1	5	1	36	13	883
Shipbuilding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150
Waterworks, gas and sewer construction.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	75
Transportation and public utilities—										
Steam railways.....	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	1	50
Electric railways.....	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4
Telegraphs and telephones	1	77	-	-	1	6	-	-	2	83
Service—										
Public administration....	-	-	1	1,969	-	-	-	-	1	1,969
Recreational.....	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	60
Personal, domestic.....	-	-	-	-	1	25	-	-	1	25
Total.....	1	77	9	3,098	9	253	12	2,251	73	32,494

9.—Employment and Unemployment.

Employment Service of Canada.—Under sec. 3 of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21), an Act passed by the Dominion Parliament in May, 1918, to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices, the Minister of Labour is empowered:—

- “(a) to aid and encourage the organization and co-ordination of employment offices and to promote uniformity of methods among them;
- “(b) to establish one or more clearing houses for the interchange of information between employment offices concerning the transfer of labour and other matters;
- “(c) to compile and distribute information received from employment offices and from other sources regarding prevailing conditions of employment.”

The Act further provides that certain sums of money are to be appropriated annually and paid to the provinces on a basis proportionate to the amount that each shall expend on the maintenance of employment offices. The amounts provided for the various fiscal years were to be, for 1918-19, \$50,000; for 1919-20, \$100,000; for 1920-21, \$150,000; for each succeeding year, \$150,000. For some years these amounts were later increased by supplementary vote, but for the fiscal years 1924-25 and 1925-26 no supplementary appropriations were made, and the payments to the provinces are now on the basis originally provided in the Act.

The desired uniformity and co-ordination of employment office activities throughout the various provinces are obtained by having the payments contingent upon an agreement. This agreement, required under the Act, ensures that the provinces, in the conduct of their employment offices, shall endeavour to fill situations in all trades and occupations for both men and women and that no charge shall be made to employers or employees for this service. Each province agrees to maintain a provincial clearance system in co-operation with the interprovincial clearance system established by the Dominion Government, in order to secure the necessary mobility of labour as between localities in the same province or in different provinces. For the fiscal year 1925-26 agreements were concluded with all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island. Thus is formed the Employment Service of Canada—a chain of employment offices reaching from Halifax to Vancouver. At the time the Act came into force, only 12 provincial employment offices operated in Canada. This number was steadily increased until, at the close of 1919, due to the impetus given by the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act, together with the requirements of the demobilization period, offices were functioning at 84 different centres. Subsequent contractions have reduced the Service to offices located at 65 centres (on Oct. 31, 1925), which are distributed among the various provinces as follows:—Nova Scotia, 3; New Brunswick, 3; Quebec, 5; Ontario, 25; Manitoba, 3; Saskatchewan, 9; Alberta, 5; and British Columbia, 12.

Employment Service Council of Canada.—An Order in Council issued in 1918 in pursuance of the Act provides for the formation of a body to be advisory to the Minister of Labour in the administration thereof. This body, known as

The Employment Service Council of Canada, is composed of representatives of the Dominion Departments of Labour and Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Provincial Governments, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, the Association of Canadian Building and Construction Industries, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Association of Canada, the Railway Brotherhoods, the Canadian Lumbermen's Association, the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the returned soldiers. At the seven annual meetings of the Council, the most recent of which was held on Sept. 9-10, 1925, various recommendations and suggestions relative to employment office administration have been brought forward and presented to the Minister.

Operations of Employment Offices.—Statistics covering the work of the local offices are collected and tabulated by the Employment Service Branch of the Department of Labour. Table 12 shows the positions available, applications for work and placements effected by the Service each year since March, 1919. During the first nine months of 1925 there were 433,363 applications for employment, 355,805 vacancies and 327,127 placements, as compared with 391,128 applications, 325,087 vacancies and 285,901 placements in the same months of 1924.

Gains in placements in the first nine months of 1925 over the corresponding months of 1924 were reported from British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Quebec, but Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario recorded decreases. The gains in the Prairie Provinces were due to the substantial increase in the demand for farm workers. It will be noticed that the placements in British Columbia exceeded the vacancies listed at the local offices; this is accounted for by the transfer of harvest workers to Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to fill vacancies listed in those provinces.

The ratio of vacancies to applications was slightly lower from January to September, 1925, than during the corresponding months of 1924, but the ratio of placements to applications was somewhat higher. For each 100 applicants registered during the first nine months of 1924 there were 83 vacancies and 73 placements, as compared with 82 vacancies and 75 placements for each 100 applications during the corresponding months of 1925.

Reduced Railway Fares.—In order to facilitate the movement of labour in cases where there were not enough workers in any one locality to fill the available vacancies, the Employment Service, by special arrangement with nearly all the members of the Canadian Passenger Association, has been granted the privilege of issuing certificates which entitle the bearers to purchase railway fares at the reduced rate of 2.7 cents per mile. This rate is for a second class ticket, and is applicable only to fares of not less than \$4. During the calendar year 1923, certificates were issued to 47,310 persons, of whom 28,942 proceeded to points within the same province as the despatching office and 18,368 to points in other provinces. During 1924, 32,357 certificates were issued, 17,698 provincial and 14,659 interprovincial. From January to September, 1925, 28,667 certificates for special rates were granted, 12,982 to workers travelling to employment within the same province as the despatching office and 15,685 to persons for whom employment had been secured in other provinces.

12.—Applications for Employment, Positions Offered and Placements Effected by the Employment Service of Canada, by Provinces, 1919-1925.

Provinces.	Years.	Applications registered.		Vacancies notified.		Placements effected.	
		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Nova Scotia.....	1919 (10 months)...	9,323	726	6,929	990	5,198	391
	1920.....	6,241	525	2,665	692	2,269	174
	1921.....	11,448	1,413	4,763	1,208	4,271	648
	1922.....	12,204	2,976	7,707	2,647	6,706	1,961
	1923.....	12,180	3,138	9,767	2,897	9,267	2,407
	1924.....	7,235	2,855	6,227	2,847	5,225	2,383
	1925 (9 months)...	4,208	1,737	3,959	1,727	3,793	1,465
New Brunswick.....	1919 (10 months)...	14,329	239	12,643	334	9,957	131
	1920.....	9,495	473	8,388	513	6,846	310
	1921.....	5,423	884	3,902	870	3,611	601
	1922.....	7,905	2,019	6,693	1,817	6,101	1,365
	1923.....	9,440	2,997	9,270	3,159	8,142	2,576
	1924.....	6,685	3,408	6,126	3,393	5,348	3,121
	1925 (9 months)...	4,787	3,078	3,147	3,022	3,062	2,939
Quebec.....	1919 (10 months)...	39,709	1,116	17,749	1,805	20,076	646
	1920.....	33,959	2,111	16,221	2,982	20,800	1,327
	1921.....	32,841	4,896	7,229	4,066	6,765	2,550
	1922.....	31,071	7,098	12,731	5,806	11,962	4,547
	1923.....	31,227	6,741	16,387	5,807	13,819	4,911
	1924.....	32,865	7,145	9,601	5,825	10,697	5,050
	1925 (9 months)...	23,748	7,115	9,236	6,084	8,876	5,530
Ontario.....	1919 (10 months)...	110,549	20,224	117,542	33,205	78,295	20,027
	1920.....	162,018	30,943	144,922	44,124	111,115	24,745
	1921.....	135,666	41,621	91,864	39,067	78,694	25,514
	1922.....	156,437	42,229	139,224	42,935	120,075	28,358
	1923.....	164,492	51,588	162,907	47,007	132,069	34,371
	1924.....	161,448	53,530	132,045	40,348	117,484	30,518
	1925 (9 months)...	110,033	38,621	88,593	30,308	81,484	21,925
Manitoba.....	1919 (10 months)...	56,496	13,830	76,023	18,198	52,566	12,930
	1920.....	67,770	27,960	88,282	31,913	62,908	25,657
	1921.....	57,262	27,041	56,728	28,419	45,049	23,767
	1922.....	53,611	23,233	48,880	24,043	41,217	20,752
	1923.....	55,934	23,866	42,418	22,290	48,126	19,726
	1924.....	40,200	22,495	27,871	19,180	29,264	17,886
	1925 (9 months)...	31,380	16,926	25,707	15,511	24,129	14,123
Saskatchewan.....	1919 (10 months)...	37,453	3,183	46,008	4,894	33,411	2,836
	1920.....	51,859	6,573	62,043	8,867	46,509	5,750
	1921.....	66,301	6,933	82,309	9,629	61,322	6,275
	1922.....	67,350	7,204	80,714	9,038	63,707	5,536
	1923.....	78,355	7,822	94,971	10,521	76,300	6,789
	1924.....	45,386	7,217	58,802	8,059	43,464	6,057
	1925 (9 months)...	69,055	5,943	77,799	7,007	67,612	4,995
Alberta.....	1919 (10 months)...	38,499	4,600	30,781	5,148	29,216	3,357
	1920.....	66,737	16,942	63,393	18,046	53,246	14,821
	1921.....	58,570	13,435	48,777	14,358	43,582	11,338
	1922.....	43,935	8,586	36,330	9,902	32,235	7,780
	1923.....	55,346	8,283	53,352	8,781	46,056	6,984
	1924.....	45,117	9,356	39,153	9,063	36,521	7,869
	1925 (9 months)...	47,228	6,650	43,917	6,432	40,202	5,329
British Columbia....	1919 (10 months)...	47,512	4,936	37,193	3,685	32,756	2,825
	1920.....	82,042	10,514	64,338	8,985	61,351	7,730
	1921.....	71,325	9,370	29,926	8,480	34,498	7,241
	1922.....	71,362	11,062	33,250	8,171	34,383	6,837
	1923.....	66,509	11,257	42,504	8,942	43,022	7,987
	1924.....	63,657	10,776	34,433	9,095	37,356	7,889
	1925 (9 months)...	53,824	9,030	26,549	6,807	34,745	6,918
P. E. Island.....	1919 (10 months)...	1,721	8	1,020	4	1,282	5
	1920 (4 months)...	614	13	274	20	248	6
Canada.....	1919 (10 months)...	355,591	48,862	345,888	68,263	262,757	43,148
	1920.....	480,735	96,054	450,526	116,142	365,292	80,520
	1921.....	438,836	105,593	325,498	106,097	277,792	77,964
	1922.....	443,875	104,407	365,529	104,359	316,386	77,136
	1923.....	473,483	115,692	431,576	109,404	376,801	85,751
	1924.....	402,593	116,782	314,258	97,810	285,359	80,773
	1925 (9 months)...	344,263	89,100	278,907	76,898	263,903	63,224

1.—Unemployment as Reported by Trade Unions.

Monthly statistics on unemployment are compiled and published by the Employment Service Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour, based on returns received from 1,500 local trade unions having an aggregate membership of 150,000 workers. Unemployment as here used connotes involuntary idleness, due to economic causes. Persons engaged in work other than their own trades, or idle because of illness or as a direct result of strikes or lockouts, are not considered as unemployed. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentages of unemployment are based, it should be understood that the figures for each month have reference only to the reporting organizations. Table 13 is a monthly record for the past eleven years of unemployment in trade unions, by provinces. The maximum of unemployment for the first nine months of 1925 was in January, when the percentage stood at 10.2; for the corresponding months of 1924, the February figure, 7.8 p.c. was the maximum. For the first nine months of 1925 the minimum, reached in August, was 4.4 p.c., while the minimum for 1924 was 5.4 p.c. in July. Thus, although the situation in the early part of 1925 was less favourable than in the preceding year, there was more pronounced improvement in succeeding months, so that the minimum percentage of unemployment was 5.8 points less than the maximum, while in 1924 there was a gain of only 2.4 points between the peak and the trough of unemployment. The percentage out of work at the 1925 low point was, moreover, one p.c. less than the 1924 minimum.

13.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, 1915-1925.

NOTE.—For the percentages of unemployment for 12 months in 1921 and 1922, see page 732 of the 1922-23 Year Book; for 12 months in 1923, see page 688 of the 1924 Year Book.

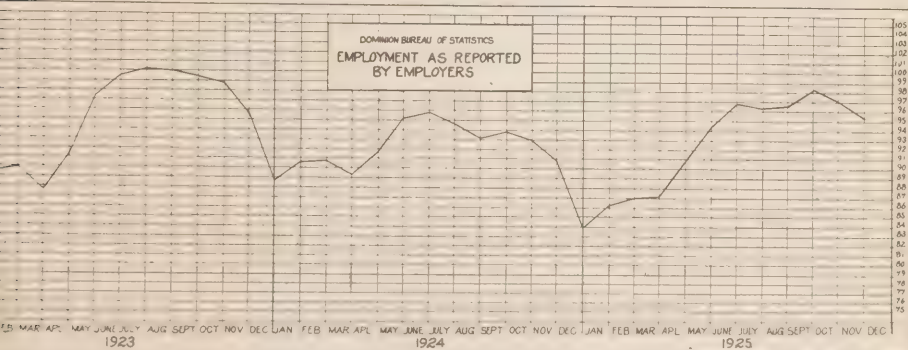
Months.	Years.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Canada.
December.....	1915	.2	.7	9.5	8.1	3.2	7.0	4.3	14.8	7.9
June.....	1916	.5	.9	1.8	1.7	1.2	2.6	3.0	5.8	2.1
December.....	1916	.3	.2	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	2.4	2.0
June.....	1917	.3	.2	2.5	.9	.6	.3	.8	1.8	1.2
December.....	1917	2.6	4.1	3.2	2.5	1.1	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.5
June.....	1918	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.2	.4	.9	.4
December.....	1918	2.0	.4	2.2	2.9	1.3	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.6
June.....	1919	2.7	2.4	4.0	1.8	1.2	2.5	1.7	3.4	2.6
December.....	1919	1.5	2.0	3.2	1.9	5.0	6.0	2.8	18.6	4.3
June.....	1920	.6	.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
December.....	1920	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.1
June.....	1921	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
December.....	1921	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
June.....	1922	7.2	3.5	5.4	3.9	6.7	5.0	7.1	7.1	5.3
December.....	1922	3.2	6.1	7.8	4.7	7.8	4.1	5.1	13.3	6.4
June.....	1923	2.2	1.0	5.7	1.6	5.6	1.3	4.5	4.0	3.4
December.....	1923	7.3	3.6	9.7	6.4	6.5	4.2	6.0	7.1	7.2
January.....	1924	9.5	3.0	9.0	7.5	7.3	5.3	5.3	6.4	7.5
February.....	1924	3.1	2.7	7.9	9.1	8.0	4.8	7.6	8.1	7.8
March.....	1924	3.6	3.6	8.7	7.0	7.4	6.5	5.3	3.2	6.1
April.....	1924	2.2	4.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	5.2	4.1	2.2	5.7
May.....	1924	1.6	3.2	13.7	5.8	6.1	1.6	4.7	3.6	7.3
June.....	1924	6.4	5.2	9.4	4.9	4.9	2.3	3.7	2.2	5.8
July.....	1924	2.6	3.6	7.8	4.6	5.7	5.5	3.8	3.8	5.4
August.....	1924	9.2	3.1	8.9	5.8	4.4	4.4	5.7	4.7	6.5
September.....	1924	9.3	2.9	7.6	5.1	7.2	4.0	4.7	4.3	5.9
October.....	1924	2.5	4.3	10.5	4.5	6.1	3.2	8.1	8.9	6.8
November.....	1924	7.3	4.5	18.1	5.4	5.2	4.2	7.1	11.7	9.7
December.....	1924	4.7	6.9	22.4	8.1	8.9	4.2	5.0	10.2	11.6

13.—Percentages of Unemployment in Trade Unions, by Provinces, 1915-1925— concluded.

Months.	Years.	Nova Scotia and P.E.I.	New Brun- swick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta.	British Colum- bia.	Canada.
January.....	1925	9.2	5.4	14.1	9.2	12.8	4.5	8.1	7.0	10.2
February.....	1925	8.8	4.2	11.4	9.2	9.0	5.3	9.7	9.4	9.5
March.....	1925	3.7	2.4	11.6	7.2	8.2	6.6	11.2	7.8	8.5
April.....	1925	2.0	4.5	13.6	6.2	6.5	4.1	15.6	6.6	8.7
May.....	1925	3.9	3.2	11.7	3.5	5.8	4.6	16.4	3.4	7.0
June.....	1925	3.4	3.4	10.2	3.8	4.3	2.4	10.8	4.1	6.1
July.....	1925	2.2	2.5	6.4	4.5	3.4	3.3	9.6	4.6	5.2
August.....	1925	7.2	4.2	6.0	3.8	2.8	1.3	3.0	3.5	4.4
September.....	1925	6.6	3.0	10.9	3.7	1.7	.8	2.6	5.2	5.7
October.....	1925	3.9	2.1	10.6	3.1	1.8	1.0	3.7	4.4	5.1
November.....	1925	4.4	4.7	9.8	4.4	2.0	2.5	3.5	6.1	5.7
December.....	1925	4.3	3.0	14.2	6.4	3.8	3.5	4.4	6.9	7.9

2.—Employment as Reported by Employers.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulates payroll data on employment from employers of 15 persons and over; nearly 6,000 of these firms, representing practically every industry except agriculture and the more specialized business and professional callings, made monthly returns covering, in 1925, an average working force of over 761,000 persons. The payrolls varied from approximately 691,000 on Jan. 1 to 809,000 on Oct. 1. The trend of employment in the past three years is shown in the chart below. This depicts the steadily upward movement that characterized the greater part of 1925, employment having shown only one decline (on Aug. 1) between January and October. The curve did not attain as high a position in 1925 as in 1923 until Dec. 1, when the less extensive recessions caused the two curves to converge; employment in 1925 was, at its peak, less than two points lower than the 1923 high point. From June, 1925, the curve of employment was above the 1924 level.



The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month, as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the number of employees they reported in January, 1920, taken as 100.

An analysis of the returns shows that in 1925 British Columbia recorded a more favourable situation than any other of the economic areas, while Quebec took second place in this respect. The gains in employment between Jan. 1 and the

month in which the index numbers of employment in the various provinces reached their highest level for 1925, varied from 11.0 points in the Prairie Provinces to 21.9 points in British Columbia. Table 14 is a record since 1923 of employment as reported by employers in the five economic areas.

The manufacturing division showed pronounced expansion during 1925; construction and trade were more active than in any of the last five years, while services and communication also reported a favourable situation as compared with preceding years. Although employment in transportation attained a greater volume towards the end of 1925 than in 1924, it averaged rather lower during the greater part of the year. Logging and mining were also duller. Table 15 gives index numbers of employment by main industrial groups.

14.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Economic Areas, as at the first of each month, January, 1923 to December, 1925.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

Years and Months.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Prairie Provinces.	British Columbia	Canada.
1923.						
Jan. 1.....	90.8	83.5	85.6	90.0	88.3	86.3
Feb. 1.....	90.4	87.7	90.0	91.6	88.4	89.5
Mar. 1.....	90.7	87.9	90.8	88.9	92.0	89.9
April 1.....	90.5	85.5	88.4	83.5	92.8	87.6
May 1.....	90.0	90.3	91.6	90.4	97.5	91.4
June 1.....	93.9	99.1	96.8	95.5	100.4	97.3
July 1.....	101.0	100.5	97.2	101.4	103.9	99.5
Aug. 1.....	97.8	101.9	97.1	104.3	107.2	100.2
Sept. 1.....	101.4	100.1	98.1	101.1	106.6	100.0
Oct. 1.....	97.0	104.0	96.0	100.7	104.2	99.5
Nov. 1.....	95.2	103.2	96.0	99.2	102.8	98.8
Dec. 1.....	91.2	98.5	93.4	99.3	97.8	95.7
1924.						
Jan. 1.....	86.3	90.5	86.1	94.3	90.9	88.7
Feb. 1.....	83.2	92.8	90.0	92.1	92.7	90.6
Mar. 1.....	82.4	93.5	89.8	89.6	97.1	90.7
April 1.....	84.6	91.5	87.6	87.0	99.6	89.3
May 1.....	88.1	94.1	89.8	89.4	102.9	91.8
June 1.....	90.0	99.9	92.1	94.1	103.4	95.2
July 1.....	90.6	100.6	91.4	99.1	105.8	95.9
Aug. 1.....	90.2	98.7	90.3	96.4	107.1	94.7
Sept. 1.....	86.6	97.8	88.9	93.9	106.0	93.1
Oct. 1.....	88.3	97.6	91.6	91.4	104.0	93.9
Nov. 1.....	83.7	97.1	90.4	94.1	102.1	93.0
Dec. 1.....	79.3	95.3	88.4	91.8	100.0	90.8
1925.						
Jan. 1.....	78.5	85.0	81.4	88.1	92.9	83.9
Feb. 1.....	79.1	89.1	83.4	88.4	95.1	86.1
Mar. 1.....	81.7	89.6	85.0	85.0	98.1	87.0
April 1.....	83.4	89.8	84.9	84.1	100.1	87.2
May 1.....	86.6	94.2	87.7	88.0	105.1	90.8
June 1.....	90.3	100.6	89.8	93.1	106.5	94.5
July 1.....	99.4	101.1	91.8	95.9	108.0	96.8
Aug. 1.....	92.2	101.1	90.8	97.3	112.2	96.3
Sept. 1.....	88.4	101.3	92.7	96.0	114.2	96.6
Oct. 1.....	88.1	102.7	94.3	99.8	114.8	98.3
Nov. 1.....	85.5	101.1	93.7	99.1	111.5	97.1
Dec. 1.....	83.5	98.5	92.6	97.5	109.0	95.3

15.—Index Numbers of Employment as reported by Employers, by Industries, as at the first of each month, January, 1923 to December, 1925.

NOTE.—Number of employees of the reporting firms in January, 1920, is taken as 100 in every case.

Years and Months.	Manu- facturing.	Logging.	Mining.	Communi- cation.	Trans- portation.	Construc- tion and Main- tenance.	Services.	Trade.	All Indus- tries.
1923.									
Jan. 1.	78.1	87.0	100.8	97.4	104.8	96.0	92.8	98.2	86.3
Feb. 1.	85.0	95.1	101.3	96.5	101.5	86.0	92.4	93.7	89.5
Mar. 1.	87.5	88.8	98.6	97.4	99.8	83.8	93.4	88.9	89.9
April 1.	85.6	57.8	97.0	98.0	100.2	85.2	94.9	90.2	87.6
May 1.	90.5	48.0	96.7	99.7	101.7	101.6	97.1	91.7	91.4
June 1.	93.5	52.5	101.6	102.2	109.0	140.2	108.8	91.9	97.3
July 1.	93.6	48.4	101.6	103.4	112.2	169.1	115.1	92.3	99.5
Aug. 1.	93.5	42.2	101.0	105.2	113.4	183.7	118.7	91.7	100.2
Sept. 1.	93.0	43.1	104.0	106.4	113.4	180.9	120.3	92.0	100.0
Oct. 1.	91.8	51.7	104.9	106.6	116.2	171.8	113.7	93.2	99.5
Nov. 1.	91.2	62.6	105.4	105.3	116.8	159.3	108.5	93.1	98.8
Dec. 1.	88.2	82.2	105.9	106.1	113.8	125.2	106.2	96.8	95.7
1924.									
Jan. 1.	80.1	92.1	100.5	104.2	107.3	98.8	106.6	99.4	88.7
Feb. 1.	84.9	97.0	104.0	104.0	103.7	94.2	106.3	91.2	90.6
Mar. 1.	86.0	90.8	99.7	105.4	103.1	93.1	106.2	91.2	90.7
April 1.	86.5	54.2	99.5	106.0	103.7	91.4	107.9	91.0	89.3
May 1.	87.7	54.5	103.3	108.2	105.3	111.2	108.0	91.9	91.8
June 1.	88.4	53.6	103.7	109.8	110.1	147.3	113.8	92.5	95.2
July 1.	87.7	43.1	99.9	111.7	110.0	175.8	122.5	92.1	95.9
Aug. 1.	86.2	36.2	99.4	113.9	110.8	173.1	122.4	91.7	94.7
Sept. 1.	84.5	43.7	99.1	113.1	107.8	165.3	121.7	92.1	93.1
Oct. 1.	85.7	53.4	99.0	111.2	109.0	157.5	115.0	93.1	93.9
Nov. 1.	84.2	71.8	100.5	111.3	108.2	144.9	109.3	93.8	93.0
Dec. 1.	82.0	85.1	99.2	109.3	108.2	116.6	107.2	99.1	90.8
1925.									
Jan. 1.	75.5	83.4	97.1	108.9	99.0	93.3	107.1	96.3	83.9
Feb. 1.	79.3	86.8	93.1	107.6	98.4	98.3	106.8	94.2	86.1
Mar. 1.	81.9	81.0	92.9	106.3	97.6	95.8	106.2	92.0	87.0
April 1.	84.3	47.5	94.2	107.6	98.5	96.8	107.7	93.6	87.2
May 1.	86.6	47.4	94.3	109.3	100.3	125.6	109.9	95.0	90.8
June 1.	88.3	51.3	94.5	110.1	105.2	155.9	116.4	93.8	94.5
July 1.	89.1	38.2	97.2	112.6	106.2	187.5	122.9	93.8	96.8
Aug. 1.	88.5	33.5	97.6	116.1	108.5	180.3	126.3	95.1	96.3
Sept. 1.	89.4	38.5	93.7	114.8	108.7	175.5	125.9	95.6	96.6
Oct. 1.	91.3	49.5	96.2	114.2	111.3	169.7	120.5	96.7	98.3
Nov. 1.	89.2	66.4	97.2	113.3	111.5	154.2	112.5	100.0	97.1
Dec. 1.	88.1	77.1	96.9	112.7	109.8	128.3	108.5	103.9	95.3

3.—Employment in Manufactures in 1923.

Statistics of employment in manufacturing industries during 1923, derived from the census of manufactures, are shown in the general tables on pages 418 to 430 in the section dealing with Manufactures.

According to these statistics, the 22,642 establishments covered employed 78,273 salaried employees and 446,994 wage earners, a total of 525,267 persons. Out of every 1,000 persons employed in manufacturing, 149 were classed as salary earners and 851 as wage earners; the former earned 24.98 p.c. and the latter 75.02 p.c. of the total amount paid out as remuneration for services.

Distribution of workers by provinces.—An analysis of the returns by provinces shows that 43,610 or 55.7 p.c. of all employees on salaries were employed in Ontario; of this number 33,205 were males and 10,405 were females. The proportion that the male salary workers in Ontario bore to the total number of such workers was 53.8 p.c., while female office employees constituted 62.7 p.c. of the total. In Quebec, which, with 21,300 persons, recorded the second largest number of salary workers, were situated 28.3 p.c. of the male and 23.1 p.c. of the female salaried

employees. British Columbia also had a higher proportion of male than of female salaried employees, having 5.4 p.c. of male to 3.0 p.c. of female salary earners. Of the total in salaries, \$78,990,006, or 55.4 p.c., was reported in Ontario, \$40,557,364, or 28.4 p.c., in Quebec, and \$7,165,713, or 5.0 p.c., in British Columbia.

The male wage earners numbered 344,453 and the female 102,541; 50.0 p.c. of the former and 45.8 p.c. of the latter were employed in Ontario. Quebec manufacturers reported 29.9 p.c. of the males as compared with 38.5 p.c. of the females, while British Columbia had 7.8 p.c. of the males and 4.2 p.c. of the females. As to earnings, Ontario firms paid out 53.4 p.c. of the total, Quebec, 28.9 p.c., and British Columbia, 7.2 p.c.

Distribution by industries.—The wood and paper industries, with 17,959 persons, reported a larger number of salaried employees than any other group, having 22.9 p.c. of the total and paying 24.2 p.c. of the aggregate salaries; 24.7 p.c. of the total wage earners belonged in this group, which paid out 26.2 p.c. of the wages. Only 8.6 p.c. of the total females working for wages were in the wood and paper industries, as compared with 29.5 p.c. of the total number of men on wages. The textile industries came next in order in respect of workers, having 18.9 p.c. of the wage earners, who earned 15.2 p.c. of the wages; the number of female workers in these industries formed 49.3 p.c. of the total females and the males only 9.8 p.c. of the aggregate of male wage earners. In the iron and steel group, 17.1 p.c. of the total workers were paid 21.5 p.c. of the total wages. The number of men employed in these industries constituted 21.3 p.c. of the total male wage earners in 1923, while only 2.7 p.c. of the total female employees were engaged in this industry.

10.—Child Labour Laws.

In the 1924 edition of the Year Book, at pages 690 to 701, appears a short discussion of child labour in Canada, followed by a comparative statement of the laws regulating child labour in the various provinces, including compulsory attendance laws, educational requirements for children entering employment, physical examination of children entering employment, minimum age for work in factories, shops, office buildings and mines, hours of labour per day and week, prohibited hours of nightwork, and prohibited employments and regulations regarding child labour in street trades.

11.—The Co-operative Movement in Canada¹.

The commencement of the co-operative movement is usually dated from the formation in England of the "Equitable Pioneers of Rochdale," a society formed by 28 weavers of that town in 1844 for the purpose of carrying on a grocery store. Somewhat similar ventures made before this date had failed to hold their own, and the success of the Rochdale experiment was largely due to the adoption of the plan of selling goods at current prices and dividing the savings among the members in proportion to their purchases. The principles which the Rochdale weavers applied, and which came to be the principles underlying co-operation as we know it to-day, had been worked out by Robert Owen, an English employer who devoted the greater part of his life to developing his ideas along these lines through practical

¹ Contributed by Miss M. Mackintosh, of the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

experiment, as well as advocating them in his writings. Owen was by no means the only one who, at the beginning of the 19th century, dreamed and wrote of co-operative action; others in France and Germany were thinking along similar lines, and the time was ripe for the spread of Owen's propaganda.

Fundamental Principles of Co-operation.—The co-operative societies in which the movement is organized have been defined as associations "for joint trading, originating among the weak and conducted always in an unselfish spirit on such terms that all who are prepared to assume the duties of membership may share in its rewards in proportion to the degree to which they make use of their associations."¹ It is obvious that in a society formed under the rules laid down for co-operative organization, the "co-operative spirit" may be lacking. On the other hand, a society may be organized as a joint-stock company and may be thoroughly co-operative in the spirit in which it is carried on. "Correctness of form, if the spirit be wanting, will not in itself ensure real co-operation."² There are, however, certain fundamental requisites in the organization of a co-operative society which may be varied in detail to suit local conditions and laws, but which in general remain the same in all countries. The essential points may be stated as follows:—

1. The capital of a co-operative society is unlimited, membership being unrestricted, and, therefore, the shares cannot rise in value and attract speculators.

2. Each member has one vote, irrespective of the number of shares he may hold, and there is no voting by proxy.

3. The number of shares permitted to be held by one member is limited by law or by the constitution of the society.

4. Interest on share capital is limited to an amount not exceeding the reasonable rate of interest prevailing in the country.

5. Goods are bought and sold at current market rates.

6. The profits of the business, after allowing for depreciation and allocating not less than a fixed percentage to a reserve fund, are distributed among the members in direct proportion to the amount of patronage they have given to the society. In most of the older societies of Europe, a bonus is paid to the employees at a rate proportionate to their wages.

The application of these principles in the organization of an association whose members are actuated by the spirit of the motto "Each for all and all for each" renders the organization a co-operative one in the economic sense of the term.

These fundamental principles of co-operation, as enunciated by the preachers of its gospel, are clear and definite, but the varied circumstances in which they have been applied have led frequently to some modification. Often, too, they have been adopted by those who understood them only imperfectly, and to this fact may be traced many of the failures of co-operative societies in this country. The co-operative movement which develops in any country takes the form of a producers' or consumers' movement, or appears in both forms according to the occupational distribution of the population. The industrial worker is concerned with the most advantageous buying of commodities, but the agricultural producer is primarily interested in placing his product on the market to the best advantage. Thus we have consumers' co-operation in urban communities and producers' co-operation in agricultural districts. But as farmers have to purchase many commodities, they also have an interest in co-operative organization from the consumers' point of

¹ Fay, C. R.: *Co-operation at Home and Abroad*. King, London, 1916.

² Smith-Gordon, L., and C. O'Brien: *Co-operation in Many Lands*. Co-operative Union, Manchester, 1919.

view, and when the rural district organizes a supply society and the consumers' society purchases land for the production of grain and live stock, there arises a conflict of interests which can be solved only by the establishment of mutual relations.

The Co-operative Movement in Europe.—In England and Scotland, the co-operative movement is almost entirely a consumers' movement, finding expression in retail stores organized by some 1,300 co-operative societies having an annual turnover of about £200,000,000 and supported by two wholesale societies, employing 40,000 persons and carrying on trade amounting to £82,000,000, manufacturing a hundred different commodities "from cotton cloth to cocoa, from boats to buckets," producing tea in India, oil in West Africa, wheat in Canada, and conducting banking and insurance departments, as well as furnishing general assistance in auditing, stock-taking and building. In Denmark, there is a highly organized producers' co-operative movement, and the present export trade of Denmark in butter, bacon and eggs is largely due to the application of co-operative methods. In Germany, co-operative societies of both types are found, but the special form of co-operation which originated and has had its greatest development in that country has been the co-operative credit societies.

The Commencement of Co-operation in Canada.—In Canada, the co-operative system was adopted first by Nova Scotia miners who had come to Canada after having been members of co-operative societies in Britain. The subsequent history of the consumers' co-operative stores in Canada is one of varying success and failure. Producers' co-operation developed gradually in the marketing of fruit, poultry and eggs in the Eastern Provinces, and somewhat later came agricultural co-operation among the western grain growers on a far greater scale. In the People's Banks (*les Caisses Populaires*) of the province of Quebec is found a striking development of the co-operative credit society.

Legislation.—Legislation respecting co-operation falls into three classes:—laws enabling the formation of co-operative credit associations, laws governing agricultural co-operative associations and laws providing for co-operative societies for the production and distribution of commodities. Legislation of the first class will be considered in connection with co-operative credit. All the provinces have statutes regarding agricultural co-operation in one form or another.

In the Maritime Provinces, consumers' co-operative societies are formed under the provincial Companies Acts or by private Acts. In Ontario, the Companies Act contains a section providing for co-operative associations. Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have special statutes concerning co-operative organizations. In each of these provinces a declaration stating the name and objects of the association is required to be filed with a provincial or municipal officer, and provision is made for protecting the funds of the society.

Efforts have been made at different times to have a Dominion law enacted to provide for the incorporation of co-operative trading and credit associations under the supervision of the Dominion authorities. In 1906 such a bill was introduced in the House of Commons and received support from members of the government. After consideration by a special committee¹, it was passed by the House but was defeated in the Senate during the next session by a vote of 19 to 18. Similar bills were introduced on two subsequent occasions, but the private members responsible for them were unable to make any progress.

¹Canada: Special Committee of the House of Commons respecting Industrial and Co-operative Societies, 1907.

1.—Consumers' Co-operation.

Co-operative Stores.—The first co-operative store in Canada was opened at Stellarton, N.S., in 1861, and, largely owing to the previous experience of the secretary of the society, who remained with it in active service as secretary and manager for 53 years, the association steadily increased its membership to 202 in 1914, when the manager retired. In that year a dividend of 5 p.c. on purchases was paid, but in 1916 the society failed. Ten other stores were opened by co-operative societies in Nova Scotia prior to 1900, but only one of these survived beyond that date. When the Dominion Coal Company was organized in 1893 and closed certain of its mines, these early co-operative ventures failed and their failure is to be attributed largely to this cause.

The society at Sydney Mines, organized in 1863, had considerable success for several years but made the mistake of not providing for a reserve fund. This fact, together with the withdrawal of capital from the society, led to difficulties and when fire destroyed the store in 1905 there was no attempt to rebuild. The history of this organization was sufficiently encouraging, however, to lead to the formation of another society in 1906. The British Canadian Co-operative Society, Ltd., of Sydney Mines, was organized more closely in accordance with co-operative principles, a reserve fund being provided for and business conducted on a cash basis. With a membership of 32 in 1906 and an average share capital of \$16 each, this co-operative society has been "probably the most successful consumers' society on this continent."¹ The society's report for the year ended Aug. 6, 1924, shows a membership of 2,659, capital of \$255,375 and cash sales of \$1,359,800. Dividends on members' purchases are paid at the rate of 12 p.c. and on the purchases of non-members at 6 p.c. Four branch stores are operated at Florence, Cranberry, North Sydney and Glace Bay. There are also co-operative stores at Sydney and Halifax.

Of the existing consumers' co-operative societies in Ontario, the oldest is that in Guelph, which has carried on a successful business since 1904, more than \$100,000 having been returned to members in dividends. The Guelph society was formed for the purpose of running a bakery, but in 1906 a grocery and meat business was added, in 1907 a boot and shoe department, in 1908 a coal yard, while in 1925 a cash-and-carry groceteria was installed to meet competition from chain stores. In the early years of the United Farmers of Ontario, 47 stores were opened on the multiple or chain-store plan, but were not a success and were gradually closed or turned over to local co-operative societies. The high cost of living of the later war period led to the formation of numerous co-operative stores, but the business difficulties of the subsequent years brought failure to most of them.

The miners of British Columbia have organized co-operative stores, in some cases with considerable success. The co-operative association at Natal, B.C., paid a 5 p.c. dividend in 1924 on a turnover of \$126,000, in spite of the fact that the miners were on strike for several months. The miners at Fernie have organized a store and at Revelstoke a store is operated by a society composed chiefly of railroad workers.

In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the members of societies conducting co-operative stores are usually farmers, and to the stock of general merchandise are added binder twine and other farm supplies.

¹ Keen, George: *The Co-operative Movement in Canada*. The Co-operative Official, Manchester, Feb., 1924.

The annual report of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture for 1924-25 lists 304 co-operative associations in Saskatchewan, doing an aggregate distributive business in that year of \$2,759,564. Of this number, 49 operate stores and 38 conduct a car-lot business. Most of these organizations are engaged also in the marketing of farm produce. Saskatchewan is the only province which requires returns regarding co-operative activity to be made to the Government.

Attached to many agricultural co-operative associations in other provinces are departments for the purchase of supplies. The United Farmers' Co-operative Company in Ontario sold to farmers' clubs in 1924-25, 3,000,000 lb. of binder twine, 175,000 rods of wire fencing, 500 tons of coal, besides large quantities of shingles, posts, roofing, rope and cement.

Scattered as they are over a vast territory, the consumers' co-operative societies of Canada have laboured under the disadvantage of lack of communication and absence of opportunity for the discussion of common problems. The desire to effect a saving in buying commodities has been the only motive of most of the members and there has been little knowledge of the principles of co-operation, with consequent failure to observe one or other of the fundamental requisites for the successful operation of co-operative stores. Managers have been drawn from the retail trade and have not always had any real interest in or understanding of the co-operative system. To these reasons may be ascribed many of the failures of co-operative stores in Canada. To remedy this situation, the Co-operative Union of Canada was organized at Hamilton in March, 1909, along the lines of the Co-operative Union of Great Britain, which is an educational body "designed to discover and stimulate, to focus and execute what may be called the spiritual side of the movement."¹

Co-operative Union of Canada.—Five co-operative societies in Nova Scotia and Ontario sent representatives to the meeting in Hamilton and some associations in British Columbia signified their intention of affiliating with the new body. A constitution was adopted in which the objects of the union were declared to be as follows:—

(a) The recognition, by affiliation with the Union, of all *bona-fide* co-operative associations in the Dominion of Canada, in order that the public may be able to distinguish the same from institutions which are now, or may hereafter be organized with a co-operative title for purposes of personal or private advantage or profit, and so avoid the injury which would otherwise be occasioned to the co-operative movement.

(b) The propagation in the Dominion of Canada of co-operative principles as above mentioned, to the end that the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange may be promoted and the conflicting interests of capitalist, worker and purchaser conciliated by an equitable division among them of the fund commonly called "profit" and preventing the waste of labour now caused by unregulated competition.

(c) To cultivate a spirit of mutual service by self-abnegation expressed in the co-operative motto "Each for all and all for each," and to promote by the same means moral, educative and refining enterprises designed for the improvement of the people generally.

¹ Webb, Sidney and Beatrice: *The Consumers' Co-operative Movement*. Longmans, 1921.

Each applicant for admission is deemed by such application to accept, as the principle by which all the business transactions of the society shall be guided, the desire to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice and economy in production and exchange:—

1. By the abolition of false dealing, either
 - (a) *Direct*, by representing any article produced or sold to be other than what it is known to the producer or vendor to be; or
 - (b) *Indirect*, by concealing from the purchaser any fact known to the vendor, material to be known by the purchaser to enable him to judge of the value of the article purchased.
2. By conciliating the conflicting interests of the capitalist, the worker and the purchaser, through the equitable division among them of the fund commonly known as *Profit*.
3. By preventing the waste of labour now caused by unregulated competition."

The Union is governed by a congress made up of delegates from the affiliated organizations. Provision was made for a united board elected by the congress to administer the general affairs of the Union and for sectional boards to look after matters connected only with certain districts. Mr. Sam Carter of Guelph became the first president of the Union and Mr. George Keen of Brantford the first secretary. Mr. Carter remained president of the organization until 1921, when Mr. W. C. Good was elected president. Mr. Keen, the honorary secretary, became also editor of the Canadian Co-operator in October, 1909, devoting as much time as possible to the work of advancing the purposes of the Union. In May, 1918, it was decided to have Mr. Keen give his full time to the task and a committee was formed to assist in organizing new societies and advising associations in difficulty.

Congresses of the Co-operative Union were held in 1911, 1915, 1921, 1922 and 1924. Delegates were present at different times from societies at Guelph, Ottawa, Brantford, Preston, Hamilton, Woodstock, Stratford, Georgetown, Palmerston, Toronto, Port Rowan, Newmarket and Englehart in Ontario, Magog, Valleyfield and Lachine in Quebec and Glace Bay in Nova Scotia. The Co-operative Union, through its secretary's activities, through its organ "The Canadian Co-Operator", and at its congress has endeavoured to spread knowledge regarding the proper organization and conduct of co-operative stores. The basis of the Union is sufficiently broad to embrace producers' societies as well as consumers' organizations and stress has been laid by the Union on the necessity of having as organizers and managers of either form of association men who are not only capable administrators, but who are also well informed concerning the principles of co-operation and zealous in promoting them.

Canadian Federation of Women's Co-operative Guilds. The interest of housewives in the quality and economical purchase of household supplies gives women a special importance in the co-operative movement, leading to the organization of women's guilds in connection with co-operative associations. Following the example of British co-operative societies, several women's guilds have been formed in Canada and at a conference of these bodies at Woodstock, in 1922, it was decided to organize a federation of guilds. In May, 1923, the organization was completed, officers were elected and a constitution adopted, modelled on that of the English Women's Co-operative Guild.

Other Federal Organizations.—Co-operative societies in Alberta organized a co-operative league in 1923 and the annual conferences since that year have been

attended by representatives from associations at Bentley, Calgary, Crossfield, Eckville, Edgerton, High River, Killam, Mannville, Nanton, Penhold, Red Deer and Wetaskiwin. Conferences of about 30 co-operative societies in Saskatchewan have met each year since 1923, representatives also being present from the large co-operative undertakings, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, the United Grain Growers, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association. In response to a resolution of this conference, the University of Saskatchewan has undertaken to give a course in co-operative marketing.

In Ontario, the Co-operative Union of Canada and the United Farmers of Ontario met in Nov., 1924, for the purpose of working out a scheme for the co-ordination of the various co-operative activities in the province. As in the western provinces, the problem is to co-ordinate the work of the marketing societies of agricultural producers and that of consumers' purchasing societies. The task of securing fuller information and making recommendations for the linking-up of the associations and the prevention or reduction of failures of societies has been referred to a special committee.

In these three provinces, the question of organizing a wholesale society has been discussed. In Saskatchewan a collective buying committee for the purchase of the products of the English Co-operative Wholesale Society was formed in 1924, and at the present time the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. of Ontario is planning to act as agent for the distribution of these products. The Saskatchewan Conference of 1925, however, appointed a committee to draw up a scheme for the organization of a wholesale society.

2.—Co-operative Credit.

Co-operative banks, or credit unions, as they are frequently called, had their origin in Germany about 1850. Two systems were developed at the same time, each being worked out independently from a different point of view by two men, Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen, each of whom had become interested in the problem of credit for the poor man, through contact with the distressing conditions among the people in their own communities. Each came to the conclusion that the solution lay in co-operative effort by the people themselves. Differences in the two systems arose through the application of co-operative principles to the different circumstances of the small farmer and the urban wage-earner.

About 1885 "the deplorable revelations brought about by law suits in Montreal and elsewhere, where poor borrowers had been obliged to pay to infamous usurers rates of interest amounting to several hundred p.c. for most insignificant loans"¹ induced Alphonse Desjardins, a journalist of Lévis, to apply himself to the problem of providing credit for the poor man, and he turned to the work of Schulze-Delitzsch and Raiffeisen. "After fifteen long years of constant study, at last believing that he had acquired the necessary theoretical knowledge and being induced to do so by many of the leaders of the movement in Europe,"² Mr. Desjardins succeeded in founding the Co-operative People's Bank at Lévis (la Caisse Populaire de Lévis) in December, 1900. This first co-operative credit society in North America, at Lévis, has operated successfully without interruption since its organization and has never had to charge off a bad loan. Beginning with a capital

¹ Desjardins, Alphonse: *The Co-operative People's Bank*. Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1914.

² *Ibid.*

of \$26, the society reported, in 1924, current loans amounting to \$653,124 and gross profits of \$74,010. Interest at the rate of 7 p.c. was paid on \$5 shares. In view of the purpose for which the society was founded, it is of interest to examine the loans made during a particular year. In 1924, the greatest number of loans, 242, was for amounts between \$100 and \$300. Ten dollars was borrowed by 179 persons, from \$10 to \$25 by 188 persons and from \$25 to \$50 by 170 persons. Of the total 1,203 loans, 989 were for less than \$300. Until his death in 1921, Mr. Desjardins was manager of the society at Lévis, but he found time to travel up and down through the province, organizing banks in rural districts among farmers, in fishing villages and among miners at Thetford Mines and Black Lake. In 1923, the Quebec Statistical Year Book reported the existence of 113 co-operative banks in the province—an increase of 13 over the returns for 1920. The annual business exceeded \$11,000,000, on which profits realized amounted to \$354,804.

In 1906 a provincial law was enacted to govern the operation of the co-operative banks and in 1915 an amendment required annual reports to be submitted to the Provincial Secretary. Loans are made only to members holding shares of \$5 and must be repaid at fixed periods. A board of management has the general direction of each bank, but a committee on credit of at least three members passes on the loans requested by the members. A board of supervision of three members checks loans and audits accounts. All these services are given free of charge and aid in keeping the costs of operation at a low level. In 1914 operating expenses of the bank at Lévis were one-seventh of 1 p.c. of the business carried on during the year. Each bank is required to deposit at least 10 p.c. of its net profit in a reserve fund. Dividends on investments vary from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 p.c. and interest on deposits from 3 to 4 p.c.

Co-operative banks of the Desjardins model have spread from Quebec to some of the neighbouring villages in Ontario, but they have been largely confined to the French-Canadian population.

In Alberta, Manitoba and Ontario, the legislatures have made efforts to establish co-operative systems for the extension of short-term loans to farmers, the two western provinces enacting laws governing the formation and operation of rural credit societies in 1917 and Ontario taking similar action in 1921.

The system in each of these provinces is a co-operative one, but unlike that in Quebec, it is directed and supported by the provincial government. Local credit societies are organized within limited districts and are required to have stock subscribed by a fixed number of farmers and a certain percentage paid up before business is commenced. Provision is made for government guarantee of loans and for municipal co-operation. Loans may only be made to members of the society for the purposes defined in the statute and the amount is limited. In each province provision is made for a reserve fund. The management of each society is vested in a board of 7 or 9 directors, of whom the members of the society, the municipality and the provincial government each nominate a fixed number.

The success of the co-operative banks in Quebec and the increasing need in the agricultural districts of other provinces for better credit facilities led to efforts to have the Dominion Parliament enact legislation giving legal status to co-operative credit societies. In 1907 a bill making special provision for the establishment of co-operative credit societies, as well as trading societies, was defeated by the Senate, after passing the House of Commons in 1906. Two similar bills failed to pass the House of Commons in later sessions. During the sessions of 1909-10 and 1910-11,

bills providing for co-operative credit societies were introduced by a private member but failed to pass the House of Commons. In 1913 and 1914 similar bills were brought in by the Solicitor-General, but received only a first reading.

During the session of the Dominion Parliament in 1923, the special committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into agricultural conditions recommended that investigation be made into the provincial systems of agricultural credit, and Dr. H. M. Tory, President of the University of Alberta, was authorized by the Minister of Finance to make such a study. In his report of April 4, 1924, he states:—

"There can be no doubt that the establishment in Canada of a short term credit system based on the formation of local associations for co-operative purposes would be much more difficult than in most European countries or even in the United States. The uniformity of the population and the permanency of family relations create in those countries the exact conditions under which co-operative methods flourish. Yet I think that experience has already shown that a sound plan along these lines could be worked out under proper supervision and control. It would be a definite step toward the realization ultimately of financial control and, therefore, independence by the farmers themselves."

In a supplementary report, Mar. 30, 1925, Dr. Tory adds:—

"I am of the opinion that the development of co-operative organizations is the proper way to proceed and for the following reasons:—

1. It will give the farmer himself the experience which will teach him how to use money advantageously and in a business way.

2. It will, if successful, lead ultimately to financial independence by putting him in relation to a self-supporting institution through which capital can be commanded.

"I am further of the opinion that the organization, supervision and control of this type of credit should be left to the provinces. Dominion supervision would be difficult and expensive."

3.—Producers' Co-operation.

Agricultural Co-operation.—In no other branch of co-operative activity in Canada has the business transacted reached such a volume as in the co-operative sale of agricultural produce. In the eastern provinces, co-operative associations for the marketing of fruit, poultry and eggs were gradually organized on a small scale, but with the development of grain-growing in the Prairie Provinces and the co-operative organizations formed to market it, agricultural co-operation became the outstanding form in Canada and of vast importance in the country's business.

Grain.—The isolated condition of the western farmer, his remoteness from his markets and the necessity of selling his grain at the proper time, occasioned many abuses, the only remedy for which the grain growers believed to be co-operation among themselves. Farmers' organizations in Manitoba and in the territory later included in Saskatchewan were formed in 1901-1903 for the express purpose of solving the difficulties of the handling and storage of grain and of obtaining effective legislation regulating the grain trade. When the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan were formed in 1905, the Territorial Grain Growers' Association became the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Association of Alberta was organized, to become in 1910, with another farmers' association, the United Farmers of Alberta.

In 1906, the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association organized the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to carry on a commission business in grain and in 1911 a Dominion

charter was obtained. The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association formed in the same year the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. at Regina, with power to build and operate grain elevators and to buy and sell grain. Following this example, the United Farmers of Alberta organized the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. In 1917, this concern amalgamated with the Grain Growers' Grain Co. to form the United Grain Growers, Ltd., with headquarters at Winnipeg.

There are, then, at the present time, two co-operative associations engaged in the grain trade, the annual meeting of each consisting of delegates elected by shareholders organized in local associations. The number of shares that may be held by one person is limited; the amount that may be paid out in dividends is a fixed percentage of the capital; shareholders have one vote, irrespective of the number of shares owned, and voting by proxy is not allowed. These features of co-operative organization are part of the organization of the western grain companies, but in neither company are dividends paid to members according to the amount of business furnished by them. The payment of dividends according to patronage is usually one of the essential features of co-operative business, but the combination of a country elevator business with a commission business, terminal elevators and an export trade in which American grain has a part, makes it difficult, if not impossible, to work out an equitable system of patronage dividends. The anxiety of the western farmer to secure more equitable prices and to obtain better service was sufficient to cause him to join a co-operative organization, without the added inducement of dividends on patronage, and the second object of this factor in co-operative organization, the disposal of profits, has not been of practical importance, since all available surplus has been absorbed in developing the various enterprises of the two companies. In 1923-24, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. handled 48 million bushels of wheat through its 385 country elevators; the United Grain Growers handled 41 million bushels and operated 373 elevators. The Saskatchewan Co. has limited its activity to the grain trade, but the United Grain Growers has a live stock department and a supplies and machinery department, from which members may make purchases. A subsidiary company has a department for appraisal and sale of land and an insurance department for all kinds of insurance except life insurance. Another subsidiary controls a timber limit and sawmill in British Columbia. The Grain Growers' Guide, published in Winnipeg, is also owned by the United Grain Growers.

A more recent development in the co-operative marketing of grain has arisen as a result of the control of the wheat market by the Government, by one means or another, from 1917 to 1919. The Canadian Council of Agriculture appointed a committee to inquire into the possibility of a national marketing scheme and a pool was recommended, the machinery of which was to be furnished by the two co-operative grain companies, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Grain Growers. After much discussion and failure to create a compulsory wheat pool, it was agreed to form a voluntary contract wheat pool in each of the three grain-growing provinces. The legislatures passed Acts incorporating the co-operative wheat producers in their respective provinces and the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., was organized as a joint selling agency under a Dominion charter, with a capital of \$150,000, the stock being divided equally among the three pools. Wheat growers joining a pool agreed to deliver all their marketable wheat for a period of five years. Provision was made for a deduction from the selling price to build up a reserve fund and to acquire elevators.

The Alberta pool was formed in time to handle part of the 1923 crop; in Manitoba and Saskatchewan organization was completed in July, 1924. As the plan was initiated in 1922, contracts expire in 1927. In Saskatchewan, a subsidiary company, the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., was organized for the purpose of acquiring elevators by construction, purchase or lease. The report of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, published in the Eleventh Annual Report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets for Saskatchewan, states that "it is proposed to acquire some 150 elevators this year (1925), refraining as much as possible from competing with the farmer-owned elevators." In Sept., 1925, it was decided by the Saskatchewan organization to extend its activities to cover the coarse grains, oats, barley, rye and flax. The United Farmers of Alberta have appointed a committee to investigate the proposal to market by pool farm products other than wheat and in Manitoba a coarse grains pool is being organized.

Co-operative marketing of grain is largely confined to the three Prairie Provinces. In Ontario, however, the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. shipped 200 cars of wheat, 1,000 cars of feed and feed grains and 3,500,000 lb. of flour in the eleven-month period Nov. 1, 1924, to Sept. 30, 1925.

Live Stock.—The live stock industry is an important one in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec; in these provinces, as well as in the Maritime Provinces to a more limited extent, co-operation has been applied in the shipping, grading and selling of live stock.

When the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. was organized in 1913, a live stock department was formed and, in the first year of operation, handled 114 cars of stock. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. added a live stock division in 1916, and when the two companies amalgamated in 1917, this branch of co-operative marketing was continued by the United Grain Growers through local shipping associations or by shipping agents. In 1923, a cattle pool was organized and in its first year 100,800 head of cattle were handled on which a patronage dividend of 1 p.c. was paid. In 1924, the United Grain Growers formed a subsidiary company, the United Livestock Growers, Ltd., to take over the operation of the live stock pool.

In Saskatchewan, co-operative stockyards were organized in 1920 at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert, on the recommendation of a provincial commission. In the year 1923-24, these two organizations handled 154,000 head of live stock. A committee appointed in March 1925, recommended the encouragement of local co-operative shipping associations and the formation of a central association and also a conference with the United Livestock Growers. The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture reports that in 1924 42 co-operative associations marketed live stock valued at \$764,000. In addition there were shipments of car lots on a co-operative basis.

In Ontario, the United Farmers' Co-operative Co., organized by the United Farmers of Ontario in 1914, began to take consignments of live stock from the local associations and sell them through a commission firm, but in 1919 it created its own commission department and took shipments direct. By Dec. 1 of that year, 3,682 cars of stock had been handled by the company at the Toronto stock-yards and in the eleven months from November 1924 to September 1925, 6,212 cars of stock were handled.

In Quebec, the co-operative sale of sheep was first organized in 1918, when the Quebec Farmers' Central Co-operative Association, which was called prior to

1920 the Quebec Cheesemakers' Co-operative Association, began to grade and sell live stock in car lots. By a statute of 1922, the Quebec Farmers' Central Co-operative, le Comptoir Agricole de Montreal and the Quebec Seed Growers' Agricultural Co-operative Society were amalgamated to form the Quebec Federated Co-operative Association. This organization handled 23,850 head of stock in 1923.

In 1919, the Dominion Department of Agriculture encouraged the co-operative sale of live stock in the Maritime Provinces by arranging for the co-operative sale of sheep. In 1920, this work was extended to include the handling of cattle and hogs.

Dairying.—Co-operation in the manufacture of butter and cheese is among the earliest forms of co-operation in Canada, but it is only within comparatively recent years that it has become important. In 1920, there were 509 co-operative butter and cheese factories in Canada, the total number of factories being 3,133.¹ Of the co-operative factories, 223 were in Quebec, 189 in Ontario, 23 in Prince Edward Island, 22 in Saskatchewan, 13 in Alberta, 12 in British Columbia, 11 in New Brunswick, 9 in Manitoba and 7 in Nova Scotia.

In 1910, the Quebec Cheesemakers' Agricultural Co-operative Association was organized with a membership of 30, and in 1924 the butter and cheese department of the Quebec Federated Co-operative, the successor of the Cheesemakers' Association, was reported to be the most important division of the Association. In 1923, 138,420 boxes of butter and 206,741 boxes of cheese were received by the Association, which has made arrangements for the purchase and sale to its members of supplies for butter and cheese factories.

In Ontario, the United Dairymens' Co-operative, Ltd., organized in 1920, acts as a central selling agency for individuals or for butter and cheese factories, whether co-operatively or privately owned. At its first sale in Montreal in June, 1920, 691 boxes of cheese were sold, and in June, 1925, 5,806 boxes were sold in one week. The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. took over the Toronto creamery in 1920; from the first, this venture met with considerable success, its yearly output being about 2,500,000 lb. of butter.

Co-operative creameries in Saskatchewan date from 1896. In 1917, when 19 creameries were producing over 2,000,000 lb. of butter, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., was formed. This company is the second largest co-operative enterprise in Saskatchewan, having over 20,000 cream producers as its patrons and operating in 1923 28 creameries, with a production for that year of 4,850,000 lb. of butter. Ice cream is manufactured at six different points in the province, the milk plant at Regina supplying a large part of the city's needs, while 7 public cold storage plants are operated in different parts of the province by this co-operative organization. As in the case of other products, a pooling scheme for dairy products has been launched recently through the Saskatchewan Dairy Pool, Ltd.

Co-operative creameries in Alberta have availed themselves of a butter-marketing service, carried on by the provincial Department of Agriculture, as a central selling agency. In 1922, a limited pooling of milk and other dairy products was arranged through the Calgary Milk Producers' Association; with this experience, the United Farmers of Alberta organized the Alberta Co-operative Dairy Producers, Ltd., to operate a provincial pool. In August, 1925, it was announced that sufficient contracts had been signed to enable the company to go forward.

¹ International Review of Agricultural Economics, July-Aug., 1922.

Local co-operative dairy associations exist in British Columbia as in the other provinces. The Cowichan Creamery Association does a co-operative business in eggs, poultry, flour and mill feeds and fruit and vegetables, in addition to the manufacture and sale of butter. The Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, organized in 1913, had 1,500 shareholders in 1922, representing a large percentage of the producers of the district. More than half the milk business of Vancouver is handled by the Association, and a creamery and ice cream plant are operated. A similar organization, formed on Vancouver island in 1919, operates a creamery in Victoria. The dependence of the cities of New Westminster and Vancouver on the farmers of the Fraser valley, and of Victoria on the milk producers near that city, has created conditions favourable to such associations, and Vancouver milk prices are among the lowest in Canada.

In 1921, the United Farmers of Manitoba organized the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Ltd. The creamery taken over by the company was making about 300,000 lb. of butter a year. In the first year of operation by the co-operative company, the production was 865,000 lb. and in 1924, 1,048,000 lb.

In each of the Maritime Provinces, there are co-operative creameries, but the report of the Nova Scotia Secretary for Agriculture for 1924 states that "the tendency at the present time appears to be a gradual diverting from the farmer-owned co-operative creamery to the privately owned creamery."

Poultry and Eggs.—Co-operative egg marketing is fairly general throughout all the provinces, and has achieved particular success in the Maritime Provinces. The P.E.I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association, originally organized through the affiliation of 40 local co-operative units, or "egg circles," has operated successfully since 1914, well over 750,000 eggs being handled in 1923. The larger part of the business is with Montreal and other cities in Eastern Canada, but a considerable trade is carried on with the New England States. The Association has a central candling and grading station, a poultry-killing station and a hatchery at Charlottetown.

The P.E.I. scheme has served as a model for organizations in other provinces, but in Nova Scotia the "egg circle" system was found unsuited to local conditions, and the poultry department of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College is a marketing agency for local associations. The New Brunswick Poultry Exchange was organized in 1924 for the same purpose.

In Quebec, the Federated Co-operative handled 396,000 eggs in 1923, and co-operative societies for the sale of eggs are annually increasing in number. In Ontario, an egg and poultry department, or produce department as it is now called, was established by the United Farmers' Co-operative Co. in 1920, and this organization is being used by an increasing number of egg circles and individual shippers. Over 1,500,000 dozen eggs were handled for farmers by this company last year, nearly half of which were handled on behalf of an egg pool.

In Saskatchewan, the Co-operative Creameries conduct poultry departments at Regina and Saskatoon and provide markets for large quantities of poultry and eggs. In 1924, a turkey pool was organized by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers and reported a success, the facilities of the Co-operative Creameries for cold storage and marketing being utilized. In Alberta, the poultry pool formed in 1925 is to market its produce, for a time at least, through the provincial government egg-marketing service, organized in 1917 by the farmers' organizations with the

aid of the government. In British Columbia there are "egg circles" for the co-operative shipment of eggs, and the Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association, like the Cowichan Creamery Association, handles poultry produce for its members.

Wool.—Co-operative marketing of wool began in Canada in 1913, when the Dominion Department of Agriculture undertook to grade wool. Local and provincial wool-marketing associations were formed, and the provincial Departments of Agriculture offered their services as central marketing agencies. In 1918, the local associations formed their own central organization, the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd. The charter provides for a limited return on capital, an annual addition to the reserve fund, and the distribution of the surplus as a patronage dividend. In 1924, this organization handled 2,506,326 lb. of wool, of which Alberta furnished about 68,000 lb. and Ontario 655,500. As the estimated wool clip of Canada in 1924 was 15,511,719 lb., about 16 p.c. was marketed co-operatively by this company. In addition, the Quebec Federated Co-operative sold 18,600 lb. The surplus on the 1925 business of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers was \$28,550. At Regina, Weston and Lennoxville, stocks of manufactured woollens are carried for retail sale, and this growing department had sales aggregating about \$50,000 in the year 1924-25.

Fruits and Vegetables.—Many local co-operative organizations for the marketing of fruit in Canada have been formed from time to time, and although there has been a considerable number of failures, the faith of the fruit farmer in the value of the co-operative method in enabling him to reduce transportation charges, secure uniformity in packing and sell to the best advantage, has persisted, and new associations are formed to replace the old.

Co-operative shipping of apples began in the 90's, but it was not until the next decade that co-operative associations among fruit growers developed to any extent. In 1907, a co-operative company was formed at Berwick, N.S., to market apples for its members, handling 7,000 brls. in its first year. Its success was such that other societies were soon organized and competing with each other in a manner quite at variance with the spirit of co-operation. Accordingly, the legislature was asked to provide for the incorporation of a central company, and in 1912 the United Fruit Cos. of Nova Scotia, Ltd., was organized, with 22 local co-operative companies affiliated with it. In 1924 there were about 50 affiliated locals, each having a director on the governing board of the central company. During 1924, nearly 400,000 brls. of apples, representing about 40 p.c. of the Nova Scotia apple crop, and over 28,600 brls. of potatoes were handled by the United Fruit Cos. Orchard supplies are sold to members and a canning factory is operated at Aylesford. In addition to the co-operative companies, linked through the United Fruit Cos., there are a few independent co-operative associations for the marketing of fruit in Nova Scotia.

In Ontario there is no central co-operative fruit-selling organization at the present time, attempts to maintain such an agency having failed owing to the growers withdrawing their patronage for one reason or another. The Niagara Peninsula Growers, Ltd., was formed in 1920 and in 1922 had a turnover of about \$2,500,000, handling 49 varieties of fruit and vegetables for about 600 farmers; in 1925, however, it ceased operations and the local associations and individual fruit growers were thrown back on their own resources. Several societies have met with

considerable success. In the Leamington district, the Erie Co-operative Co. has steadily increased its membership and business since its organization in 1913. The Norfolk Co-operative Co. is one of the oldest and most successful of the co-operative fruit associations in Ontario. The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. markets each year a large number of carloads of potatoes and turnips. As in Nova Scotia and British Columbia, certain societies are engaged in shipping apples mainly to distant markets, others in shipping mixed fruits and vegetables to both home and distant markets, while still others are concerned with the marketing of small fruits largely in home markets.

The New Brunswick Fruit Growers' Association is primarily an association for furnishing supplies to its members, but in 1917 it began the co-operative shipment of apples.

In Alberta, an association for the marketing of potatoes, formed in the Edmonton district in 1921, has steadily increased its business.

In British Columbia, the co-operative shipping of fruit was first tried in 1913 by the Okanagan United Growers, now operating as the Associated Growers of British Columbia, with over 30 local associations. During the first year, about 65 p.c. of the fruit and vegetable crop of the Okanagan Valley passed through the Association, and in 1924 the percentage was about 80, the sales amounting to more than \$3,000,000. Up to 1925, the Associated Growers dealt with independent brokerage houses, but after the charges made in connection with an investigation into an alleged combine in the handling of fruits and vegetables in British Columbia, it was decided to establish a brokerage business controlled by the growers. The Canadian Fruit Distributors, Ltd., with headquarters at Vernon, B.C., was accordingly formed and has entered into agreements with jobbers in Western Canada for the full support of the latter in handling the products of the Associated Growers and other shippers signing the agreement. Selling connections have been established in Great Britain and the United States.

Co-operation in the marketing of small fruits in British Columbia, as in other kinds of agricultural produce, brought about improved methods of grading and packing, and it was only after these had been established that co-operative associations were able to hold their ground in marketing small fruits. After a warehouse with freezing plant was built in 1919, several associations were formed, and in 1920 these were brought together through the Berry Growers' Co-operative Union of British Columbia. Early in 1925, this central association went out of business, but in November plans for its re-organization on a more satisfactory basis were under way.

Other Commodities.—The co-operative sale of seed has been carried on for some years in Quebec and Ontario. In the latter province, an Act was passed in 1919 to enable loans to be made to co-operative associations to facilitate the cleaning, storing and marketing of grain, clover seed and potatoes. In British Columbia there is the United Seed Growers' Co-operative Association, and in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, there are potato growers' associations for the co-operative purchase of supplies and sale of seed.

In 1911, the Yamaska Valley Agricultural Co-operative Association was organized by the tobacco growers of Rouville Co., Quebec. The financial statement for 1923 shows a profit on the crop of that year of \$18,000. There is another society

for the co-operative marketing of tobacco in Missisquoi Co., Quebec; in Ontario, the Canadian Tobacco Growers' Co-operative Co. has about 1,800 members in the district along lake Erie.

The Ontario Honey Producers' Co-operative, Ltd., was incorporated in 1923, individual producers holding shares in proportion to the number of colonies owned. The brand "Beekist" has been adopted and in the first year of operation, 6,500,000 lb. of honey were sold for the 515 shareholders.

Fishing.—In another field the principles of co-operation have been applied to a limited extent over a long period of years with considerable success. The famous Lunenburg fishing fleet of some 50 schooners is owned by the crews and townspeople. Each boat is divided into 64 shares, a large proportion of the shares being controlled by the fishermen. After paying certain expenses and allotting $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to the captain, the remainder of the proceeds are divided equally between the two parties, owners and crew. From these amounts further deductions are made for outfitting the schooner and operating expenses, including a second payment to the captain. The surplus in each case is then divided among the shareholders and crew respectively.

Following an Act passed by the Quebec Legislature in 1922, two co-operative societies of fishermen were organized in that province, to purchase equipment, establish canneries and market the products. The business of these associations is on a small scale but the co-operating fishermen are apparently enabled to achieve what they were unable to do individually.

Conclusion.—From the foregoing survey, it appears that co-operation in Canada is largely a producers' movement, and that fruit farmers, dairy farmers, sheep raisers, live stock breeders and grain growers have turned to co-operative methods to enable them to keep in closer touch with their markets and to secure for the producers a larger proportion of the price paid by the consumer. Where markets were most remote and the producers most isolated from each other, as in the case of the western wheat farmer, agricultural co-operation has been most highly developed.

Co-operative marketing has been closely related to efforts to improve the quality of the commodities concerned, and improved grading and preparation for the market of fruit, wool, poultry, live stock and dairy products have frequently resulted from the activities of co-operative associations. On the other hand, government assistance in grading, as in butter and cheese, has aided co-operative associations to improve their products and so command a higher price.

The record of producers' co-operation in Canada has been, on the whole, one of steady growth, co-operative associations among fruit growers probably having the highest mortality rate, but the history of consumers' co-operation shows no such development. The first co-operative stores were opened by groups of workers who were applying the principles of co-operation they had learned and practised in England. In the late 90's and in the following decade, when the increasing cost of living put greater pressure on the wage-earners, co-operative stores were opened in many towns. Another wave of co-operative activity followed the rising prices during and after the war. But the more individualistic character of the population and the higher standard of living made possible by higher wages appear to have

rendered consumers in Canada less inclined to co-operative effort than in the older countries of Europe, so that many co-operative societies have languished for lack of funds, suffered from poor or indifferent management and lacked the enthusiasm of a membership of genuine co-operators. The success achieved by a comparatively small number of societies is all the more striking by contrast.

II.—WAGES.

1.—Wage Rates

Statistics of rates of wages and hours of labour have been collected for recent years by the Dominion Department of Labour and published in a series of bulletins supplementary to the *Labour Gazette*. Report No. 1 of this series was issued in March 1921. The records upon which the statistics are based begin in most cases with the year 1901. Index numbers have been calculated to show the general movement of wage rates; 21 classes of labour are covered in this series back to 1901, 4 classes of coal miners back to 1900, and common factory labour, miscellaneous factory trades and lumbering back to 1911. These index numbers are based upon wage rates in 1913.

The accompanying table of index numbers (Table 16) shows the relative changes from year to year. A downward movement appeared in most of the groups in 1921 and 1922, after the peak had been reached in 1920. The index numbers for 1923 and 1924 showed on the whole a slightly upward trend, but while there were slight increases during 1925 in some groups, a substantial decline in coal miners' wages reduced the average.

In the building trades there were many instances of decreases of 10 cents per hour in 1921 and 5 cents per hour in 1922, but during 1923-1924, and again in 1925, there were some advances. In the metal trades there had been considerable reductions during 1921 and further decreases were made in 1922, while in 1923 and 1924 wages in these trades showed a slight increase, and practically no change in 1925. For electric railways the index number averaged lower in both 1921 and 1922, but the wage rates were almost stationary in 1923, 1924 and 1925. On steam railways, a general cut in wage rates in 1921 was followed in 1922 by decreases for shop employees, maintenance-of-way workers, freight handlers, clerks and miscellaneous classes, but there were no changes for train crews and few changes for telegraphers. At the end of 1922 and early in 1923 there were partial restorations in some cases in the rates for maintenance-of-way employees, freight handlers and clerical employees. In coal-mining there were decreases in the Vancouver Island mines each year, although there were slight increases in the summer of 1922 over the preceding three-month period, in accordance with the agreement by which quarterly adjustments are made, corresponding to changes in the cost of living. In south-eastern British Columbia and southern Alberta there were no changes in wage rates down to 1924, although the average earnings of contract miners declined in 1922, to recover partly in 1923. In Nova Scotia rates were reduced substantially early in 1922, but were increased later in the year. In 1924 there was an increase in Nova Scotia in January, while in October decreases occurred in Alberta and Vancouver island. In 1925 further decreases occurred in all three areas. In factory labour, there were considerable decreases in wages in 1921 and again in 1922, but there were slight increases in 1923 and 1924, while in 1925 some factory labour was slightly higher and some slightly lower.

16.—Index Numbers of Rates of Wages for Various Classes of Labour in Canada,
1901-1925.

1913=100.

Years.	Build- ing Trades.	Metal Trades.	Print- ing Trades.	Electric Rail- ways.	Steam Rail- ways.	Coal Mining.	Aver- age. ¹	Com- mon Factory Labour.	Miscel- laneous Factory Trades.	Lum- bering.
1901.....	60.3	68.6	60.0	64.0	70.8	82.8	67.8	-	-	-
1902.....	64.2	70.2	61.6	68.0	73.6	83.8	70.2	-	-	-
1903.....	67.4	73.3	62.6	71.1	76.7	85.3	72.7	-	-	-
1904.....	69.7	75.9	66.1	73.1	78.6	85.1	74.8	-	-	-
1905.....	73.0	78.6	68.5	73.5	78.9	86.3	76.5	-	-	-
1906.....	76.9	79.8	72.2	75.7	80.2	87.4	78.7	-	-	-
1907.....	80.2	82.4	78.4	81.4	85.5	93.6	83.6	-	-	-
1908.....	81.5	84.7	80.5	81.8	86.7	94.8	85.0	-	-	-
1909.....	83.1	86.2	83.4	81.1	86.7	95.1	85.9	-	-	-
1910.....	86.9	88.8	87.8	85.7	91.2	94.2	89.1	-	-	-
1911.....	90.2	91.0	91.6	88.1	96.4	97.5	92.5	94.9	95.4	93.3
1912.....	96.0	95.3	96.0	92.3	98.3	98.3	96.0	98.1	97.1	98.8
1913.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1914.....	100.8	100.5	102.4	101.0	101.7	101.9	101.4	101.0	103.2	94.7
1915.....	101.5	101.5	103.6	97.8	101.7	102.3	101.4	101.0	106.2	89.1
1916.....	102.4	106.9	105.8	102.2	104.9	111.7	105.7	110.4	115.1	109.5
1917.....	109.9	128.0	111.3	114.6	110.1	130.8	117.5	129.2	128.0	130.2
1918.....	125.9	155.2	123.7	142.9	133.2	157.8	139.8	152.3	146.8	150.5
1919.....	148.2	180.1	145.9	163.3	154.2	170.5	160.4	180.2	180.2	169.8
1920.....	180.9	209.4	184.0	194.2	186.6	197.7	192.1	215.3	216.8	202.7
1921.....	170.5	186.8	193.3	192.1	165.3	208.3	186.1	190.6	202.0	152.6
1922.....	162.5	173.7	192.3	184.4	155.1	197.8	176.8	183.0	189.1	146.7
1923.....	166.4	174.0	188.9	186.2	157.4	197.8	178.4	181.7	196.1	170.4
1924.....	169.7	175.4	192.0	187.8	157.4	192.4	179.2	183.4	197.6	183.2
1925.....	170.4	175.4	192.8	187.8	157.4	165.1	174.8	186.3	195.5	178.7

¹ Simple average of 6 preceding columns.

17.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour of Employees of Steam Railways in Canada, 1920-1925.

NOTE.—The unit for the running trades is 100 miles, except for telegraphers and despatchers, who are paid by the month. Maintenance-of-way employees are paid by the day, and car and shop employees by the hour.

Occupations.	September, 1920.		September, 1921.		September, 1922.	
	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$		\$	
Running trades—						
Conductors, passenger.....	4.67	2	4.27	2	4.27	2
Conductors, freight (Irreg.).....	6.44	3	5.80	3	5.80	3
Brakemen, passenger.....	3.33	2	2.93	2	2.93	2
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	5.12	3	4.48	3	4.48	3
Baggagemen, passenger.....	3.44	2	3.04	2	3.04	2
Engineers, passenger.....	6.48	2	6.00	2	6.00	2
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	7.28	3	6.64	3	6.64	3
Firemen, passenger.....	4.96	2	4.48	2	4.48	2
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	5.52	3	4.88	3	4.88	3
Despatchers ¹	247.00-255.00	48	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers ¹	130.00-141.00	48	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
Maintenance-of-Way—						
Foremen (on line).....	5.30	48	4.50	48	4.26	48
Sectionmen (on line).....	3.88	48	3.20	48	2.80	48
Car and Shop Trades—						
Blacksmiths.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Boilermakers.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Moulders.....	.85	44	.77	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Repairers, freight.....	.80	44	.72	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	.50	44	.42	44	.37	44

Occupations.	September, 1923.		September, 1924.		September, 1925.	
	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.	Wages.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$		\$	
Running trades—						
Conductors, passenger.....	4.27	2	4.27	2	4.27	2
Conductors, freight (Irreg.).....	5.80	3	5.80	3	5.80	3
Brakemen, passenger.....	2.93	2	2.93	2	2.93	2
Brakemen, freight (Irreg.).....	4.48	3	4.48	3	4.48	3
Baggagemen, passenger.....	3.04	2	3.04	2	3.04	2
Engineers, passenger.....	6.00	2	6.00	2	6.00	2
Engineers, freight (Irreg.).....	6.64	3	6.64	3	6.64	3
Firemen, passenger.....	4.48	2	4.48	2	4.48	2
Firemen, freight (Irreg.).....	4.88	3	4.88	3	4.88	3
Despatchers ¹	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48	230.00-238.00	48
Telegraphers ¹	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48	117.00-128.00	48
Maintenance-of-Way—						
Foremen (on line).....	4.40	48	4.40	48	4.40	48
Sectionmen (on line).....	3.04 ²	48	3.04 ²	48	3.04 ²	48
Car and Shop Trades—						
Blacksmiths.....	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
Boilermakers.....	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
Machinists.....	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
Moulders.....	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
Carpenters, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44	.63	44
Painters, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44	.63	44
Repairers, freight.....	.63	44	.63	44	.63	44
Cleaners.....	.38	44	.38	44	.38	44

¹ Rates for running trades and despatchers and telegraphers in British Columbia are slightly higher than above. Where ranges are shown for despatchers and telegraphers, the lower rate is that paid east of Fort William, and the higher rate is that paid west of Fort William to British Columbia.

² Basis of 20 miles per hour. ³ Basis of 12½ miles per hour. ⁴ First year, \$2.88.

18.—Representative Daily Wages and Hours of Labour of Employees in and about Coal Mines in Canada, 1920-1925.

NOTE.—The hours per day are 8 for all trades, except for 4 classes in Nova Scotia—surface labourers, machinists, carpenters and blacksmiths, who work 8½ hours a day. Some engineers, pumpmen, firemen, etc., work 7 days per week.

Occupations.	Sept., 1920.	Sept., 1921.	April, 1922.	Sept., 1922.	Sept., 1923.	Nov., ⁷ 1924.	Sept., 1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Contract miners ¹	6-55	7-22	—	5-94	6-84	—	—
Hand miners ²	4-50	5-05	4-00	3-60	4-30	4-60	4-30
Hoisting engineers.....	4-60	5-15	3-68	4-35	4-35	4-60	4-35
Drivers.....	3-60	4-15	3-05	3-60	3-60	3-90	3-60
Bratticemen.....	3-60	4-30	3-10	3-75	3-75	4-05	3-75
Pumpmen.....	4-00	4-55	3-20	4-00	4-00	4-30	4-00
Labourers, underground.....	3-35	3-90	2-84	3-35	3-35	3-65	3-35
Labourers, surface.....	3-25	3-80	2-84	3-25	3-25	3-50	3-25
Machinists.....	4-60	5-15	3-68	4-35	4-35	4-60	4-35
Carpenters.....	4-05	4-60	3-24	4-00	4-00	4-25	4-00
Blacksmiths.....	4-30	4-85	3-44	4-10	4-10	4-35	4-10
ALBERTA⁴—							
Contract miners.....	10-63	9-57	5	9-17	10-00	8-33 ⁶	7-06 ⁸
Machine miners ²	7-01	8-02	5	8-02	8-02	7-02	5-65 7-00
Hand miners ²	6-35	7-05	5	7-50	7-50	6-56	5-00-5-40
Hoisting engineers.....	7-05	7-39	5	7-39	7-39	6-47	5-50-6-00
Drivers.....	5-98	7-21	5	7-21	7-21	6-31	4-70-4-90
Bratticemen.....	6-35	7-50	5	7-50	7-50	6-56	5-20-5-40
Pumpmen.....	5-58	6-89	5	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-75
Labourers, underground.....	5-58	6-89	5	6-89	6-89	6-03	4-25-4-45
Labourers, surface.....	5-18	6-58	5	6-58	6-58	5-76	4-00-4-20
Machinists.....	7-16	8-14	5	8-14	8-14	7-12	4-70-5-50
Carpenters.....	7-16	8-14	5	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50
Blacksmiths.....	7-16	8-14	5	8-14	8-14	7-12	5-30-5-50
VANCOUVER ISLAND²—							
Contract miners.....	8-70	8-10	7-20	7-23	7-14	7-09 ⁸	6-4 ⁶
Machine miners ²	6-57	5-69	5-52	5-48	5-46	5-34	4-81
Hand miners ²	6-30	5-42	5-22	5-16	5-13	5-05	4-52
Hoisting engineers.....	7-03	6-23	6-12	6-06	6-04	5-92	5-39
Drivers.....	5-78	4-89	4-69	4-65	4-64	4-58	4-13
Bratticemen.....	6-11	5-23	5-02	4-97	4-95	4-87	4-35
Pumpmen.....	5-60	4-65	4-52	4-47	4-47	4-38	3-96
Labourers, underground.....	5-59	4-71	4-49	4-44	4-43	4-36	3-97
Labourers, surface.....	5-39	4-54	4-30	4-26	4-23	4-11	3-76
Machinists.....	7-16	6-29	6-09	6-03	6-01	5-95	5-40
Carpenters.....	6-59	5-69	5-50	5-45	5-43	5-37	4-83
Blacksmiths.....	6-86	6-05	5-79	5-75	5-72	5-64	5-11

¹ Average earnings, per day worked on contract. ² Minimum rate per day when not working on contract, per ton, yard, etc. ³ No figures for Chinese employees included. ⁴ Including also three Crow's Nest Pass field mines in Southeastern British Columbia. ⁵ Strike. ⁶ Estimated. ⁷ Rates for Nov., 1924, are used, as there were disputes in Alberta and British Columbia in Sept. The April, 1922, figures are given, as they represent special wages in force from Jan. to Aug.

19.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1920-1925.

Industries or occupations	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.
	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
1. COTTON MANUFACTURING.												
Corders—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 32½	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 34	50
No. 2..... wk.	16 09	55	—	—	12 75	55	14 35	55	14 35	55	14 35	55
No. 3..... wk.	14 50	50	13 66	50	13 50	50	13 85	50	14 50	50	14 00	50
No. 4..... wk.	14 25	50	14 20	50	13 15	50	13 60	50	13 50	50	13 50	50
No. 5..... hr.	0 28½	50	0 28½	50	0 27	50	0 27	50	0 28	50	0 25	50
No. 6..... hr.	0 49½	50	0 42	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 36	50

19.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1920-1925—con.

Industries or occupations	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.
1. COTTON MANUFACTURING—concluded.	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Spinners—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 41	50	0 42	50	0 44	50	0 43½	50	0 43½	50	0 43½	50
No. 2..... hr.	0 26	50	0 25½	50	0 25½	50	0 25½	50	0 25½	50	0 25½	50
No. 3..... wk.	25 35	55	19 85	55	20 00	55	22 50	55	22 50	55	22 50	55
No. 4..... wk.	15 52	55	11 97	55	12 00	55	13 50	55	13 50	55	13 50	55
No. 5..... wk.	11 00	50	11 00	50	10 05	50	12 50	50	11 00	50	11 50	50
No. 6..... wk.	14 00	50	12 37	50	11 95	50	12 00	50	12 00	50	12 00	50
Warpers—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 24	50	0 21½	50	0 21½	50	0 21½	50	0 21½	50	0 21½	50
No. 2..... wk.	18 86	55	14 75	55	14 80	55	16 65	55	16 65	55	16 65	55
No. 3..... wk.	13 68	50	13 00	50	12 75	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	13 50	50
No. 4..... hr.	0 30	50	0 27	50	0 25½	50	0 28	50	0 28	50	0 28	50
No. 5..... wk.	13 75	50	12 75	50	11 15	50	11 30	50	12 75	50	12 50	50
No. 6..... hr.	0 44½	50	0 28½	50	0 39	50	0 39	50	0 39	50	0 44	50
Weavers—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 42½	50	0 29	50	0 30½	50	0 29½	50	0 29½	50	0 29½	50
No. 2..... wk.	17 52	55	13 72	55	13 75	55	15 45	55	15 45	55	15 45	55
No. 3..... wk.	16 22	50	12 75	50	15 85	50	16 10	50	16 00	50	16 00	50
No. 4..... wk.	16 70	50	12 50	50	14 20	50	15 05	50	14 70	50	17 05	50
No. 5..... hr.	0 38½	50	0 22	50	0 32	50	0 31	50	0 32	50	0 30	50
2. WOOLLEN MANUFACTURING—												
Carders—												
No. 1..... d.	3 90	50	3 50	50	3 65	50	3 65	50	3 40	50	3 40	50
No. 2..... wk.	33 00	48	30 00	48	25 00	47½	25 00	47½	22 00	47½	22 00	47½
No. 3..... wk.	30 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	20 00	55
No. 4..... d.	3 50	54	3 00	54	2 75	54	2 75	54	2 75	54	2 75	54
No. 5..... wk.	3 65	55	3 00	55	3 00	55	3 15	55	3 15	55	3 15	55
No. 6..... hr.	0 38	50	0 44	50	0 38	50	0 38	50	0 38	50	0 38	50
Spinners—												
No. 1..... d.	3 00	55	3 00	55	2 25	55	2 25	55	2 25	55	2 25	55
No. 2..... wk.	21 45	50	20 35	50	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50	19 50	50
No. 3..... d.	3 00	50	2 50	50	2 50	50	2 50	50	2 50	50	2 50	50
No. 4..... wk.	20 00	48	24 00	48	20 00	47½	18 00	47½	20 00	50	20 00	50
No. 5..... d.	4 00	55	3 00	55	3 15	55	3 15	55	3 15	55	3 15	55
No. 6..... hr.	0 32½	50	0 30½	50	0 32	50	0 34	50	0 34	50	0 34	50
Weavers¹—												
No. 1..... d.	3 00	55	2 75	55	2 75	55	2 75	55	2 75	55	2 75	55
No. 2..... wk.	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55	18 00	55
No. 3..... wk.	18 00	55	15 00	55	15 00	55	15 00	55	15 00	55	15 00	55
No. 4..... wk.	18 50	55	14 25	55	14 00	55	14 00	55	14 00	55	13 00	55
No. 5..... wk.	19 00	50	17 50	50	14 00	50	14 00	50	15 00	50	15 00	50
No. 6..... wk.	18 00	48	12 00	48	12 00	55	24 00	47½	22 00	47½	20 00	47½
3. BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING—												
Cutters—												
No. 1..... wk.	23 50	54	21 50	54	21 60	54	21 60	54	21 60	54	21 60	54
No. 2..... wk.	-	49	26 00	49	26 00	49	26 00	49	23 00	49	30 00	49
No. 3..... hr.	0 50	50	0 45	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50
No. 4..... wk.	-	-	22 50	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50
No. 5..... hr.	0 72½	48	0 65	48	0 58½	48	0 58½	48	0 58½	48	0 58½	48
Lasters—												
No. 1..... wk.	23 50	54	21 50	54	21 50	54	21 00	54	21 00	54	21 00	54
No. 2..... wk.	23 38	49	25 00	49	25 00	49	28 00	49	27 00	49	25 00	49
No. 3..... wk.	30 00	50	30 00	50	30 00	50	35 00	51	35 00	50	30 00	50
No. 4..... wk.	-	-	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50	20 00	50
No. 5..... wk.	-	-	22 50	50	29 50	50	35 90	50	30 00	50	25 60	50
Stitchers—												
No. 1..... wk.	12 50	54	12 50	54	12 50	54	12 50	54	12 50	54	12 50	54
No. 2..... wk.	-	55	40 00	49	40 00	49	30 00	49	50 00	49	43 00	49
No. 3..... hr.	-	-	0 30	50	0 38	50	0 40	50	0 40	50	0 40	50
No. 4..... wk.	-	-	57 50	50	50 00	50	40 00	50	40 00	50	35 00	50
Machine operators—												
No. 1..... wk.	-	49	25 00	49	22 50	49	20 00	49	22 00	49	20 00	49
No. 2..... wk.	-	-	18 00	45	22 50	50	23 00	50	25 00	50	23 50	50
No. 3..... wk.	-	-	39 10	50	30 00	50	27 50	50	29 00	50	25 00	50
No. 4..... hr.	0 50	48	0 40	48	0 35	48	0 35	48	0 35	48	0 35	48

¹Mostly piece workers.

19.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1920-1925—con.

Industries or occupations	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per wk.
4. HARNESS AND SADDLERY MANUFACTURING—	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Harness makers—												
No. 1..... d.	3 10	55	2 40	40	4 00	40	4 60	49	4 60	49	4 40	49
No. 2..... wk.	22 00	52	22 00	52	22 00	52	22 00	52	22 00	52	22 00	53
No. 3..... wk.	27 50	52	27 50	52	25 00	52	25 00	52	25 00	52	25 00	52
No. 4..... hr.	0 50	54	0 50	54	0 45	54	0 45	54	0 45	54	0 45	54
No. 5..... hr.	0 53	52½	0 50	49½	0 40	49½	0 40	52½	0 40	52½	0 40	52½
No. 6..... wk.	27 50	60	21 00	55	21 00	55	21 00	55	22 50	55	27 50	55
No. 7..... wk.	—	—	22 65	44	25 10	55	24 85	55	25 10	55	25 10	55
Saddle Makers—												
No. 1..... d.	4 10	55	3 34	48	2 50	48	2 50	48	2 50	48	2 50	60
No. 2..... hr.	0 55½	54	0 55½	54	0 50	54	0 50	54	0 50	54	0 50	54
No. 3..... wk.	—	—	22 50	50	20 50	50	23 00	50	23 00	50	25 00	50
No. 4..... hr.	0 42	50	0 40	50	0 45	50	0 45	50	0 53	50	0 53	50
No. 5..... hr.	0 40	50	0 40	50	0 40	50	0 40	50	0 45	50	0 45	50
5. MEAT PACKING—												
Slaughtermen—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 58	50	0 49	45	0 41	50	0 43	50	0 40	50	0 42	50
No. 2..... hr.	0 50	55	0 50	55	0 45	55	0 45	55	0 45	55	0 45	55
No. 3..... hr.	0 55	55	0 55	55	0 55	50	0 55	50	0 55	50	0 55	50
No. 4..... hr.	0 74½	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	40
No. 5..... hr.	0 63	48	0 62	48	0 50½	48	0 54	48	0 55	48	0 57	48
No. 6..... hr.	0 76	48	0 67	48	0 62	48	0 62	48	0 62	44	0 62	44
No. 7..... hr.	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50
No. 8..... hr.	—	—	0 50	48	0 50	48	0 50	48	0 50	48	0 50	48
No. 9..... hr.	0 46	50	0 44	50	0 50	50	0 53	50	0 50	50	0 50	50
No. 10..... hr.	—	—	0 63	49	0 63	50	0 63	50	0 63	50	0 63	50
Trimmers—												
No. 1..... hr.	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50	0 60	50
No. 2..... hr.	0 57½	48	0 44½	48	0 41½	48	0 42	48	0 41½	44	0 41½	44
No. 3..... hr.	0 55	47½	0 45½	47½	0 48	47½	0 52	47½	0 49	47½	0 49	47½
No. 4..... hr.	0 56½	48	—	—	0 45	48	0 45	48	0 45	48	0 45	48
No. 5..... hr.	0 50	55	0 50	55	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50
No. 6..... hr.	0 42	55	0 40	55	0 43	55	0 43	55	0 43	55	0 45	55
No. 7..... hr.	—	—	0 48½	48	0 47½	48	0 47½	48	0 47½	48	0 48	48
No. 8..... hr.	0 32	60	0 35	48	0 35	48	0 40	48	0 40	48	0 40	48
No. 9..... hr.	—	—	0 50	50	0 42	50	0 44	50	0 44	48	0 46	50
Curers—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	0 42	48	0 42	54	0 42	48	0 45	48	0 45	48
No. 2..... hr.	0 53	55	0 52	55	0 48	55	0 50	55	0 50	55	0 50	55
No. 3..... hr.	0 54	50	0 42	60	0 42	60	0 50	60	0 50	60	0 50	60
No. 4..... hr.	—	—	0 61	48	0 61	48	0 60	48	0 60	48	0 60	48
No. 5..... hr.	0 60	48	0 54½	48	0 47½	48	0 51½	48	0 51½	48	0 51½	48
No. 6..... hr.	—	—	0 47½	60	0 62½	60	0 66½	60	0 66½	60	0 75	60
Lard makers—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	0 50	48	0 40	54	0 40	48	0 40	48	0 45	48
No. 2..... hr.	0 50	55	0 50	55	0 45	55	0 45	55	0 45	55	0 45	55
No. 3..... hr.	0 37½	60	0 35	50	0 40	51	0 34½	48	0 40	48	0 40	48
No. 4..... hr.	—	—	0 45	55	0 37½	55	0 37½	60	0 37½	60	0 37½	60
No. 5..... hr.	—	—	0 43	48	0 40	48	0 40	48	0 40	48	0 40	48
No. 6..... hr.	0 50	55	0 50	55	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50	0 50	50
No. 7..... hr.	0 48	50	0 50	50	0 45	50	0 45	50	0 45	50	0 45	50
No. 8..... hr.	0 40	48	0 32½	48	0 33½	48	0 37½	48	0 34	48	0 35	50
No. 9..... hr.	0 51	48	0 45½	48	0 42	48	0 44	48	0 44	48	0 44	48
No. 10..... hr.	0 52	50	0 46	45	0 43	50	0 43	50	0 43	50	0 38	50
No. 11..... hr.	—	—	0 42	47½	0 42	47½	0 46	47½	0 46	47½	0 46	47½
No. 12..... hr.	—	—	0 40	50	0 35	50	0 40	50	0 40	50	0 40	50
6. AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING¹—												
Assemblers—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	0 50	9	0 45	9	0 50	9	0 50	9	0 45	9
No. 2..... hr.	—	—	0 75	8	0 75	8	0 80	8½	0 80	8	0 80	8½
No. 3..... hr.	—	—	0 60	9	0 55	9	0 60	9	0 60	9	0 60	9
No. 4..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 65	8	0 75	8½	0 75	8	0 75	8½
No. 5..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 50	9	0 50	9	0 60	9	0 60	9

¹Working hours are given as per day.

19.—Sample Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour for Miscellaneous Factory Trades in Canada, 1920-1925—concluded.

Industries or occupations	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day	Wages per unit of time.	Hrs per day
6. AUTOMOBILE MANUFACTURING ¹ —concluded.	\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.	
Painters—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 75	8	0 80	8½	0 80	8	0 80	8½
No. 2..... hr.	—	—	0 60	8	0 63	9	0 60	9	0 60	9	0 60	9
No. 3..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 80	8	0 85	8½	0 85	8	0 85	8½
Toolmakers—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	0 70	9	0 70	9	0 75	9	0 75	9	0 75	9
No. 2..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 80	8	0 80	8½	0 80	8	0 80	8½
No. 3..... hr.	—	—	0 65	8	0 55	9	0 60	9	0 55	9	0 55	9
No. 4..... hr.	—	—	0 75	9	0 70	8	0 60	9	0 57½	9	0 57½	9
No. 5..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 85	8	0 85	8½	0 85	8	0 85	8½
Millwrights—												
No. 1..... hr.	—	—	0 65	9	0 55	9	0 65	9	0 65	9	0 65	9
No. 2..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 75	8	0 75	8½	0 75	8	0 75	8½
No. 3..... hr.	—	—	0 55	9	0 57½	9	0 65	9	0 65	9	0 65	9
No. 4..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 80	8	0 80	8½	0 80	8	0 80	8½
No. 5..... hr.	—	—	—	—	0 60	9	0 60	9	0 55	9	0 55	9

¹ Working hours are given as per day.

20.—Samples of Wages and Hours of Labour for Unskilled Factory Labour in Canada, 1920-1925.

Localities.	Units.	1920.		1921.		1922.	
		Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.
		\$		\$		\$	
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Halifax, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.40	50	.40	50	.32½	50
Halifax, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.42½	50	.37½	50	.27½	50
Sydney, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.35	54	.35	54	.33	54
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
St. Stephen, No. 1.....	Week.....	20.50	50	18.00	50	16.00	50
St. John, No. 1.....	Week.....	20.00	54	20.00	54	17.00	54
QUEBEC—							
Quebec, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.39	54	.30	48	.30	48
Quebec, No. 2.....	Week.....	18.75	49½	18.85	49½	18.85	49½
Montreal, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.32½-.48	49½	.32½-.50	49½	.36-.40	49½
Montreal, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.43½	54	.43½	54	.35-.42½	54
Montreal, No. 3.....	Hour.....	.43½	48	.30	48	.30	48
Montreal, No. 4.....	Week.....	22.00	55	20.00	55	18.00	55
Sherbrooke, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.40	50	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50
Three Rivers, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.42	54	.30	54	.30	54
ONTARIO—							
Brantford, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.45-.50	49	.44	48	.35	48
Hamilton, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.47½	55	.41	55	.40	55
Ottawa, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.30-.38	50	.30-.36	50	.30-.36	50
Toronto, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.45-.50	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.35	50
Toronto, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.50	50	.50	50	.45	50
Toronto, No. 3.....	Week.....	20.25-23.75	44	15.35-23.75	48	16.80-23.75	48
MANITOBA—							
Winnipeg, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.50-.55½	50	.44½-.55	50	.35-.49	50
Winnipeg, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.50	54	.40-.45	50	.36-.40	50
Winnipeg, No. 3.....	Hour.....	.45	55	.35	55	.25	50

30.—Samples of Wages and Hours of Labour for Unskilled Factory Labour in Canada, 1920-1925—concluded.

Localities.	Units.	1920.		1921.		1922.	
		Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.	Wages per unit of time.	Hours per week.
		\$		\$		\$	
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Regina, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.37½	50	.45	50	.37½	50
Saskatoon, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.40	60	.40	60	.35	59
ALBERTA—							
Calgary, No. 1.....	Week.....	32.40	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
Edmonton, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.45-.50	44	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Vancouver, No. 1.....	Day.....	4.75	44	4.20	44	3.78	44
Vancouver, No. 2.....	Day.....	4.50	50	3.50	55	3.50	55
Victoria, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.45	44	.40	44-54	.35-.40	50
		1923.		1924.		1925.	
NOVA SCOTIA—							
Halifax, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.28	50	.35	50	.35	50
Halifax, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
Sydney, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.34	54	.33-.43	44-48	.33-.43	48
NEW BRUNSWICK—							
St. Stephen, No. 1.....	Week.....	16.00	50	16.00	50	15.00	50
St. John, No. 1.....	Week.....	17.00	54	17.00	54	17.00	54
QUEBEC—							
Quebec, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
Quebec, No. 2.....	Week.....	18.00	49½	19.00	49½	17.50	49½
Montreal, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½	.36-.40	49½
Montreal, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54	.36-.45	54
Montreal, No. 3.....	Hour.....	.35	48	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal, No. 4.....	Week.....	16.00	55	16.00	55	18.00	55
Sherbrooke, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.25-.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
Three Rivers, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.30	54	.30	54	.30	54
ONTARIO—							
Brantford, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.35	48	.36	48	.36	48
Hamilton, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
Ottawa, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.33-.36	50	.33-.36	50	.33-.36	50
Toronto, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.30-.35	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
Toronto, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
Toronto, No. 3.....	Week.....	17.75-24.00	48	16.80-25.00	48	17.30-25.00	48
MANITOBA—							
Winnipeg, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.35-.49	50	.35-.45	50	.35-.40	50
Winnipeg, No. 2.....	Hour.....	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50	.35-.40	50
Winnipeg, No. 3.....	Hour.....	.27½	50	.27½-.35	55	.27½-.35	55
SASKATCHEWAN—							
Regina, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.37½	50	.37½	50	.37½	50
Saskatoon, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.35	59	.35	59	.35	59
ALBERTA—							
Calgary, No. 1.....	Week.....	21.60	48	21.60	48	21.60	48
Edmonton, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.45	44	.45	44	.45	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA—							
Vancouver, No. 1.....	Day.....	4.00	44	4.00	44	4.00	44
Vancouver, No. 2.....	Day.....	3.00	55	2.50	55	2.34	48
Victoria, No. 1.....	Hour.....	.35-.40	44-54	.35-.40	44-54	.30-.40	44

21.—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades in Certain Cities of Canada, 1920-1925.

Industries and occupations.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
1. Electric Railways—										
Conductors and motormen										
1920	.52	59	.55	60	.60	48	.60	50	.60	48
1921	.52	63	.48	60	.60	48	.60	50	.65	48
1922	.47	63	.48	60	.60	48	.56	50	.58½	48
1923	.45	63	.48	60	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
1924	.45	63	.51	60	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
1925	.45	63	.51	60	.60	48	.56	50	.62	48
2. Building Trades—										
Bricklayers										
1920	.75	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44
1921	.75	44	.90-1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44
1922	.70-.75	44	.90	44-50	1.00	44	1.15	44	1.06½	44
1923	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.00	44	1.10	44	1.06½	44
1924	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.25	44	1.10	44	1.12½	44
1925	.90	44	1.00	44-50	1.12½	44	1.25	44	1.12½	44
Carpenters										
1920	.66-.75	44-54	.67½	48	.90	44	1.00	44	.87½-.90½	44
1921	.66	44-54	.60-.70	44-55	.90	44	.90	44	.81½	44
1922	.55-.57	44-54	.50-.65	44-60	.70-.90	44	.85	44	.81½	44
1923	.57	44	.60-.72½	44-60	.85-.90	44	.85	44	.81½	44
1924	.57	44	.65-.75	44-60	.80-.90	44	.85	44	.81½-.87½	44
1925	.57	44	.65-.75	44-60	.80-.90	44	.85	44	.87½	44
Plumbers										
1920	.70	44	.72-.75	44	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1921	.70	44	.62½-.75	44-60	.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1922	.60	44	.70-.75	44-50	.90	44	.90	44	.90-1.00	44
1923	.60	44	.70-.85	44-50	.90	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1924	.60	44	.70-.80	44-50	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	44
1925	.60	44	.70-.75	44-49½	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.00	40-44
Labourers										
1920	.42½-.55	48-54	.45	50	.55-.65	44-60	.55-.60	50-60	.60-.65	44
1921	.40-.45	54	.30-.40	44-60	.50-.60	44-60	.50-.55	50-60	.50-.62½	44
1922	.30-.40	44-60	.25-.40	50-60	.45-.60	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.40-.56½	44-50
1923	.30-.35	44-60	.30-.50	50-60	.40-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
1924	.30-.35	44-60	.35-.40	50-60	.40-.65	44-60	.40-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
1925	.30-.35	44-60	.30-.40	50-60	.35-.65	44-60	.35-.50	50-60	.45-.56½	44
3. Metal Trades—										
Blacksmiths										
1920	.72½-.80	44-54	.55-.80	45-60	.60-.81	48-50	.70-.80	50	.75-.87½	44
1921	.62½-.72½	44-50	.55-.70	44-60	.50-.70	44-50	.65-.82	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.70	44-60	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.62½-.75	44
1923	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.70	44-60	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.68½-.87½	44
1924	.55-.65	44-50	.52½-.70	44-58	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	50	.68½-.87½	44
1925	.55-.65	44-50	.52½-.70	44-58	.50-.65	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	.71½-.87½	44
Machinists										
1920	.72½-.84½	44-54	.55-.85	45-60	.50-.77	44-50	.60-.82	48-50	.75-.95	44
1921	.62½-.78	44-50	.55-.90	45-60	.50-.75	44-50	.65-.85	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.50-.72½	44-50	.50-.72½	44-60	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.62½-.80	44
1923	.55-.75	44-50	.50-.77½	44-60	.50-.70	44-54	.65-.80	48-50	.67½-.80	44
1924	.45-.65	44-50	.50-.77½	44-58	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	48-50	.68½-.80	44
1925	.55-.65	44-50	.50-.75	44-58	.50-.70	44-54	.60-.80	44-50	.71½-.81½	44
Iron Moulders										
1920	.76½	48	.75-.87½	45-60	.70-.80	48-50	.57½-.80	45	.75-.90	44
1921	.62-.70	48	.65-.75	40-50	.60-.75	48-50	.61-.75	44-50	.75-.85	44
1922	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	48-50	.55-.75	48-50	.55-.70	50	.67½-.78½	44
1923	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	48-60	.50-.75	44-50	.55-.70	50	.67½-.81½	44
1924	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44-50	.55-.70	50	.71½-.81½	44
1925	.62-.70	48	.60-.75	40-50	.50-.70	45-50	.55-.70	50	.71½-.81½	44
Sheet metal workers										
1920	.70-.75	44-50	.65	48	.90	44	.70-.90	44-50	1.00	44
1921	.70-.75	44	.60-.70	44	.60-.90	44-49½	.65-.82½	44-48	.90	44
1922	.60-.65	44	.60-.65	44	.55-.75	44-50	.65-.80	44-50	.90	44
1923	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.55-.85	44-50	1.00	44
1924	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.85	44-50	1.00	44
1925	.60-.65	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.80	44-50	.60-.80	44-50	1.00	44

—Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour in Various Trades in Certain Cities of Canada, 1920-1925—concluded.

Industries and occupations.	Halifax.		Montreal.		Toronto.		Winnipeg.		Vancouver.	
	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.	Wages per week.	Hours per week.
	\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	
4. Printing Trades—										
Compositors, hand, news	1920 32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	46.00	46	40.50	45
	1921 32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	48.00	46	40.50	45
	1922 32.00	48	36.00	48	38.00	48	43.70	46	40.50	45
	1923 32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
	1924 32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
	1925 32.00	48	38.00	48	41.00	46½	42.32	46	45.00	45
Pressmen, cylinder, job.....										
	1920 30.00	48	36.00	48	32.00	48	44.00	48	40.50	48
	1921 30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	44.00	44	40.50	44-48
	1922 30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	40.50	44-48
	1923 30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	40.50	44-48
	1924 30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	42.00	44-48
	1925 30.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44	42.00	44-48
Book-binders..										
	1920 35.00	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.00	48
	1921 35.00	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
	1922 35.00-37.50	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
	1923 35.00-37.50	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	39.60	44-48
	1924 35.00-37.50	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	42.00	44-48
	1925 35.00-37.50	48	33.75-36.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	42.00	44-48
Bindery Girls....										
	1920 10.00-10.50	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.50	48
	1921 10.00-10.50	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
	1922 10.00-10.50	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
	1923 10.00-10.50	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	19.80	44-48
	1924 10.00-10.50	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	21.00	44-48
	1925 10.00-10.35	48	14.50	48	16.80	48	15.00	48	21.00	44-48

2.—Wages in Canadian Manufacturing Industries, 1923.

Statistics of wages paid in manufacturing establishments have for some years been collected by the census of industry; the general data available for 1923 are given in Table 12 on pages 418 to 425 in the section on manufactures, while Table 23 in this section shows for the forty leading industries the number of salary and wage earners reported by sex, the average yearly remuneration per person and the average number of days the factories reporting were in operation during the year. This last column includes both full and part time operations.

The aggregate salary and wage bills in 1923 of the 22,642 establishments whose statistics were received were \$142,738,681 and \$428,731,347, respectively. The average salary was \$1,813.18 and the average wage \$959.14 in 1923, as compared with \$1,791.28 and \$939.31, respectively, in the preceding year. The total of salaries showed an increase of 4.8 p.c. and the total of wages a gain of 14.5 p.c. over 1922, while there were increases of 1.2 p.c. and 2.1 p.c. in average salaries and average wages, respectively. The number of salary workers increased by 2.9 p.c. and the wage earners by 12.2 p.c. The improvement in both aggregate and average earnings was probably due to greater regularity of employment rather than to increased rates of pay.

Average Earnings, by Provinces, of Persons employed in Manufactures.—The following table (22) shows the number of salary and wage earners reported in 1923 by manufacturers in the different provinces, as well as their average earnings.

22.—Male and Female Employees on Salaries and Wages in Manufacturing Industries and Average Salary and Wage, by Provinces, 1923.

Provinces.	Employees on salaries.			Average salaries.	Employees on wages.			Average wages.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.	
Prince Edward Island...	179	31	210	\$ 828.55	1,495	1,040	2,535	\$ 178.58
Nova Scotia.....	1,210	348	1,558	1,572.72	12,230	3,391	15,621	689.85
New Brunswick.....	1,263	370	1,633	1,631.07	10,997	3,591	14,588	699.52
Quebec.....	17,464	3,836	21,300	1,904.10	102,812	39,510	142,322	869.85
Ontario.....	33,205	10,405	43,610	1,811.28	172,244	46,916	219,160	1,044.33
Manitoba.....	2,640	649	3,289	1,787.20	8,997	2,530	11,527	1,035.83
Saskatchewan.....	867	157	1,024	1,676.75	2,788	293	3,031	1,190.51
Alberta.....	1,545	310	1,855	1,694.17	5,938	974	6,912	1,033.77
British Columbia and Yukon.....	3,304	490	3,794	1,888.70	26,952	4,296	31,248	990.38
Canada.....	61,677	16,596	78,273	1,813.18	344,453	102,541	446,994	959.14

Especially noteworthy in this table is the steady rise in average wages from east to west to Saskatchewan; that province, with a small and almost entirely male manufacturing population, chiefly engaged in the more highly paid iron and steel industries, reported the highest average wage in the Dominion. Alberta reported practically the same average as Manitoba, while in British Columbia the average wage was lower. This is due to the seasonal nature of many of the industries in that province, notably fish-curing and packing, in which wages are paid only for a short active season and therefore tend to reduce average yearly wages. The same is true also of the saw-milling industry, which, however, has a longer active season in British Columbia than elsewhere. This seasonal factor is also reflected in the average wages paid in the Maritime Provinces, where the lumber and fish groups are especially important. In Prince Edward Island, in fact, fish-preserving establishments (numbering 199) reported 75.87 p.c. of the total number of employees covered by the census of industry in 1923; of these 199 factories, 87 worked less than 60 days and 111 worked from 60 to 119 days during the year.

In Quebec, a large proportion of female labour is employed; 38.5 p.c. of the aggregate of female wage earners are reported there, as compared with 29.9 p.c. of the total of male factory operatives. Further, many of the industries in which the yearly average wages are below the general average are strongly represented in Quebec. Ontario manufacturers gave employment to 49.0 p.c. of the wage earners, 50.0 p.c. of the total male and 45.8 p.c. of the total female workers, and paid out 53.4 p.c. of the aggregate wages. In that province the average wage was \$1,044.33, as compared with the Dominion average of \$959.14.

As to salaries, an analysis shows that the highest averages in 1923 were paid in Quebec and British Columbia, both of which employ a lower proportion of female salary earners than of males. In Ontario, on the other hand, the proportion was 62.7 p.c. of the total female and 53.8 p.c. of the male workers on salary, while the average salary was \$1,811.28. The average for Canada was \$1,813.18.

Average Earnings in Forty Leading Industries.—In the forty industries for which average earnings are calculated, the highest salaries were paid in the pig iron and ferro-alloy, the leather tanning and the pulp and paper groups, in all of which the proportion of female office help was below the average. Fifteen industries paid average yearly salaries exceeding \$2,000, while in only four were average salaries below \$1,500. Of these four industries, two—the butter and cheese and fish-curing and packing groups—employed a low percentage of females, but are highly seasonal. The other two industries paying salaries averaging less than \$1,500, were the gas lighting and heating and electric light and power groups, in both of which the proportion of women workers was above the average. In these groups the regularity of the work is also an important factor.

Twenty-one industries recorded average yearly wages of over \$1,000, while in eleven the average exceeded \$1,200. No women operatives were employed in two of the three types of factory paying the highest wages—the steel and rolled products and pig iron and ferro-alloys, while in the third (automobile industry) the proportion of women was very low. Of these twenty-one better-paid groups, the printing and bookbinding industry alone registered a proportion of female wage earners above the general average.

Fish-curing and packing establishments paid an average yearly wage of \$207.83, but as has already been pointed out, their active season is very short; the 938 plants reporting operated only 81,916 days, or an average of 87.3 days, in 1923. The wages paid in the textile and furnishing groups were generally below the average, although factories making both men's and women's clothing paid higher wages than was the case in cotton, knitting and furnishing plants. These trades, as well as the cigar and cigarette and biscuit and confectionery groups, in which remuneration was also low, reported large proportions of female wage earners, varying from 75.4 p.c. in women's clothing factories to 43.0 p.c. in cotton yarn and cloth mills. Sawmills, employing only male workers and paying an average wage of \$887.87, worked on the average 88.6 days in 1923.

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages Paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1923, with Average Number of Days Operated by Plants in each Industry.

SALARIES.

Industries.	Employees on salaries.			Average salary.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	
1. Pulp and paper.....	2,430	390	2,820	\$ 2,506.81
2. Flour and gristmills.....	1,036	250	1,286	1,805.40
3. Sawmills.....	1,998	204	2,202	1,956.34
4. Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2,275	387	2,662	1,770.57
5. Butter and cheese.....	3,427	456	3,883	968.52
6. Automobiles.....	1,169	311	1,480	2,203.02
7. Electric light and power.....	3,760	1,139	4,899	1,372.52
8. Cotton cloth and yarn.....	412	94	506	2,358.66
9. Sugar refining.....	300	48	348	2,388.24
10. Castings and forgings.....	1,939	506	2,445	2,051.34
11. Railway rolling stock.....	799	117	916	2,179.77
12. Rubber goods (including footwear).....	1,370	379	1,749	1,680.24
13. Electrical apparatus.....	2,139	717	2,856	1,758.90
14. Printing and publishing.....	3,784	1,420	5,204	1,553.63
15. Bread and other bakery products.....	1,079	320	1,399	1,631.82
16. Biscuits and confectionery.....	1,592	496	2,088	1,792.58
17. Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	781	372	1,153	1,908.58
18. Boot and shoes, leather.....	1,252	352	1,604	2,157.18
19. Petroleum refining.....	325	64	389	2,099.62
20. Steel and rolled products.....	283	24	307	2,423.21
21. Woodworking, sash and door factories.....	1,064	193	1,257	1,872.14
22. Clothing—women's factory.....	1,147	569	1,716	1,969.75
23. Cigars and cigarettes.....	899	207	1,106	1,888.97
24. Clothing—men's factory.....	1,089	283	1,372	2,030.97
25. Printing and bookbinding.....	1,602	482	2,084	1,981.31
26. Sheet metal products.....	838	202	1,040	1,802.36
27. Breweries.....	479	58	537	2,489.16
28. Machinery.....	1,401	426	1,827	1,713.69
29. Furniture and upholstery.....	904	250	1,154	1,937.61
30. Agricultural implements.....	1,079	274	1,353	1,770.41
31. Furnishing goods—men's.....	650	236	886	1,956.78
32. Fish-curing and packing.....	543	42	585	1,164.28
33. Acids, alkalies and salts.....	437	83	520	1,852.54
34. Leather tanneries.....	280	58	338	2,669.98
35. Automobile accessories.....	300	88	388	2,166.43
36. Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	698	230	928	2,209.46
37. Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	35	1	36	3,060.33
38. Hardware and tools.....	602	207	809	1,926.18
39. Wire and wire goods.....	285	102	387	1,959.28
40. Gas lighting and heating.....	554	306	860	1,272.37
Total for 40 leading industries.....	47,036	12,343	59,379	1,800.18
Total for all Industries.....	61,677	16,596	78,273	1,813.18

23.—Employees by Sex and Average Salaries and Wages Paid in Forty Leading Canadian Manufacturing Industries during 1923, with Average Number of Days Operated by Plants in each Industry—concluded.

WAGES.

Industries.	Employees on wages.			Average wages.	Average number of days in operation in 1923, both full time and part time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		
				\$	
1. Pulp and paper.....	25,506	908	26,414	1,185.49	274.57
2. Flour and gristmills.....	5,402	98	5,500	932.49	201.20
3. Sawmills.....	32,868	—	32,868	887.87	88.58
4. Slaughtering and meat packing.....	6,764	487	7,251	1,102.60	286.93
5. Butter and cheese.....	5,316	167	5,483	953.89	215.79
6. Automobiles.....	7,596	229	7,825	1,500.01	289.40
7. Electric light and power.....	6,196	—	6,196	1,300.83	365.00
8. Cotton cloth and yarn.....	10,675	8,061	18,736	658.89	279.44
9. Sugar refining.....	1,961	84	2,045	1,221.79	242.00
10. Castings and forgings.....	16,354	347	16,701	1,114.84	288.71
11. Railway rolling stock.....	12,391	9	12,400	1,243.65	287.14
12. Rubber goods (including footwear).....	7,464	2,433	9,897	948.81	278.20
13. Electrical apparatus.....	7,978	2,434	10,412	957.37	289.48
14. Printing and publishing.....	7,162	1,310	8,472	1,227.71	298.40
15. Bread and other bakery products.....	8,493	1,014	9,507	1,018.29	295.35
16. Biscuits and confectionery.....	4,658	5,978	10,636	694.08	260.93
17. Hosiery, knit goods and gloves.....	3,855	9,747	13,602	666.17	278.63
18. Boots and shoes, leather.....	7,785	4,654	12,439	843.42	278.38
19. Petroleum refining.....	3,783	23	3,806	1,238.79	275.79
20. Steel and rolled products.....	4,928	—	4,928	1,771.58	—
21. Woodworking, sash and door factories.....	8,714	36	8,750	976.05	246.97
22. Clothing—women's factory.....	2,820	8,622	11,442	631.64	278.94
23. Cigars and cigarettes.....	2,004	3,298	5,302	639.73	267.61
24. Clothing—men's factory.....	3,960	4,657	8,617	958.84	276.42
25. Printing and bookbinding.....	5,825	2,396	8,221	1,131.60	296.10
26. Sheet metal products.....	4,724	631	5,355	1,009.63	289.12
27. Breweries.....	2,530	33	2,563	1,159.53	288.92
28. Machinery.....	6,423	172	6,595	1,134.64	296.45
29. Furniture and upholstery.....	7,631	343	7,974	944.99	287.86
30. Agricultural implements.....	6,329	110	6,439	1,013.15	282.28
31. Furnishing goods—men's.....	983	5,714	6,697	634.71	282.27
32. Fish-curing and packing.....	8,475	6,387	14,862	207.83	87.33
33. Acids, alkalies and salts.....	2,227	41	2,268	1,242.12	280.77
34. Leather tanneries.....	3,329	120	3,449	985.68	268.62
35. Automobile accessories.....	3,112	205	3,317	1,400.16	293.50
36. Paints, pigments and varnishes.....	1,467	196	1,663	971.40	296.84
37. Pig iron and ferro-alloys.....	778	—	778	1,563.21	—
38. Hardware and tools.....	4,497	754	5,251	951.16	290.80
39. Wire and wire goods.....	2,684	242	2,926	1,033.62	289.06
40. Gas lighting and heating.....	2,161	—	2,161	1,252.93	365.00
Total for 40 leading industries.....	267,808	71,940	339,748	968.66	—
Total for all industries.....	344,453	102,541	446,994	959.14	—

3.—Minimum Wages for Female Employees.

Minimum Wage Acts for the protection of female employees are on the statute books of Manitoba, British Columbia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta. The Quebec Act, which applies only to female employees in factories, became operative in 1925 with the appointment of a Minimum Wage Board, which has begun its work with a preliminary survey of conditions in the province. A Minimum Wage Act was enacted in Nova Scotia in 1920, but no Board was appointed under its provisions and in 1924 a new and more comprehensive Act became law.

The new Act applies to "every female person in any trade or occupation in Nova Scotia who works for wages," but farm workers and domestic servants are expressly excepted. No Minimum Wage Board, however, has yet been named. A new Act was passed in Alberta in 1925 to take the place of the Act of 1922, the earlier Act having been found defective in its construction. It contains a few new provisions, the most important of which enables the Board to authorize wages below the minimum standard when the hours of work are short or when meals or lodgings are provided, and to provide for the instruction of learners, who need in no case be required to pay premiums. Provision is also made for a temporary increase in working hours on the occasion of a break-down of machinery, etc. In Manitoba, at the legislative session of 1925, it was announced that an investigation would be held during the recess into the working of the Act, in order to ascertain whether it was true, as alleged by labour representatives, that it resulted in the substitution of boys for girls in employment. The Act was amended in regard to the recovery by employees of arrears of wages and in some other minor particulars.

Table 24 shows comparatively the weekly wages for experienced adults fixed by the Boards of Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and Saskatchewan. In Manitoba orders were issued separately for each type of factory; these are grouped in the table under the heading "Manufacturing."

Minimum wage orders in all provinces fix special rates for learners, apprentices or minors, that is, workers under 18 years of age, and some make provision for the physically defective. The learning period ranges from 3 to 18 months, according to the nature of the occupation affected by the order, and the rates of wages advance by stages of proficiency until the full minimum wage for experienced adults is reached.

The Boards have power to limit the number of learners and minors employed at a plant. The proportion of these classes to experienced workers varies widely. In British Columbia the proportion for factory workers is 14.3 p.c. and in Manitoba 25 p.c. In Ontario the proportion allowed is 50 p.c. of adult learners and minors combined; neither of these classes, however, can exceed 33 p.c. of the experienced adults employed. In Alberta, the proportion of learners allowed to the total female employees is 25 p.c. in factories.

The Boards of all provinces except Quebec have power to fix not only the minimum wages but also the maximum number of hours for which such wages shall be paid. There is, however, a wide divergence in the standards of working hours which have been fixed by the various orders. Many of these orders provide for a working week of 48 hours, but allow latitude in regard to the distribution of these hours throughout the week, to permit of a Saturday half-holiday, with consequent lengthening of working hours beyond 8 hours on the other days of the week.

The Alberta Board has issued orders limiting the working week to 48 hours, (or 9 hours in any one day), except in the case of shops, stores and mail order houses, in which the limit is 52 hours in the week (10½ hours on Saturday, and 9 on any other day). The Board may provide for longer working hours under pressure of seasonal work.

In British Columbia a week of 48 hours is prescribed for workers in offices, in public housekeeping, in personal service, in theatres and in telephone and tele-

graph services; special rules to govern overtime work are laid down in that province for the fruit and vegetable industry. Working hours for women and girls in factories are subject to the provisions of the Provincial Factories Act, while no provision is made regarding the hours of mercantile, laundry or fishery workers.

In Manitoba the regulations of the Board governing most types of factories provide for a 9-hour day and a 48-hour week, but longer hours are permitted in some employments. Thus, bag makers and jewelry workers have a 9-hour day and a 49-hour week; auto top, bedding, glove, dyeing and cleaning workers have a 9-hour day and a 50-hour week, and millinery, knitting, tailoring and dressmaking employees have an 8½-hour day and a 50-hour week. Laundry workers in Winnipeg and St. Boniface may be employed for 50 hours in the week, but not for more than 9 hours in any day. The Saturday working hours in shops and stores are 11½, with a weekly maximum of 49 hours, or 53 per week in 5c., 10c. and 15c. stores. Office workers in the same province have a maximum week of 44 hours with a maximum day of 8 hours.

The Ontario Board has as yet fixed no definite limits for the working day or week, but the recent orders governing office workers provide that the minimum rates for part-time workers shall be based on a regular working week of 48 hours.

In Saskatchewan the limit of working hours in shops and stores, including millinery and dressmaking establishments, florists, etc., is 51 hours weekly. A 48-hour week is fixed as the maximum normal period of employment in laundries, factories and mail order houses, while in hotels and restaurants the limit is 50 hours for a 6-day week and 56 hours for a 7-day week.

Trades Conferences.—The Boards of Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, before fixing minimum wage rates for any occupation, summon conferences consisting of representatives of the workers, their employers, and the general public, and the order which follows generally represents a compromise between the views of the interested parties, though the Board is not bound by the recommendations of such conferences. The Manitoba Board has judicial powers in regard to the taking of evidence before deciding on minimum wage rates. The Nova Scotia Board, under the Act of 1924, will have similar powers in regard to wage conferences.

Minimum Wage Boards.—The Minimum Wage Board of Alberta consists of three members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and represents respectively the employers, the employed and the province at large, one of the members being named chairman of the Board. In British Columbia also, the Board consists of three members; one of these, the Provincial Deputy Minister of Labour, acts as chairman. Similar rules are laid down for the appointment of the Minimum Wage Commission in Quebec, with the further provision that one of the three members be a woman. The Acts of Nova Scotia, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan place administration in the hands of Boards of five members, including two women, all the members being appointed by the Provincial Government. Board members are allowed no remuneration in British Columbia or Quebec; in Ontario they receive a *per diem* allowance for transaction of official business, while the Acts of Nova Scotia, Manitoba and Saskatchewan allow the members regular remuneration for their services and expenses.

24.—Minimum Weekly Wages for Experienced Female Adults.

Occupations.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Manitoba.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.
Manufacturing.....	\$12.50	\$14.00	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.50 11.50 11.00 10.00	\$13.00
Shops and stores.....	\$12.50	\$12.75 (26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per hour.)	\$12.00	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	\$14.00 (Shops and stores, also millinery and dress- making establish- ments, florists, etc). \$13.00 (Mail order houses.)
Laundries, dyeing and clear- ing, etc.	\$12.50	\$13.50 (28 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per hour.)	\$11.00 to \$12.00	According to population \$12.00 11.00	\$13.00
Offices.....	\$14.00	\$15.00 (\$65 per month.)	\$12.50	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00	—
Hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, etc.	\$14.00 for 6-day week, \$16.50 for 7-day week.	\$14.00 (includes wait- resses, cham- bermaids, ele- vator opera- tors, etc.)	\$12.50	\$12.50 (in Toronto).	\$13.00 for 6-day week of 50 hours. Kit- chen em- ployees, \$11. \$14.00 for 7-day week of 56 hours. Kitchen em- ployees, \$12.
Personal service.....	\$14.00 (includes ushers, bar- bers, cloak- room attend- ants, etc.)	\$14.25	\$12.00 (includes beauty par- lours, etc.)	—	—
Telephone and telegraph em- ployees.	—	\$15.00	—	According to population \$12.50 12.00 11.00 10.00 9.00 8.00 7.00	—
Fishing.....	—	\$15.50	—	—	—
Fruit and vegetable industry	—	\$14.00 for week of 48 hours. Piece work rates on this basis.	—	—	—

III.—PRICES.

Commodity prices naturally fall into two main divisions—wholesale prices and retail prices. Because the number of wholesale traders is smaller than that of retail traders, buying and selling by carefully defined grades more prevalent, and price ranges at any particular time and place much narrower, it would appear that wholesale prices and their fluctuations are more easily and accurately ascertainable than retail prices. But this advantage is largely offset by certain difficulties inherent in the nature of index numbers of wholesale prices. The making of an index number of wholesale prices for general purposes requires the inclusion of a much larger range of commodities than is necessary for a retail or cost of living index. Moreover, wholesale commodities are in all stages from raw material to finished product, while retail prices are concerned only with the latter. At each stage in the evolution of a commodity we are frequently confronted with several grades, and this situation is complicated by the fact that grades undergo changes in the course of time. Hence, to secure from month to month and year to year quotations which give accurate continuity is a task in which eternal vigilance is the price of success. The maker of wholesale index numbers must be assiduous in acquiring and keeping up to date a knowledge of grades and qualities, and in dealing with a very large list of commodities this is a difficult task. This knowledge has constantly to be applied to quotations taken from trade papers and other journals, in which many inaccuracies are found. With retail prices, the question of grades is not quite so involved, and in some cases it is sufficient to obtain quotations on the basis of "the kind principally sold".

Another pitfall to be avoided in dealing with wholesale quotations is that relating to the conditions of sale, whether the price is f.o.b., delivered, c.i.f. or otherwise. Continuity must be maintained, but trade journals are often inadequate in this respect. In the case of retail prices, some account may be taken of service rendered to the purchaser or its curtailment, as in a "grocereria" or a "cash and carry" store, but this is not imperative if predominant prices are used.

Wholesale transactions are generally between expert buyers and sellers, dealing on purely business principles. Accordingly, wholesale prices conform approximately to the operation of the principle of supply and demand, and are thus more valuable as an index to the current state of business. Retail prices, on the other hand, are largely governed by custom and do not respond to the fluctuations in wholesale prices. Further, small fluctuations in wholesale prices are not fairly reflected in retail prices because of the limitations of the currency in representing small quantities of commodities. Again, retail prices vary considerably for the same commodity in different parts of the same city, owing to differences in the service rendered, to location of stores and to classes of customers. In the collection of retail price statistics it is necessary to take quotations from the most representative class of retailers, serving the masses of the people.

Further, since wholesale prices are determined by the business situation of the moment, while retail prices are largely determined by custom and change comparatively slowly, there exists what is technically called a "lag" between the two, retail prices not showing changes in fundamental business conditions until some time after wholesale prices. Thus, while wholesale prices in Canada reached the peak in May, 1920, and commenced to decline in June, retail prices reached the peak in July, 1920, and began to decline in August.

1.—Wholesale Prices of Commodities.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues monthly in a press letter, entitled "Prices and Price Indexes," the official index number of wholesale prices in Canada. This index, while constructed with a view to giving continuity with that issued from 1910 to 1917 by the Department of Labour, has been improved by the adoption of several ideas developed in the science of index number-making since the old index was first computed, and by the substitution of new commodities or price series for those which have ceased to be representative as a result of the passage of time. A description of the method used in making this index number will be found on pp. 712-714 of the 1924 edition of the Canada Year Book.

The Price Movement, 1924.—The general level of prices continued to move upward in 1924, being 2.2 points above the index for 1923, which was 153.0. The rise was due to the upward movement in two out of eight main groups, the other six showing declines. Grains, fruits and other vegetable products and the textile group were the two which experienced the movement to higher levels, but it was in the main the influence of the former which caused the general index number to rise above that for 1923.

During January and February the general index was 156.9 and 156.8 respectively, showing a rise from December 1923, when it was 153.5. Commencing with March there was a decided downward movement, which reached 150.6 in May. This decline was coincident with a general slowing up of business in most industrial nations. In June, however, the movement was upward and continued, except for a slight set-back in September, to rise steadily until 160.9 had been attained in December. The chief influences which account for the rise in the latter half of the year were higher grain prices and the acceptance and operation of the Dawes plan, bringing a more hopeful outlook in Europe, stabilization of currencies and of political conditions.

Summary of Important Price Changes during 1924.—The rise in grain prices was the most important event in the prices field during 1924. Commencing the year with an average of 96½c. per bushel, No. 1 Manitoba Northern cash wheat, Fort William-Port Arthur basis, rose to 99¾c. in February, fell to 98c. in March and then rose practically continuously to December, when it was \$1.72¾ per bushel. This phenomenal rise was due to smaller world crops, not only of grains, but also of other foodstuffs such as potatoes. The shortage was accompanied by an increased demand, which had been caused by good grain crops and low prices. The prices of other grains and of milled products followed those of wheat. Sugar prices declined considerably during the year, due to a record Cuban crop and an increased production of beet-sugar. Coffee and tea prices were higher because of strong demand and, in the case of coffee, short supplies.

Most live stock prices were lower in 1924 than in 1923. Hog prices, however, owing to heavy demands from Great Britain for bacon and indirectly to high corn prices in the United States, improved considerably during the latter part of the year. Hogs, thick smooth, weighed off cars at Toronto, were \$7.87 per cwt. in April and \$10.86 in November. An exceptionally large salmon pack brought down the price of sockeye from \$4.66½ per dozen one pound tins to \$3.88. Beef-hides improved in price in the last half of the year, due to brisker demand. City beef-hides at Toronto were 9½ to 10c. per lb. in January and 13 to 13½c. in December. Butter was cheaper in 1924, due to increased production; finest creamery at Montreal was 38½c. in 1923 and 37¼c. in 1924.

The price of raw cotton was lower because of an unexpectedly large crop, upland middling at New York being 29½c. in 1923 and 28¾c. in 1924. Wool prices rose considerably, owing to a strong upward movement at the end of the year, brought about by expectation of short supplies. Eastern wool, domestic, ¼ blood, was 33c. per lb. in January and 44 to 46c. in December. Raw silk was cheaper, as a result of quiet business and large stocks.

Lumber prices declined from 1923 because of quietness in the building industry, competition of foreign woods in Great Britain and abundant supplies. Newsprint paper was lower owing to increased production unaccompanied by corresponding increase in demand.

Pig iron prices were lower than in 1923 but improved at the end of the year. No. 1 foundry at Montréal was \$35.13 per ton in 1923 and \$29.26 in 1924.

Non-ferrous metal prices tended upwards for the first three months of 1924, but then came a reaction due to the general slowing up of business and also, in the case of these metals, to the movements of French exchange. Speculators in several countries, especially Germany, used the metal market as a medium for speculation in francs. The unexpected rise in the value of that currency forced the liquidation of large quantities of metals, thus depressing prices. The market remained unsettled until August, after which conditions improved. The average price of American electrolytic copper at Montreal was \$17.03 per cwt. in 1923 and \$15.31 in 1924. Lead, because of relatively short supplies, moved from \$7.15 per cwt. in 1923 to \$8.08 in 1924. Due chiefly to continental buying for currency purposes, silver rose from 65½c. per fine ounce in 1923 to 66¾c. in 1924. Tin, because of strong demand and inadequate supplies, rose from 47½c. per lb. at Toronto in 1923 to 53c. in 1924.

Price changes in the non-metallic minerals group were of a minor character for the most part. There were declines in pottery, glass and glassware, gasoline, lime, cement and salt, and increases in anthracite coal and coal oil.

In the chemical group, sulphuric acid 66°, laundry soap, lump alum, calcium carbide, soda ash, caustic soda 76-78 p.c. solid and wood-alcohol all showed price declines, while white lead was higher.

Statistical Tables.—In Table 25 are shown the index numbers of wholesale prices for the eight recognized chief groups of commodities, classified according to their chief component materials, for each year from 1890 to 1925; these index numbers are unweighted prior to 1913 and weighted in years subsequent to 1913. The weighted general index number for all the 236 commodities included is shown by months for the seven years 1919 to 1925 in Table 26, while in Table 27 the monthly weighted index numbers of commodities are presented by groups for each month from January, 1920. Monthly weighted index numbers of commodities according to the purpose classification are given from January, 1920 in Table 28, yearly index numbers of groups of commodities from 1915 on a classification according to origin in Table 29, and monthly index numbers by origin and degree of manufacture in Table 30.

The fluctuations of prices shown in these tables are also illustrated by several diagrams, that on page 740 showing the course of wholesale prices in Canada from 1913 to 1924, charted by months. Smaller diagrams on page 744 show the fluctuations in the prices of consumers' and producers' goods, of manufacturers' materials and building and construction materials through the three years 1922, 1923 and 1924, a notable feature being the drop in building and construction materials in the latter half of 1924. Again, the diagrams on page 748 show the course of the

prices of Canadian farm products and of all raw and all manufactured commodities for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924. Attention may be directed to the remarkable advance in the price of Canadian farm products in the latter half of 1924, as well as to the rise in the prices of raw materials in the same period, mainly due to the rise in farm products. At the end of 1924, prices of raw and manufactured articles were more nearly at an equilibrium than they had been for several years.

25.—Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in Canada, (Chief Component Material Classification), 1890-1925.

(1890-1913, Unweighted; 1913-1925, Weighted. 1913 = 100.)

Groups.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	99.8	101.5	89.6	86.3	80.2	82.5	74.6	74.4	79.7
Animals and their products.....	62.5	61.3	60.7	61.4	59.0	57.6	54.6	56.5	59.3
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	93.1	87.0	84.9	83.8	78.6	76.5	77.6	77.4	77.8
Wood, wood products and paper.....	70.8	70.8	71.5	71.3	71.4	70.1	67.9	67.5	65.8
Iron and its products.....	124.9	118.5	114.0	112.3	106.6	100.0	95.0	91.2	91.3
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	112.0	102.0	92.1	85.8	74.5	72.0	72.5	72.3	76.0
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	106.0	103.5	102.6	101.4	98.1	96.2	95.6	94.3	95.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	99.4	100.5	95.8	94.7	91.6	93.0	93.1	90.7	90.4
Total.....	93.0	91.4	86.2	85.2	80.6	79.6	76.0	75.6	77.8

Groups.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	81.7	84.9	86.1	90.1	89.4	91.2	90.2	97.3	136.2
Animals and their products.....	62.0	65.1	66.1	68.4	69.0	68.0	71.9	75.3	78.0
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	81.1	86.1	81.5	81.3	83.1	86.1	88.9	93.5	96.2
Wood, wood products and paper.....	67.0	76.0	75.4	77.6	80.1	83.4	84.2	87.6	91.0
Iron and its products.....	103.7	115.9	104.8	103.1	103.1	99.5	99.0	101.6	105.9
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	93.1	98.6	94.3	82.1	82.8	84.3	91.0	111.8	115.1
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	97.4	91.5	91.8	96.8	100.3	98.1	92.1	93.2	92.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	88.2	95.5	93.3	95.9	96.4	97.8	96.4	96.6	97.7
Total.....	81.4	85.8	84.5	86.2	86.9	87.0	87.8	92.6	96.2

Groups.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	97.2	101.1	105.7	108.6	111.9	100.0	111.6	130.2	149.8
Animals and their products.....	76.4	82.6	87.3	84.8	95.1	100.0	102.5	104.4	119.9
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	86.7	85.0	87.8	88.8	90.0	100.0	97.8	100.2	133.3
Wood, wood products and paper.....	90.9	89.0	89.5	91.0	92.4	100.0	94.3	88.5	100.1
Iron and its products.....	101.8	97.3	96.9	96.9	97.3	100.0	97.7	107.2	151.8
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	85.4	82.9	83.5	86.5	98.6	100.0	96.2	108.6	137.3
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	90.2	87.1	88.7	86.1	91.2	100.0	94.5	96.4	102.2
Chemicals and allied products.....	95.1	91.3	93.7	95.3	97.1	100.0	103.0	107.4	123.1
Total.....	90.9	91.4	94.3	95.7	98.5	100.0	102.3	109.3	131.6

Groups.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Vegetable products (grains, fruits, etc.).....	214.4	220.2	234.4	287.6	178.2	118.4	144.2	153.8	173.3
Animals and their products.....	155.8	179.4	198.7	204.8	154.6	135.4	134.1	129.4	141.4
Fibres, textiles and textile products.....	196.8	269.9	281.4	303.3	165.0	174.7	200.5	202.5	193.3
Wood, wood products and paper.....	122.4	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.1	176.8	165.8	159.0
Iron and its products.....	220.2	227.3	201.8	244.4	185.7	151.8	168.0	161.0	151.6
Non-ferrous metals and their products.....	146.2	144.2	135.6	137.7	98.6	98.9	96.8	96.3	105.6
Non-metallic minerals and their products.....	126.0	141.9	163.8	197.5	205.1	188.4	183.8	183.4	176.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	154.8	187.3	185.4	223.3	181.7	166.4	161.8	161.8	157.1
Total.....	178.5	199.0	209.2	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3

THE COURSE OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA 1913-1924

CHARTED BY MONTHS



26.—Weighted General Price Index Numbers, by months, 1919-1925.

(1913 = 100.)

Months.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
January.....	206.1	233.4	200.6	151.7	151.4	156.9	165.2
February.....	200.5	238.8	191.1	153.5	153.6	156.8	164.8
March.....	200.3	241.3	186.0	153.6	155.9	154.4	161.6
April.....	198.1	251.0	179.5	153.7	156.9	151.1	156.5
May.....	201.4	256.7	170.5	153.9	155.2	150.6	159.1
June.....	201.7	255.1	164.5	152.7	155.5	152.3	158.8
July.....	202.8	256.3	163.7	154.1	153.5	153.9	158.4
August.....	207.0	250.2	165.5	151.7	153.5	156.8	159.5
September.....	213.7	245.5	161.7	147.5	154.6	153.9	156.5
October.....	214.0	236.3	155.6	148.1	153.1	157.0	156.6
November.....	217.5	224.5	153.6	151.9	153.3	157.7	161.1
December.....	223.4	217.2	150.6	153.1	153.5	160.9	163.5
Yearly Average.....	209.2	243.5	171.8	152.0	153.0	155.2	160.3

27.—Monthly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1920-1924.

(1913=100).

Years and Months.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Number of Commodities.	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1920.									
January.....	280.5	209.6	315.6	203.8	212.0	153.4	171.3	201.7	233.4
February.....	288.0	209.4	319.5	213.2	222.0	155.0	175.8	211.7	238.8
March.....	294.7	203.3	317.9	218.4	234.7	153.7	175.8	217.9	241.3
April.....	309.3	206.9	341.8	243.1	232.2	147.5	184.8	219.4	251.0
May.....	329.2	204.5	338.9	245.0	242.9	141.0	187.5	221.8	256.7
June.....	332.8	198.8	331.4	233.9	246.6	129.6	195.8	226.4	255.1
July.....	326.2	203.0	328.5	256.0	243.6	134.3	197.7	233.2	256.3
August.....	304.2	203.5	320.1	252.5	248.1	139.2	201.1	232.9	250.2
September.....	281.7	210.6	302.7	258.8	254.1	133.9	211.1	239.3	245.5
October.....	256.7	207.0	282.9	266.7	254.4	129.0	219.8	238.4	236.3
November.....	234.7	203.2	255.3	259.4	253.0	118.2	227.3	224.8	224.5
December.....	216.3	199.2	261.8	247.1	248.3	112.3	230.6	215.7	217.2
1921.									
January.....	206.9	197.9	181.0	244.4	224.9	116.8	221.9	210.3	200.6
February.....	195.5	181.7	177.9	239.8	215.4	112.1	212.2	206.3	191.1
March.....	192.4	175.8	173.3	231.8	203.6	107.1	212.0	204.0	186.0
April.....	185.6	169.9	168.6	224.7	192.8	109.2	208.8	185.5	179.5
May.....	186.7	144.8	153.6	207.1	189.4	111.3	205.8	180.0	170.5
June.....	181.4	134.2	148.6	199.1	183.5	96.2	206.1	180.0	164.5
July.....	178.0	142.0	148.4	190.6	178.8	96.2	203.9	179.8	163.7
August.....	186.5	147.3	148.8	189.9	169.0	94.9	200.4	177.5	165.5
September.....	172.6	144.3	164.3	180.9	164.8	96.9	198.5	176.7	161.7
October.....	152.7	143.1	164.8	172.1	164.3	99.6	200.1	176.7	155.6
November.....	147.5	139.5	173.5	173.0	158.6	98.8	198.0	174.0	153.6
December.....	146.8	149.0	174.1	172.2	152.0	99.8	196.4	173.9	150.6
1922.									
January.....	145.8	136.8	173.0	166.4	150.3	99.3	191.3	169.5	151.7
February.....	157.1	135.0	172.4	162.0	147.6	97.0	191.0	166.8	153.5
March.....	161.5	133.3	167.2	162.4	146.5	96.2	190.3	166.8	153.6
April.....	160.6	136.8	165.6	162.6	145.1	96.3	190.3	166.2	153.7
May.....	161.4	131.2	173.4	165.1	147.3	97.5	185.8	166.2	153.9
June.....	155.9	130.5	176.0	164.3	149.3	98.9	185.7	166.2	152.7
July.....	157.1	133.7	175.9	166.0	149.6	100.2	187.0	166.1	154.1
August.....	148.4	133.3	174.2	166.3	154.4	99.8	185.4	165.9	151.7
September.....	131.6	131.3	174.7	166.4	159.6	100.7	190.4	165.4	147.5
October.....	130.8	133.3	176.6	171.0	157.9	100.9	189.2	165.6	148.1
November.....	137.2	139.8	183.7	171.0	157.4	100.2	187.1	165.6	151.9
December.....	137.8	143.7	184.8	174.1	156.4	99.5	187.1	165.7	153.1

27.—Monthly Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities, by Groups (Chief Component Material Classification), 1920-1924—concluded.

(1913=100)

Years and Months.	Vegetable Products.	Animals and their Products.	Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	Wood, Wood Products and Paper.	Iron and its Products.	Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products.	Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products.	Chemicals and Allied Products.	All Commodities.
Number of Commodities.	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1923.									
January.....	136.8	141.5	189.0	175.7	158.9	95.5	185.7	166.4	151.4
February.....	142.3	139.1	199.3	174.5	161.8	96.8	184.4	166.3	153.6
March.....	144.5	139.9	205.9	175.3	164.8	102.5	186.1	164.4	155.9
April.....	151.2	135.8	202.9	173.5	169.1	102.5	186.4	164.5	156.9
May.....	152.5	126.5	199.2	175.1	172.5	99.2	182.6	164.2	155.2
June.....	150.4	126.9	201.2	179.8	174.4	98.2	182.3	163.9	155.5
July.....	146.8	126.1	198.6	178.6	171.8	95.4	182.8	165.4	153.5
August.....	147.2	127.9	196.2	177.7	170.3	94.1	183.2	165.7	153.5
September.....	148.0	133.0	196.7	177.9	168.2	94.6	182.8	165.7	154.6
October.....	141.6	135.1	197.8	178.2	167.4	93.8	184.1	164.5	153.1
November.....	138.2	137.6	204.1	178.5	167.5	95.4	182.5	163.8	153.3
December.....	135.2	141.6	207.1	176.4	168.7	95.1	182.5	162.2	153.5
1924.									
January.....	139.0	137.9	216.5	176.0	168.5	94.5	185.5	168.4	156.9
February.....	141.3	136.2	213.6	174.3	167.3	96.2	187.8	168.4	156.8
March.....	142.1	127.4	206.3	173.8	166.1	98.1	187.8	170.6	154.4
April.....	138.7	120.3	204.9	170.6	165.8	94.9	185.9	170.3	151.1
May.....	140.6	117.8	205.0	170.5	163.4	94.2	186.0	169.3	150.6
June.....	147.4	119.1	205.4	170.4	161.0	93.4	184.6	167.4	152.3
July.....	158.6	119.9	204.7	162.5	159.2	93.1	184.9	154.5	153.9
August.....	167.5	125.2	199.7	161.4	157.4	96.5	184.2	154.1	156.8
September.....	160.9	126.3	191.6	159.3	155.4	96.5	183.2	154.8	153.9
October.....	168.5	132.1	193.1	157.2	155.2	97.2	179.6	154.8	157.0
November.....	169.5	134.6	193.2	156.9	154.8	99.8	177.8	154.8	157.7
December.....	174.0	139.8	195.0	156.8	153.1	101.5	177.6	154.4	160.9

28.—Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities (Purpose Classification), 1914-1924.

(1913=100).

Years and Months.	Consumers' Goods.			Producers' Goods.				
	All.	Foods, beverages and tobacco.	Other.	All.	Producers' Equipment.	Producers' Materials.		
						All.	Building and construction.	Manufacturers'.
	98	74	24	148	16	132	32	100
1914.....	101.3	105.6	96.0	103.4	94.4	104.4	93.8	106.8
1915.....	105.9	111.0	99.3	114.2	96.4	116.1	90.3	121.9
1916.....	120.6	132.3	105.8	130.7	101.1	133.9	103.8	140.8
1917.....	154.0	177.1	124.8	177.4	126.3	182.9	130.7	194.9
1918.....	172.8	193.3	146.9	195.0	146.0	200.3	150.5	211.7
1919.....	191.7	207.6	171.6	206.2	164.6	210.7	175.0	218.8
1920.....	226.1	244.4	203.1	241.9	197.1	246.8	214.9	254.0
1921.....	174.4	170.7	179.2	167.3	206.5	163.0	183.2	158.4
1922.....	153.6	146.0	163.1	146.8	189.0	142.2	162.2	137.7
1923.....	151.3	147.6	155.9	145.0	186.1	140.6	167.0	134.7
1924.....	150.5	146.3	155.7	147.6	186.4	143.4	159.1	140.2
1920.								
January.....	216.6	237.4	189.4	236.0	172.0	242.9	200.7	250.8
February.....	221.1	241.5	194.3	240.3	176.5	247.1	209.6	253.9
March.....	221.7	241.9	195.3	241.6	177.1	248.5	214.0	254.6
April.....	230.1	254.0	198.9	257.2	186.5	264.8	229.4	271.1
May.....	235.3	265.9	195.4	264.7	186.6	273.0	225.8	282.1
June.....	238.1	264.3	203.9	262.9	195.5	270.1	214.0	281.3

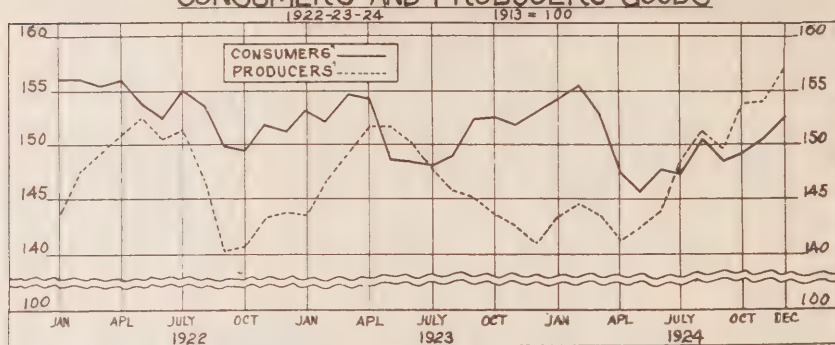
29.—Weighted Price Index Numbers of Commodities (Purpose Classification), 1914-1924—concluded.

(1913=100).

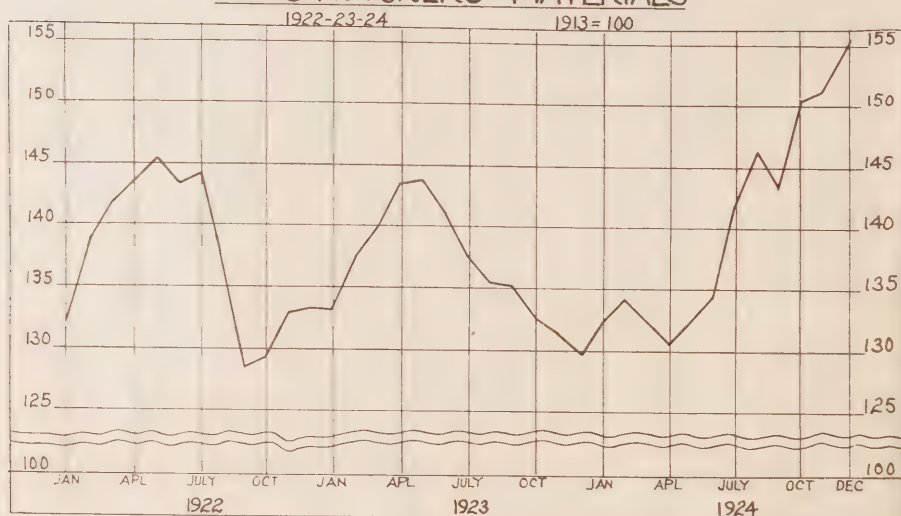
Years and Months.	Consumers' Goods.			Producers' Goods.				
	All.	Foods, beverages and tobacco.	Other.	All.	Pro- ducers' Equip- ment.	Producers' Materials.		
						All.	Building and construc- tion.	Manu- facturers'.
	98	74	21	148	16	132	32	100
1920.								
July.....	238.5	264.5	204.4	263.4	196.0	270.6	213.1	282.1
August.....	232.5	250.8	208.6	254.7	198.8	260.6	210.4	270.4
September.....	230.7	240.9	217.4	250.4	209.4	254.8	219.4	261.1
October.....	223.9	233.8	211.0	235.0	218.4	236.7	218.8	236.9
November.....	216.8	222.8	209.0	220.7	227.2	220.1	213.6	217.6
December.....	209.2	211.5	206.3	207.4	230.8	204.9	210.1	199.7
1921.								
January.....	205.2	207.7	202.1	198.5	221.4	196.0	213.4	192.0
February.....	194.8	193.3	196.9	189.9	212.6	187.5	205.9	183.2
March.....	191.1	187.4	196.0	187.1	212.1	184.4	204.3	179.7
April.....	183.4	181.9	185.4	180.7	209.2	177.7	194.7	173.7
May.....	170.2	163.5	178.9	176.3	205.5	173.2	185.6	170.2
June.....	162.5	153.1	174.9	170.9	206.4	167.1	178.9	162.3
July.....	164.3	158.5	172.0	166.9	204.6	162.8	178.2	157.2
August.....	168.9	167.6	170.8	166.3	201.7	162.5	175.5	157.5
September.....	165.1	163.8	166.8	156.3	200.5	151.5	167.7	145.8
October.....	161.8	156.8	168.6	146.6	202.8	140.6	165.3	132.8
November.....	158.8	151.5	168.5	145.1	200.5	139.1	165.4	131.0
December.....	161.7	157.3	167.5	144.7	199.7	138.8	163.6	131.0
1922.								
January.....	156.2	147.5	166.9	143.4	193.6	138.0	163.2	132.2
February.....	156.1	149.0	164.9	147.5	191.6	147.8	159.9	138.9
March.....	155.4	148.7	163.6	149.7	190.6	145.3	160.2	141.8
April.....	156.0	149.7	163.8	150.9	190.6	146.7	159.5	143.7
May.....	153.6	145.5	163.4	152.3	185.7	148.7	162.5	145.5
June.....	152.5	143.9	163.2	150.6	185.7	146.8	161.8	143.4
July.....	155.0	146.5	165.5	151.5	187.2	147.7	163.3	144.1
August.....	153.4	145.2	163.4	146.8	185.7	142.6	163.6	137.8
September.....	149.8	138.8	163.4	140.5	191.2	135.0	162.9	128.6
October.....	149.3	139.4	161.6	140.8	190.1	135.5	162.6	129.3
November.....	151.9	146.5	158.5	143.3	188.0	138.5	163.0	132.9
December.....	151.1	150.2	159.0	143.8	188.0	139.0	164.0	133.3
1923.								
January.....	153.0	148.1	159.3	143.6	189.3	138.8	163.8	133.2
February.....	152.4	148.6	157.3	146.7	187.0	142.4	164.7	137.4
March.....	154.7	150.6	159.9	149.0	188.8	144.8	166.4	139.9
April.....	154.2	149.6	159.9	151.7	188.8	147.8	166.4	143.6
May.....	148.7	144.3	154.2	151.7	184.5	148.2	167.4	143.9
June.....	148.6	144.1	154.3	150.2	184.3	146.5	168.4	141.1
July.....	148.2	143.4	154.3	147.4	184.4	143.5	169.4	137.6
August.....	148.9	144.9	153.9	145.6	184.7	141.5	167.9	135.5
September.....	152.1	150.9	153.7	145.3	185.0	141.1	166.7	135.3
October.....	152.5	150.1	155.6	143.5	186.4	139.0	167.0	132.7
November.....	151.9	149.7	154.5	142.5	185.2	137.9	167.3	131.3
December.....	153.0	152.1	154.2	141.0	185.3	136.2	166.3	129.5
1924.								
January.....	154.3	151.1	158.3	143.3	187.6	138.6	167.7	132.3
February.....	155.5	150.2	162.2	144.7	190.1	139.8	167.2	134.0
March.....	152.6	145.0	162.3	143.6	189.9	138.6	167.1	132.6
April.....	147.1	137.4	159.3	141.3	188.3	136.3	164.1	130.4
May.....	145.7	135.2	158.9	142.6	188.4	137.7	163.8	132.1
June.....	147.5	138.4	159.0	143.9	188.7	139.0	161.4	134.3
July.....	147.1	140.0	156.0	148.3	188.8	143.9	155.1	141.8
August.....	150.6	147.8	154.1	151.2	188.0	147.3	154.4	146.1
September.....	148.5	145.4	152.5	148.8	186.8	144.7	152.3	143.4
October.....	148.8	149.6	147.8	153.7	183.1	150.5	152.7	150.6
November.....	150.6	151.2	149.9	153.8	181.2	150.8	151.5	151.2
December.....	152.2	154.9	148.9	156.8	181.3	154.2	151.3	155.3

1 See also diagrams on p. 744.

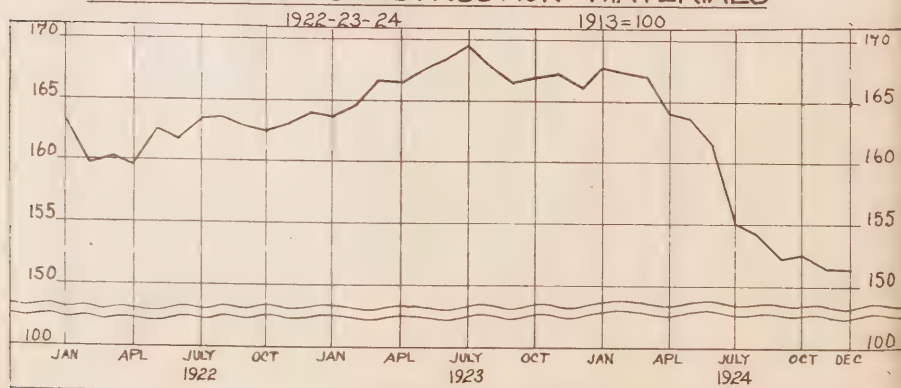
CONSUMERS' AND PRODUCERS' GOODS



MANUFACTURERS' MATERIALS



BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS



29.—Yearly Price Index Numbers of Groups of Commodities, Classified According to Origin, 1915-1924.

(1913=100).

Items.	No. of Commodities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Total raw or partly manufactured.....	107	113.9	133.4	178.4	189.2	206.0	244.0	168.4	148.5	142.8	148.6
Total fully or chiefly manufactured.....	129	110.9	130.4	175.5	196.9	204.4	242.0	180.0	155.0	159.1	157.3
Articles of farm origin (domestic and foreign)—											
Field, (grains, fruits, cotton, etc.)—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	46	133.8	154.6	224.0	227.7	248.8	302.8	174.3	147.7	143.2	153.1
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	41	122.8	143.0	200.1	228.1	234.7	293.6	184.8	159.1	168.9	171.5
(c) Total.....	87	125.5	146.4	209.9	225.4	239.2	291.1	177.5	152.9	153.4	161.3
Animal—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	25	103.4	119.8	157.0	184.2	200.7	201.4	143.4	130.6	124.4	125.3
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	28	107.3	126.4	165.4	185.7	208.4	215.6	166.7	142.1	146.6	133.3
(c) Total.....	53	105.6	122.5	159.9	184.5	203.0	208.2	155.7	135.6	135.7	130.7
Canadian farm products—											
(1) Field (grains, etc.)...	20	136.4	156.9	238.2	234.1	252.7	295.3	177.9	144.3	130.0	146.6
(2) Animal.....	16	103.1	120.2	155.2	174.9	197.9	194.6	140.8	128.6	123.5	126.2
(3) Total.....	36	124.1	143.4	207.7	212.3	232.5	258.2	164.2	138.5	127.6	139.1
Articles of marine origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	2	92.4	102.4	126.5	151.4	162.4	169.9	116.4	114.7	126.5	121.8
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	6	102.5	108.4	139.8	178.5	181.8	174.6	149.7	150.7	130.9	150.0
(c) Total.....	8	100.3	107.1	136.8	172.5	177.5	173.5	142.3	142.7	129.9	143.7
Articles of forest origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	16	85.2	99.0	119.5	133.3	166.3	234.2	184.3	158.3	168.8	156.3
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	5	101.6	104.5	134.1	164.1	193.1	271.2	275.4	199.1	208.6	204.0
(c) Total.....	21	88.5	100.1	122.4	139.4	171.6	241.6	202.5	166.4	176.8	165.8
Articles of mineral origin—											
(a) Raw or partly manufactured.....	18	106.8	130.1	155.1	162.1	164.4	195.5	174.1	161.4	164.7	158.8
(b) Fully or chiefly manufactured.....	49	101.3	122.8	160.3	173.7	171.6	201.0	173.8	153.4	151.5	150.8
(c) Total.....	67	101.9	121.5	153.2	166.1	167.8	196.2	175.6	158.0	157.9	156.2

30.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1924.

Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (domestic and foreign)—												
A. Field (grain, fruit, cotton, etc.).												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	305.4	314.1	315.3	344.2	367.4	364.5	344.3	309.8	283.6	247.6	231.0	211.6
1921.....	206.7	193.4	191.7	181.7	182.5	175.3	173.7	183.4	166.7	146.1	143.9	142.0
1922.....	141.5	155.6	160.0	161.2	164.4	158.4	160.1	146.1	128.3	129.7	136.8	136.9
1923.....	134.5	141.5	145.5	152.9	152.7	150.1	145.6	145.0	146.2	139.1	137.3	133.9
1924.....	137.5	140.3	139.4	136.0	141.1	148.2	160.9	167.0	160.2	167.8	170.2	173.7
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	275.4	277.0	285.4	304.4	317.0	324.2	336.2	325.6	311.0	290.7	251.1	224.7
1921.....	204.1	201.9	199.2	195.7	192.3	188.7	184.1	184.9	178.5	164.9	160.1	160.5
1922.....	158.5	162.7	165.5	162.0	161.0	159.2	161.1	162.2	152.2	150.6	156.3	158.2
1923.....	159.6	168.0	171.8	175.2	175.4	171.6	169.9	165.8	168.2	167.9	164.8	164.2
1924.....	168.2	170.2	169.4	163.7	159.8	161.9	168.5	176.9	173.8	182.6	180.2	183.7

30.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1924—con.

Origins and Years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
I. Articles of Farm Origin (domestic and foreign)—con.												
A. Field (grain, fruit, cotton, etc.)—con.												
Total—												
1920.....	283.5	290.3	296.4	313.4	330.1	333.0	329.1	309.6	288.8	264.5	239.5	218.2
1921.....	203.4	194.0	190.7	184.8	183.4	178.6	175.7	182.3	172.9	156.0	152.8	152.4
1922.....	150.9	160.0	163.0	161.7	163.2	158.9	160.1	153.0	139.0	138.5	144.8	145.5
1923.....	145.4	151.8	151.8	159.9	160.3	158.6	155.2	154.8	155.7	150.9	148.9	146.8
1924.....	151.4	153.0	152.7	149.3	150.4	155.9	165.2	172.3	165.6	172.7	173.1	177.1
B. Animal.												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	211.1	210.8	202.1	204.3	198.6	189.7	196.4	194.7	206.1	202.2	198.2	194.4
1921.....	197.0	170.0	159.0	151.7	135.3	125.0	128.0	134.1	128.3	130.9	128.0	143.3
1922.....	132.7	131.0	125.7	128.2	126.6	127.0	130.4	127.4	125.0	128.2	136.1	139.9
1923.....	132.8	127.9	121.9	122.1	119.9	118.3	117.9	119.9	122.6	126.6	130.5	135.8
1924.....	131.2	129.0	118.1	114.5	111.4	112.8	113.8	121.8	122.2	129.6	132.9	140.8
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	219.5	218.2	215.8	220.2	220.3	218.6	219.5	220.1	219.5	213.7	205.6	198.0
1921.....	194.2	193.5	196.3	189.2	152.1	142.3	157.6	162.6	159.4	152.1	147.5	148.6
1922.....	139.5	140.2	143.7	148.9	137.8	137.8	141.3	142.8	140.9	140.6	144.0	148.3
1923.....	152.2	155.0	164.8	156.3	136.7	137.0	135.9	139.3	147.9	145.4	143.6	144.7
1924.....	144.4	143.6	138.2	126.1	123.0	125.6	127.1	131.5	133.4	134.0	136.0	136.4
Total—												
1920.....	214.3	213.8	207.4	210.6	207.7	202.4	206.4	207.1	213.2	209.4	205.7	200.6
1921.....	199.6	183.8	178.3	171.4	145.4	134.0	149.4	147.9	144.4	142.9	139.0	148.4
1922.....	136.6	134.9	133.3	137.1	130.9	130.8	134.0	133.1	131.8	134.3	140.8	145.2
1923.....	142.7	140.8	141.9	138.1	127.7	128.2	127.5	129.5	135.1	137.1	139.0	143.0
1924.....	139.8	138.1	129.1	121.7	118.2	120.0	121.0	126.6	128.0	132.6	135.4	140.9
C. Canadian Farm Products.												
(1) Field (grains, etc.)—												
1920.....	298.2	307.4	311.5	324.3	345.6	344.7	327.4	303.0	282.5	254.4	235.0	219.7
1921.....	212.5	197.1	194.8	183.8	186.4	184.4	180.5	194.0	172.0	144.8	141.6	139.3
1922.....	141.0	158.0	163.1	164.6	167.1	157.5	158.5	140.9	119.2	118.3	126.2	125.7
1923.....	124.3	128.5	130.6	139.9	140.6	139.3	132.7	137.3	134.0	129.3	119.7	116.6
1924.....	123.3	125.4	126.6	124.7	132.4	142.8	158.0	166.4	157.2	165.9	163.5	175.4
(2) Animal—												
1920.....	218.5	211.2	202.0	196.5	187.1	177.9	184.9	183.7	202.4	199.0	195.8	199.1
1921.....	198.9	170.9	155.3	139.5	123.5	121.1	124.9	133.2	128.8	137.8	140.4	155.0
1922.....	136.4	134.7	120.5	122.5	116.9	101.9	120.8	120.1	120.5	131.2	145.6	145.5
1923.....	135.0	128.5	122.0	119.6	118.4	109.3	108.8	114.1	119.8	124.2	134.9	144.9
1924.....	136.6	134.2	116.5	111.1	104.8	106.4	108.2	117.6	118.4	132.2	141.6	147.4
(3) Total—												
1920.....	268.9	272.1	271.3	277.3	287.4	281.7	275.1	259.2	253.1	234.1	220.6	212.1
1921.....	207.5	187.5	180.3	167.5	163.3	161.2	160.1	171.7	156.1	142.3	141.2	145.1
1922.....	139.3	149.4	147.4	149.1	148.6	141.5	144.6	133.2	119.7	123.0	133.3	135.0
1923.....	128.2	128.5	127.4	132.4	132.4	128.3	123.9	128.8	128.8	123.0	125.3	127.0
1924.....	128.2	128.7	122.8	119.7	122.3	129.4	139.7	148.4	142.9	153.5	158.6	165.1
II. Articles of Marine Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920.....	161.2	160.2	160.2	160.9	188.7	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0	171.0
1921.....	134.8	102.0	102.0	146.3	136.3	101.7	84.3	84.3	127.5	127.5	137.5	137.5
1922.....	116.3	112.5	117.5	102.5	129.4	114.0	114.0	117.9	116.7	104.0	121.7	114.0
1923.....	111.3	111.3	116.3	124.0	166.4	156.3	119.8	120.9	119.8	124.8	124.8	122.9
1924.....	122.9	125.9	115.9	108.2	146.7	119.8	114.0	112.1	130.6	140.2	115.2	115.2
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920.....	177.8	179.3	179.3	178.8	182.4	162.0	167.0	173.8	183.9	182.9	159.7	167.5
1921.....	159.2	160.1	149.4	143.7	143.2	155.6	148.9	145.2	143.3	147.4	147.4	149.7
1922.....	152.3	152.9	152.5	152.5	159.6	157.7	152.5	158.3	149.7	140.0	142.1	138.4
1923.....	138.3	132.9	129.6	129.9	129.9	129.9	135.1	133.3	122.7	125.7	132.2	132.2
1924.....	132.6	132.6	138.1	138.1	152.6	152.3	148.1	144.5	149.7	167.3	168.0	168.5
Total—												
1920.....	174.1	175.0	175.0	174.7	183.8	164.0	167.9	173.2	181.0	180.3	162.2	168.2
1921.....	148.2	147.4	139.3	144.3	136.1	132.5	134.6	126.1	139.8	143.5	145.7	147.0
1922.....	144.3	143.9	144.7	141.3	152.9	148.0	143.9	149.3	142.4	132.0	137.6	133.0
1923.....	132.3	127.6	126.7	128.6	138.0	135.7	130.1	130.5	122.1	125.5	130.6	130.1
1924.....	130.4	131.1	133.2	131.5	151.3	145.1	140.5	137.3	145.4	161.3	156.3	156.7

30.—Weighted Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices, by Origin and Degree of Manufacture, by Months, 1920-1924¹—concluded.

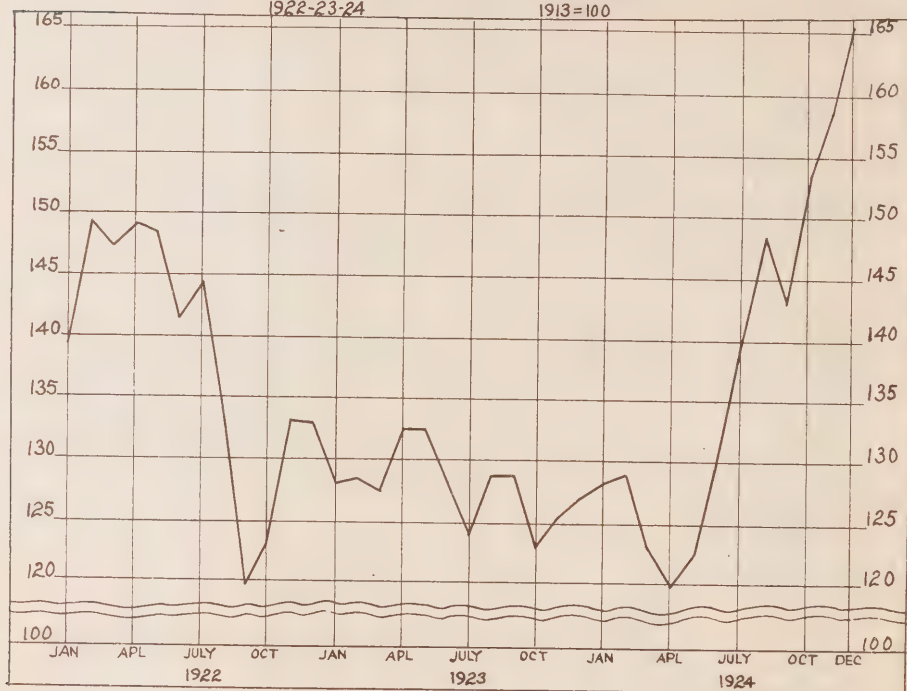
Origins and years.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
III. Articles of Forest Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920	199.5	211.3	217.6	248.3	250.6	236.7	246.0	241.6	249.3	247.1	237.8	222.7
1921	219.1	213.7	216.0	207.2	185.1	175.2	173.9	172.9	161.7	159.9	161.1	160.0
1922	159.0	153.5	153.9	154.2	157.3	156.4	158.5	158.8	159.0	161.7	161.7	165.5
1923	167.6	166.0	167.0	164.8	166.7	172.6	171.1	170.0	170.3	170.6	171.0	168.4
1924	167.6	165.5	164.8	160.0	160.8	160.6	151.9	151.7	149.1	148.3	146.8	147.0
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920	220.7	220.7	221.7	222.3	222.3	222.3	206.3	206.3	206.4	345.5	345.5	344.7
1921	314.7	344.3	295.1	295.1	285.1	284.6	257.9	257.9	257.9	220.7	220.7	220.7
1922	196.1	196.1	196.1	196.1	196.0	196.0	196.2	196.2	196.2	208.5	208.5	208.5
1923	208.5	208.5	208.5	208.5	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6	208.6
1924	209.1	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4	209.4	204.9	200.0	200.0	192.7	197.2	196.2
Total—												
1920	203.8	213.2	218.4	243.1	245.0	233.9	256.0	252.5	258.8	266.7	259.3	247.1
1921	244.4	239.8	231.8	224.7	207.1	199.1	190.6	189.9	180.9	172.1	173.0	172.2
1922	166.4	162.0	162.4	162.6	165.1	164.3	166.0	166.3	166.4	171.0	171.0	174.1
1923	175.7	174.5	175.3	173.5	175.1	179.8	178.6	177.7	177.9	178.2	178.5	176.4
1924	176.0	174.3	173.7	170.6	170.5	170.4	162.5	161.4	159.3	157.2	156.9	156.9
IV. Articles of Mineral Origin—												
Raw or partly manufactured—												
1920	181.3	187.5	191.1	193.1	191.8	193.0	194.8	200.0	204.8	207.3	208.4	207.0
1921	199.2	188.9	184.8	180.7	180.9	173.0	170.9	167.7	168.3	169.0	166.0	165.0
1922	161.0	158.8	159.2	158.7	156.6	157.9	158.4	162.0	168.8	166.9	165.3	164.3
1923	163.3	164.8	168.4	169.1	167.6	167.2	164.3	163.1	162.5	162.8	160.9	161.7
1924	161.4	162.0	162.6	159.8	158.1	157.1	156.4	157.6	157.5	157.8	157.8	160.0
Fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920	181.6	186.3	189.9	192.9	199.0	203.2	204.6	208.2	213.9	213.5	211.7	208.0
1921	201.5	193.7	188.1	182.2	177.5	173.5	169.1	163.5	159.9	161.6	159.5	156.6
1922	154.8	153.9	153.4	152.3	152.9	153.3	155.0	153.4	154.5	153.9	152.2	151.8
1923	151.3	150.7	153.0	154.7	151.7	151.8	151.9	151.8	151.0	150.1	150.0	150.0
1924	154.3	156.7	156.9	156.5	156.0	153.1	150.8	149.6	147.6	143.6	143.1	143.2
Total—												
1920	179.4	184.5	187.6	190.4	193.3	196.2	197.8	201.6	207.3	209.5	209.7	208.0
1921	198.3	189.9	185.7	181.0	178.3	175.5	173.0	168.4	166.6	167.8	165.2	163.0
1922	159.5	158.2	157.5	157.0	156.0	156.6	157.7	157.4	160.5	159.7	158.3	157.9
1923	156.9	157.0	159.6	160.8	158.6	158.7	158.0	157.6	157.1	157.1	156.4	156.8
1924	159.1	160.7	161.0	159.5	158.9	157.1	155.6	155.3	154.2	152.0	151.5	152.1
All raw or partly manufactured—												
1920	239.6	245.8	246.0	261.5	268.9	264.4	260.0	247.6	242.7	229.1	221.2	210.9
1921	303.3	188.8	184.9	177.5	171.4	163.2	162.5	166.4	158.0	151.2	149.2	151.6
1922	146.5	150.4	151.9	152.1	152.9	150.8	152.6	147.4	141.6	142.7	146.9	148.0
1923	149.8	144.2	145.5	148.2	148.0	147.3	144.4	144.2	145.2	143.1	142.9	142.7
1924	145.0	146.3	143.6	140.2	141.2	144.0	147.9	152.4	149.5	154.1	155.5	159.3
All fully or chiefly manufactured—												
1920	226.6	228.6	232.6	242.0	249.3	252.7	260.8	258.3	254.6	247.5	229.3	216.4
1921	294.6	201.1	196.8	191.8	181.0	176.3	174.8	174.1	169.6	162.2	158.8	158.0
1922	151.7	156.1	157.7	157.0	154.7	154.1	156.1	156.3	152.3	151.8	154.1	155.5
1923	156.7	160.2	164.4	164.6	159.7	158.3	157.6	156.6	158.8	157.9	156.4	156.4
1924	159.4	160.9	159.6	154.9	152.8	153.1	154.9	158.3	156.9	159.0	158.4	159.9

¹ See also diagrams on p. 748.

CANADIAN FARM PRODUCTS

1922-23-24

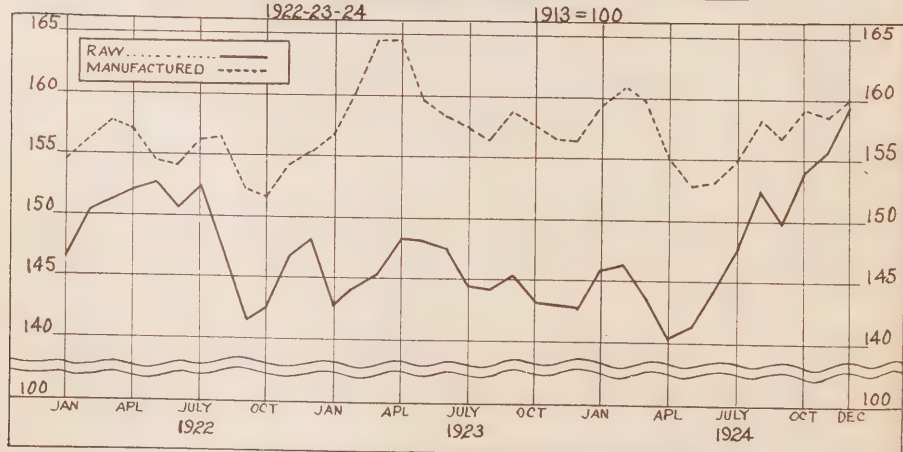
1913=100



RAW AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES

1922-23-24

1913=100



PRICE INDEX NUMBERS OF FARM PRODUCTS, AND OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, 1922-1924

2.—Retail Prices of Commodities.

Statistics of retail prices in Canada have been published by the Department of Labour since 1910, the retail prices of the principal staple foods, of coal, wood and coal oil and also the prevailing rates for the rent of six-roomed houses being published in the Labour Gazette each month for the cities having a population of 10,000 or more, some sixty in number. Figures for December, 1900, and December, 1905, were also secured in a special investigation in 1914.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in addition to collecting and compiling wholesale prices, also collects the retail prices of over 80 commodities in some sixty cities in Canada. These are averaged by the Bureau with certain prices received through correspondents of the Labour Department, and are then handed over to the latter for insertion in the "Labour Gazette." The Labour Department also compiles a family budget from this material, together with data on fuel, lighting and rents collected by its own correspondents. The Bureau has made use of this material to obtain the tables which follow; the index numbers which they contain are the result of a special compilation made by the Bureau.

Table 31 shows the prices of the items which were included in the family budget and the index numbers of groups from 1916 to 1924. The index numbers are weighted with the quantities used by the Department of Labour in computing their monthly family budget. Table 33 gives these group indexes by provinces.

An examination of the tables reveals the course of the budget, consisting of food, fuel, lighting and rents, over the period shown. The Dominion index for 1915 indicated a slight fall from 1914. From that year until 1920 the upward movement proceeded with only an occasional check. Early in 1919 there was a slight fall, but it was quickly succeeded by a steady rise to July, 1920, which was the peak month in retail prices (May, 1920, being the peak month in wholesale prices). The index then stood at 190.8, as compared with 100 in 1913. It fell to 152.8 in July, 1921, then rose slightly for some months, but afterwards began to decline again, reaching 152.4 in December, 1921. After dropping to 148.9 in 1922, the index rose slightly to 150.2 in 1923, but declined to 147.6 in 1924.

In addition to the statistics of retail prices of food and fuel and of rates of rent, the Department, in 1920 and subsequent years, has secured figures of retail prices of staple lines of clothing, including footwear, from retail dealers throughout Canada, for each year back to 1913. From these quotations the percentages of changes in the cost of clothing have been calculated. Information was also secured as to the prices of household supplies, furniture, furnishings, etc., and an estimate has been made of the percentage changes in the cost of miscellaneous items, the information thus gathered showing that such changes are approximately equal to the average changes in other items. The percentage changes in food, fuel and rent have been calculated from the weekly budgets published in the Labour Gazette from month to month, and Table 32 summarizes the yearly and quarterly changes by groups, the figures for each group and for all items being weighted according to the family budget method.

From July, 1920, to June, 1921, food and clothing prices fell steeply, and fuel slightly, while rent advanced. Food recovered in August and September, 1921, but by December was back to June levels. The decline continued until June, 1922, since when the changes have been mostly seasonal, being high in March and low in July. Fuel declined slowly from the middle of 1921 to July, 1922, then it advanced until February, 1923. Since then the decline has been slight.

31.—Prices and Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and

(DOMINION AVERAGE)

Commodities.	Quantity.	Base, 1913.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1 Beef, sirloin steak.....	1 lb.	·222	·252	·301	·364	·374	·389	·332	·292	·283
2 Beef, chuck roast.....	1 "	·148	·170	·207	·260	·257	·251	·197	·162	·152
3 Veal, roast.....	1 "	·157	·187	·227	·272	·270	·274	·226	·188	·182
4 Mutton, roast.....	1 "	·191	·233	·281	·347	·348	·354	·292	·273	·277
5 Pork, fresh, roast.....	1 "	·195	·220	·296	·364	·384	·397	·328	·295	·264
6 Pork, salt mess.....	1 "	·176	·194	·268	·340	·359	·362	·309	·265	·252
7 Bacon, breakfast.....	1 "	·247	·288	·385	·494	·579	·559	·497	·412	·394
8 Lard, pure leaf.....	1 "	·192	·202	·297	·359	·392	·380	·239	·221	·231
9 Eggs, fresh.....	1 doz.	·337	·380	·489	·565	·621	·709	·529	·447	·442
10 Eggs, storage.....	1 "	·281	·327	·424	·489	·544	·608	·479	·390	·370
11 Milk.....	1 qt.	·086	·088	·104	·123	·138	·151	·139	·121	·117
12 Butter, dairy.....	1 lb.	·292	·344	·432	·485	·564	·631	·447	·378	·399
13 Butter, creamery.....	1 "	·339	·385	·480	·538	·630	·696	·519	·440	·451
14 Cheese, old.....	1 "	·205	·260	·330	·333	·383	·406	·369	·303	·326
15 Cheese, new.....	1 "	·191	·242	·304	·310	·361	·383	·335	·279	·326
16 Bread, plain, white.....	1 "	·041	·050	·070	·078	·079	·093	·081	·069	·067
17 Flour, family.....	1 "	·032	·042	·064	·068	·067	·079	·062	·047	·044
18 Rolled oats.....	1 "	·044	·049	·061	·079	·077	·084	·063	·056	·055
19 Rice, good, medium.....	1 "	·057	·066	·081	·114	·130	·164	·108	·098	·104
20 Beans, handpicked.....	1 "	·062	·098	·149	·168	·122	·117	·091	·087	·087
21 Apples, evaporated.....	1 "	·120	·134	·156	·223	·242	·286	·221	·234	·200
22 Prunes, medium.....	1 "	·119	·131	·154	·180	·219	·270	·198	·193	·185
23 Sugar, granulated.....	1 "	·059	·090	·100	·113	·123	·197	·114	·087	·117
24 Sugar, yellow.....	1 "	·055	·083	·093	·105	·115	·185	·109	·082	·112
25 Tea, black.....	1 "	·356	·396	·460	·572	·628	·644	·556	·560	·656
26 Tea, green.....	1 "	·372	·408	·452	·548	·624	·672	·608	·602	·656
27 Coffee.....	1 "	·376	·396	·404	·436	·524	·608	·560	·535	·539
28 Potatoes.....	1 pk.	·150	·294	·446	·346	·359	·658	·283	·235	·252
29 Vinegar, white wine.....	1 pt.	·064	·064	·064	·072	·072	·080	·080	·078	·075
30 All Foods.....	\$	7·337	8·793	11·42	13·01	13·88	15·99	12·10	10·394	10·525
31 Index Number.....	-	100·0	119·8	155·6	177·3	189·2	217·9	164·9	141·7	143·5
32 Starch, laundry.....	1 lb.	·096	·099	·120	·141	·144	·144	·138	·122	·122
33 Coal, anthracite.....	1 ton	8·80	7·36	10·72	11·98	12·86	17·04	18·18	17·713	17·989
34 Coal, bituminous.....	1 "	6·19	6·30	8·43	9·54	10·00	12·38	12·70	11·436	11·555
35 Wood, hard, best.....	1 cord	6·80	6·86	8·46	11·30	12·34	13·09	13·79	12·564	12·764
36 Wood, soft.....	1 "	4·90	4·93	6·22	8·35	9·12	10·14	10·26	9·380	9·512
37 Coal oil.....	1 gal.	·237	·230	·250	·273	·287	·365	·354	·313	·307
38 Fuel and lighting, index number.....	-	100·0	100·9	124·1	149·6	160·6	192·1	199·0	183·6	185·7
39 Rent, 1 month.....	\$	19·32	16·14	17·28	18·88	20·80	24·80	27·08	27·74	27·86
40 Index Number.....	-	100·0	83·5	89·4	97·7	107·7	128·4	140·2	143·6	146·6
41 Grand Total.....	\$	14·104	14·784	18·145	20·637	22·169	25·908	22·706	20·877	21·068
42 Index Number.....	-	100·0	104·8	128·7	146·3	157·3	183·7	161·0	148·9	150·2

Lighting and Rent, in Sixty Cities in Canada, 1915-1923, and by Months for 1924.

FOR 1913=100.)

1924.													No.
Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
•270	•271	•272	•277	•284	•293	•297	•295	•293	•278	•269	•262	•280	1
•147	•147	•145	•148	•151	•156	•156	•154	•150	•146	•142	•138	•148	2
•186	•186	•183	•180	•173	•178	•178	•178	•178	•178	•177	•172	•179	3
•269	•270	•274	•278	•283	•291	•285	•282	•282	•277	•276	•267	•278	4
•241	•237	•231	•231	•232	•234	•236	•243	•257	•251	•246	•238	•240	5
•238	•240	•233	•228	•224	•225	•226	•226	•234	•233	•231	•229	•231	6
•370	•361	•349	•336	•321	•321	•314	•321	•337	•339	•338	•331	•337	7
•230	•225	•218	•214	•208	•206	•206	•210	•226	•228	•232	•233	•220	8
•613	•567	•477	•324	•295	•300	•318	•348	•395	•457	•541	•633	•439	9
•469	•452	•403	•280	•258	•267	•276	•310	•346	•398	•456	•500	•368	10
•124	•125	•124	•122	•119	•119	•119	•118	•119	•119	•121	•122	•121	11
•427	•435	•435	•412	•361	•342	•344	•350	•368	•387	•393	•391	•387	12
•482	•491	•491	•461	•400	•385	•393	•401	•419	•428	•435	•437	•435	13
•332	•330	•322	•314	•300	•291	•284	•286	•288	•291	•289	•289	•301	14
•332	•330	•322	•314	•300	•291	•284	•286	•288	•291	•289	•289	•301	15
•067	•067	•067	•067	•067	•067	•067	•069	•071	•071	•073	•074	•069	16
•042	•042	•042	•041	•041	•041	•043	•046	•049	•049	•051	•052	•045	17
•055	•055	•054	•054	•054	•054	•054	•055	•056	•057	•060	•061	•056	18
•104	•105	•105	•104	•105	•104	•104	•106	•105	•105	•105	•108	•105	19
•087	•087	•085	•084	•084	•084	•083	•084	•083	•084	•084	•084	•084	20
•186	•189	•189	•189	•194	•195	•195	•201	•192	•196	•197	•199	•194	21
•170	•167	•163	•159	•160	•162	•159	•160	•159	•156	•156	•154	•160	22
•121	•119	•121	•119	•116	•106	•102	•101	•101	•103	•099	•096	•109	23
•116	•114	•116	•114	•111	•102	•098	•096	•096	•098	•095	•091	•104	24
•688	•696	•696	•696	•696	•696	•696	•720	•700	•696	•704	•700	•700	25
•688	•696	•696	•696	•696	•696	•696	•720	•700	•696	•704	•700	•700	26
•536	•544	•544	•552	•548	•544	•544	•556	•552	•556	•556	•572	•550	27
•239	•252	•269	•270	•280	•280	•320	•373	•288	•233	•215	•222	•270	28
•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	•080	29
10·78	10·75	10·58	10·16	9·89	9·86	9·91	10·19	10·28	10·31	10·46	10·58	10·313	30
146·9	146·5	144·2	138·5	134·8	134·4	135·1	138·9	140·1	140·5	142·6	144·2	140·6	31
•123	•123	•120	•123	•123	•123	•123	•123	•123	•123	•123	•123	•122	32
17·840	17·744	17·712	17·408	10·928	16·768	16·736	16·688	16·784	16·592	17·020	16·704	17·052	33
11·206	11·200	11·072	10·880	10·624	10·544	10·560	10·544	10·496	10·496	10·432	10·336	10·707	34
12·640	12·544	12·512	12·480	12·336	12·448	12·512	12·496	12·432	12·416	12·432	12·576	12·485	35
9·248	9·200	9·200	9·200	9·152	9·232	9·200	9·168	9·168	9·344	9·216	9·184	9·209	36
•301	•303	•306	•309	•307	•308	•308	•309	•309	•308	•304	•304	•306	37
182·7	181·7	181·2	179·6	177·0	176·4	176·4	176·4	175·9	175·4	175·4	175·4	177·8	38
27·68	27·68	27·68	27·80	27·72	27·80	27·92	27·88	27·88	27·88	27·84	27·72	27·79	39
145·7	145·7	145·7	146·3	145·9	146·3	146·9	146·7	146·7	146·7	146·5	145·9	146·3	40
21·23	21·18	21·00	20·58	20·20	20·22	20·30	20·57	20·65	20·67	20·81	20·90	20·693	41
151·4	151·0	149·7	146·7	144·0	144·2	144·8	146·7	147·2	147·4	148·4	149·0	147·6	42

32.—Index Numbers of the Cost of Living in Canada, based upon weighted Retail Prices, 1910-1925.

(Average Prices, 1913=100.)

Dates.	Food.	Fuel.	Rent.	Clothing.	Sundries.	Total.
December, 1910.....	96	96	72	92	94	90
December, 1911.....	101	92	70	93	95	91
December, 1912.....	105	102	82	97	97	97
December, 1913.....	106	98	101	100	100	102
March, 1914.....	105	100	100	105	100	102
June, 1914.....	102	99	102	105	100	102
September, 1914.....	107	99	97	110	100	103
December, 1914.....	108	98	92	110	100	102
March, 1915.....	107	98	89	117	103	103
June, 1915.....	106	93	87	117	103	101
September, 1915.....	105	97	85	125	105	103
December, 1915.....	111	97	84	125	105	104
March, 1916.....	114	97	83	134	108	107
June, 1916.....	116	98	85	134	108	108
September, 1916.....	122	101	86	143	110	113
December, 1916.....	138	110	86	143	110	119
March, 1917.....	146	119	88	155	128	128
June, 1917.....	162	125	92	155	128	135
September, 1917.....	159	128	93	167	145	140
December, 1917.....	167	133	94	167	145	143
March, 1918.....	172	143	96	182	153	150
June, 1918.....	174	144	100	182	153	152
September, 1918.....	181	153	101	198	160	159
December, 1918.....	186	163	102	198	160	162
March, 1919.....	178	159	103	216	170	163
June, 1919.....	187	155	110	216	170	168
September, 1919.....	195	162	114	234	180	176
December, 1919.....	201	166	117	234	180	179
March, 1920.....	218	173	120	260	185	191
June, 1920.....	231	186	133	260	190	201
September, 1920.....	217	205	136	260	190	199
December, 1920.....	202	218	139	235	190	192
March, 1921.....	180	208	139	195	188	177
June, 1921.....	152	197	143	173	181	163
September, 1921.....	161	189	145	167	170	162
December, 1921.....	150	186	145	158	166	156
March, 1922.....	144	181	145	155	164	153
June, 1922.....	139	179	146	155	164	151
September, 1922.....	140	190	147	155	164	153
December, 1922.....	142	187	146	155	164	153
March, 1923.....	147	190	147	155	164	155
June, 1923.....	139	182	147	155	164	152
September, 1923.....	142	183	147	155	164	153
December, 1923.....	146	185	146	155	164	154
March, 1924.....	144	181	146	155	164	158
June, 1924.....	133	176	146	155	164	149
September, 1924.....	140	176	147	155	164	151
December, 1924.....	144	175	146	155	164	152
March, 1925.....	146	175	145	155	164	153
June, 1925.....	142	172	145	155	164	152
September, 1925.....	147	173	145	155	164	153
December, 1925.....	157	178	145	155	164	157

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33.—Index Numbers of a Family Budget of Staple Foods, Fuel and Lighting and Rent, in Canada, by Provinces and Months, 1924.

(DOMINION AVERAGE FOR 1913=100).

STAPLE FOODS.

Provinces.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year.
P. E. Island.....	151.6	150.2	144.2	144.9	142.2	140.5	138.1	140.9	143.0	143.8	144.2	145.4	144.1
Nova Scotia.....	131.9	133.6	131.0	127.2	126.3	125.8	125.3	124.2	128.4	128.7	133.3	131.0	128.9
New Brunswick..	151.7	149.7	148.3	143.7	142.3	139.0	138.2	141.5	143.7	143.7	145.4	149.8	144.7
Quebec.....	140.1	139.4	128.6	132.2	125.7	125.0	126.5	129.3	129.6	130.8	133.3	135.2	132.2
Ontario.....	145.4	145.8	143.8	137.0	133.0	133.3	135.8	139.6	139.2	139.0	140.8	141.6	139.5
Manitoba.....	140.5	140.5	136.7	130.7	126.6	128.5	128.0	132.3	129.5	131.9	135.6	136.6	133.1
Saskatchewan....	143.1	145.6	138.1	134.1	131.0	129.5	130.3	134.4	139.3	139.0	142.7	145.4	137.7
Alberta.....	144.6	143.2	138.3	134.9	132.2	131.1	131.1	138.2	142.6	141.5	144.7	149.0	139.4
British Columbia	160.8	157.1	155.1	151.4	149.0	147.6	146.7	152.4	154.8	156.9	158.2	158.9	154.1

FUEL AND LIGHTING.

P. E. Island.....	162.8	161.8	161.8	163.4	163.4	163.4	162.8	162.8	162.8	156.0	154.5	156.0	160.9
Nova Scotia.....	183.2	186.9	186.9	181.7	181.7	181.7	174.3	173.8	175.9	174.3	174.3	174.3	179.1
New Brunswick..	174.9	174.9	174.9	173.8	169.6	167.5	167.0	166.0	168.1	167.0	164.9	164.9	169.5
Quebec.....	181.2	180.6	181.2	180.1	173.3	172.8	172.8	172.8	172.3	172.3	172.8	172.8	175.4
Ontario.....	189.5	188.5	186.9	184.8	181.2	181.2	181.2	181.2	180.6	180.6	180.1	180.6	183.0
Manitoba.....	201.0	195.8	195.3	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	199.1	188.5	195.3
Saskatchewan....	198.4	193.7	191.8	195.3	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	195.8	199.7	190.1	191.8
Alberta.....	124.1	121.5	122.5	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	120.4	118.8	133.5	129.8	122.5
British Columbia	155.0	155.0	154.4	151.4	151.4	149.7	150.3	150.8	150.3	151.3	150.3	150.3	152.3

RENT.

P. E. Island.....	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	118.5
Nova Scotia.....	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8	123.8
New Brunswick..	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1	142.1
Quebec.....	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	120.2	120.8	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.1
Ontario.....	154.1	154.1	154.1	155.2	154.1	154.5	154.9	154.5	154.5	154.5	154.5	153.1	154.4
Manitoba.....	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2	184.2
Saskatchewan....	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6	187.6
Alberta.....	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	151.4	148.0	148.0	150.8
British Columbia	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3	134.3

GRAND TOTAL.

P. E. Island.....	141.2	140.4	137.3	137.8	136.4	136.1	134.8	136.3	137.3	136.8	136.8	137.7	137.4
Nova Scotia.....	135.9	137.3	135.9	133.2	132.8	132.5	131.2	130.8	133.1	133.0	135.4	134.2	133.7
New Brunswick..	151.3	150.2	149.5	147.0	145.7	143.7	143.2	144.8	146.2	146.0	146.7	149.0	146.9
Quebec.....	139.0	138.6	138.3	134.8	130.1	129.8	130.8	132.3	132.3	133.0	134.3	135.3	134.1
Ontario.....	154.1	154.2	152.9	149.4	146.5	146.7	148.2	150.0	149.7	149.7	150.5	150.5	150.2
Manitoba.....	162.3	162.6	160.5	157.4	155.3	156.3	156.0	158.2	156.8	158.1	159.5	159.5	158.7
Saskatchewan....	165.4	166.1	162.3	160.3	158.7	157.9	158.4	160.5	163.1	162.9	164.4	165.5	162.1
Alberta.....	143.8	142.7	140.3	138.3	136.8	136.8	136.3	140.0	142.2	141.5	144.0	145.7	140.7
British Columbia	150.7	148.8	147.7	145.7	144.5	143.1	142.7	145.7	147.0	148.2	148.7	149.1	146.8

3.—Index Numbers of Security Prices.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics calculates and issues monthly weighted index numbers of common and preferred stocks and bonds. The securities included, and the method of weighting are described in the following paragraphs.

Securities Included.—As regards common stocks, 51 are included in three groups, *viz.*, 10 bank, 10 public service and 31 industrial stocks. Separate index numbers are calculated for total common stocks, for the three main groups and also for sub-groups. The preferred stocks comprise 23 industrials, for which index

numbers are computed for the whole group and sub-groups. Eighteen industrial and public service bonds are included in the calculation of the index number for bonds.

Weighting.—The same arguments can be advanced for weighting an index number of security prices as for weighting the wholesale prices index number. Some securities are inherently more important than others in arriving at an average market value. All individual securities should not therefore count as one only in striking the average to be used as an index of change in the general stock market. Each stock should be weighted so as to wield an influence on the final result commensurate with its importance in the market. Among the methods of weighting applicable to index numbers of security prices, those of stock outstanding and shares sold furnished the greatest possibilities. The shares of each stock outstanding was finally selected as the most satisfactory system of weighting to apply to a general purpose index number. This method has the advantage that the weights have much more stability over a moderate period of years than does the number of shares sold. In many cases the number of shares sold is subject to very temporary influences, and obtaining a satisfactory average to be used as a weight for a series of years is difficult, if not impossible. The amount of stock outstanding does, of course, change, but if the period covered by the index is not too long, the change is not apt to affect the result seriously. The influence of the number of shares traded is not lost by using the stock-outstanding method of weighting, since the price of a great number of stocks at a particular point of time is in a large measure a function of the number of shares being traded in at that time. Even in the case of a stock which is closely held, the price of the few which are traded must be taken as an indication of the general value of the stock. Therefore, by using the amount of stock outstanding as a weight in the case of each individual stock, we can obtain an index of the movement of stock values in general. The use of the stock-outstanding system of weighting will tend to minimize the influence of temporary aberrations in the case of individual stocks, which, in the case of an unweighted stock index, would exaggerate the movement of the general average, but at the same time it gives a sound basis for an index of the movement of general stock values, because the market price and the shares sold are in the long run very intimately related. An index number based on stock values weighted by the number of shares sold, while valuable for some purposes such as measuring fluctuations in the value of shares actually traded on the exchanges, would not serve to measure changes in the general value of outstanding stocks whether traded in or not. The purpose which the Bureau's index number is meant to serve is the measurement of changes in the general value of outstanding stocks.

In calculating the weighted index numbers 1913 was taken as the base year. The amount of stock outstanding in that year for each individual security was taken as a weight. The average price of the security in 1913, multiplied by the weight, gives the basis upon which index numbers are calculated. These amounts are represented by 100. Prices in subsequent periods are multiplied by the same weights and the resulting amounts divided by the amount pertaining to the base year; this result multiplied by 100 gives the index number which expresses in percentage the relation to values in the base year. This method of computing index numbers is known as the *aggregatic*.

In the case of common stocks, in order to combine the three main groups, "banks", "service" and "industrial stocks" into a general index number, a second

system of weighting had to be applied. Each group was multiplied by an estimated figure intended to represent the approximate importance which each group had among all common stocks, whether included in the index or not. The value of outstanding stock was also used as a base for the group weights.

Selection of Stocks.—In order that the index number may achieve its purpose, a careful selection from available stocks must be made. Those selected must have some activity so that market quotations may be obtained. Only stocks listed on the exchanges were utilized because of the availability of quotations. A further limitation was placed upon the selection by the decision to construct an index based on the year 1913, which implied that only securities could be taken for which a 1913 base could be secured. In one or two instances an approximate figure had to be taken. These limitations naturally make the list of stocks included moderate in number, but it is believed that there are a sufficient number of representative securities to indicate the trend in a reliable fashion, particularly because each security is weighted according to its relative importance¹.

Advantages of the Bureau's Index.—It cannot be claimed for this index number that it will meet all needs, but it has features which make it especially valuable for certain purposes. In the first place it is an index number and not an average of stock market prices. In the second place, since it has a fixed base—the year 1913—each index number not only shows a rise or fall as compared with a previous month, but also its relationship to pre-war conditions. In the third place, since it has been constructed on the same principle as the index number for wholesale prices, comparisons can be made between movements in the two index numbers; the index for industrial common stocks and that for wholesale prices furnish two useful barometers of business conditions.

In making an index number of security prices many difficulties are encountered which do not appertain to wholesale prices. The main difficulty is to maintain a list of stocks which are essentially the same stocks over a series of years. Reorganizations, amalgamations, and so forth are continually altering the character of the stocks quoted on the exchanges. In many cases careful adjustments can be made which enable continuity to be maintained, but in other cases adjustments introduce a margin of error into the calculation. For a period, however, of from 5 to 10 years, depending upon circumstances, satisfactory measurements can be made. For longer periods the best results are obtained by dividing the long period into smaller ones and constructing an index for each period.

Security Prices in 1924.—The index number for 31 industrial stocks commenced the year at 125.2 and rose to 127.2 in February. By June it had fallen to 119.8, but from then until the end of the year the movement was upward, with the exception of one month, until 128.2 had been attained in December. The decline after the first of the year and the recovery in the last half was general, except in the case of pulp and paper stocks. In that group the index rose from 173.8 in January to 177.7 in February, dropped to 161.0 in July, recovered to 165.2 in August, then dropped to 150.7 in November. There was a belated recovery to 154.3 in December. Milling stocks were 161.1 in January, 157.7 in June, and 182.7 in December, and textile and clothing 232.0 in January, 210.6 in May and 230.8 in December.

¹ The names of the common and preferred stocks and of the bonds used in calculating the index number are given on p. 120 of the report "Prices and Price Indexes, 1913-24," published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Ten public service stocks commenced the year at 74.8 and, after several fluctuations, reached 79.2. They fell to 76.3 in December. Power companies were 150.6 in January, 184.1 in October and 160.3 in December. The fall at the end of the year was due to the influence of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consolidated.

Ten bank stocks were 91.4 in January, 89.8 in June and 96.8 in December.

The general index number for the whole 51 common stocks was 97.3 in January and 98.8 in February, after which it declined to 95.4 in April; by November it reached 100.1, then fell to 99.9 in December.

Twenty-three preferred stocks were 96.5 in January, rose to 98.6 by March, were 92.1 by August and by December 94.7. The lower level was due to the influence of the iron and steel and miscellaneous groups. The iron and steel group was 94.7 in December, as compared with 96.5 in January. The miscellaneous group was 101.5 in January, 96.0 in August and 100.2 in December. Pulp and paper stocks were 145.3 in January, 155.3 in February and 153.1 in December. Milling stocks were 98.7 in January, 105.1 in November and 103.6 in December.

Eighteen industrial bonds were 104.5 in January and 105.0 in December.

34.—Weighted Index Numbers of Security Prices, 1923 and 1924.

(1913=100).

COMMON STOCKS, 1923.

Items.	Number included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Banks.....	10	95.2	95.9	96.4	96.6	97.0	96.4	94.4	93.0	92.0	90.7	90.8	90.9
Public Services—Railways, steamships, powers, etc.	10	68.2	70.4	71.7	73.2	73.5	73.5	71.6	71.3	70.9	71.2	71.8	73.1
Transportation (steam)....	2	62.0	64.0	64.8	66.8	66.8	66.3	64.4	64.0	62.7	62.9	63.7	63.8
Municipal Railways.....	2	33.6	33.9	34.4	33.5	32.2	32.7	32.0	31.3	31.1	30.1	31.2	31.1
Telephone.....	1	78.4	80.5	82.6	82.1	82.6	83.0	82.6	83.0	84.4	84.2	84.1	85.9
Power Companies.....	5	118.6	122.1	126.6	126.9	129.7	132.1	129.0	129.3	134.7	136.9	136.2	144.7
Industrials.....	31	121.2	124.7	128.0	127.9	125.8	125.4	119.6	119.9	119.2	118.2	117.8	120.3
Iron and Steel.....	2	36.2	38.4	41.6	40.9	40.3	38.9	36.4	36.1	35.5	34.0	34.5	36.1
Iron and Steel Products and Construction.....	3	63.7	63.9	66.4	66.3	64.8	61.8	57.2	56.7	55.3	54.1	54.1	59.4
Pulp and Paper.....	5	180.2	181.7	182.1	180.1	178.9	182.7	174.2	178.2	174.3	168.9	165.6	168.6
Milling.....	4	176.6	190.4	183.7	179.4	174.5	168.3	156.9	151.8	153.2	153.8	156.5	157.1
Textile and Clothing.....	5	231.8	244.5	254.1	257.8	249.3	247.4	236.4	230.8	230.7	231.6	225.7	226.2
Miscellaneous.....	12	117.7	122.3	127.0	128.8	127.1	127.1	123.5	124.8	126.1	128.2	129.9	132.8
(a) Food and allied products.....	6	84.0	86.3	88.1	87.6	85.1	85.1	81.0	80.8	81.0	83.8	82.9	87.5
(b) All other.....	6	129.2	133.9	140.2	142.8	141.4	141.5	138.0	139.8	141.5	143.3	145.9	148.2
General Index Numbers....	51	93.2	95.7	97.7	98.4	97.7	97.5	94.0	93.8	93.2	92.8	92.9	94.5

COMMON STOCKS, 1924.

Items.	Number included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Banks.....	10	91.4	91.6	91.2	90.3	90.0	89.8	90.0	90.3	92.3	95.0	97.0	96.8
Public Services (Railway, steamship, power, etc.)....	10	74.8	76.2	74.8	74.9	76.1	76.4	77.1	77.6	76.8	77.9	79.2	76.3
Transportation (steam)....	2	65.1	65.4	63.9	64.4	64.6	63.9	64.5	64.7	63.4	63.6	65.6	64.9
Municipal Railways.....	2	31.3	30.9	30.0	29.0	30.3	31.2	32.6	35.6	34.1	33.7	33.8	36.2
Telephone.....	1	87.3	87.1	88.8	86.8	87.3	88.7	89.4	90.5	93.1	93.5	93.9	94.1
Power Companies.....	5	150.6	160.4	155.9	157.3	165.2	171.7	173.0	174.1	176.0	184.1	181.2	160.3
Industrials.....	31	125.2	127.2	125.9	120.7	119.9	119.8	120.3	123.1	125.3	123.5	125.2	128.2
Iron and Steel.....	2	37.0	38.3	38.9	35.3	34.0	33.9	33.5	34.4	35.8	35.6	37.1	38.4
Iron and Steel Products and Construction.....	3	64.1	67.7	71.1	65.4	62.3	62.6	66.1	65.7	69.1	68.4	70.2	72.9
Pulp and Paper.....	5	173.8	177.7	172.1	165.7	165.5	162.2	161.0	165.2	162.9	153.4	150.7	154.3
Milling.....	4	161.1	163.5	160.1	159.5	157.7	167.7	160.7	164.6	167.7	172.6	176.2	182.7
Textile and Clothing.....	5	232.0	228.5	224.2	211.0	210.6	212.4	208.3	212.0	217.8	222.8	228.8	230.8
Miscellaneous.....	12	140.9	143.0	143.2	138.7	138.8	140.0	142.7	146.5	151.5	150.3	154.0	157.1
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	6	91.9	94.6	92.9	89.2	88.4	91.5	96.4	98.3	102.1	104.8	106.6	111.0
(b) All other.....	6	157.6	159.4	160.3	155.5	156.0	156.5	158.4	162.9	168.0	165.7	170.1	172.8
General Index Number.....	51	97.3	98.8	97.6	95.4	95.6	95.7	96.2	97.6	98.4	98.6	100.1	99.9

34.—Weighted Index Numbers of Security Prices, 1923 and 1924—concluded.

(1913 = 100).

PREFERRED STOCKS, 1924.

Items.	Number included	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Industrials.....	23	96.5	97.6	98.6	94.1	92.3	92.5	91.9	92.1	93.2	93.1	94.4	94.7
Iron and Steel.....	3	79.0	75.6	79.9	68.4	66.9	67.2	64.2	63.9	64.8	63.2	64.2	64.0
Iron and Steel Products and Construction.....	3	80.1	82.7	87.1	82.1	81.1	82.0	80.4	79.4	80.2	81.0	85.5	86.6
Pulp and Paper.....	1	145.3	155.3	154.2	147.4	137.1	147.7	150.4	155.9	159.6	152.4	150.1	153.1
Milling.....	3	98.7	100.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	99.3	99.8	102.4	104.1	104.5	105.1	103.6
Textile and Clothing.....	4	109.7	109.9	109.7	108.7	109.3	108.8	109.4	110.7	109.2	110.7	110.9	111.3
Miscellaneous.....	9	101.5	101.6	102.2	100.2	97.8	96.8	96.4	96.0	97.8	98.6	99.9	100.2
(a) Food and Allied Products.....	3	94.7	95.6	95.9	93.9	94.6	96.0	96.5	96.7	96.8	97.8	100.2	100.3
(b) All other.....	6	103.1	103.1	103.7	101.8	98.5	97.0	95.4	95.8	98.1	98.8	99.9	100.2

BONDS, 1924.

Bonds.....	18	104.5	103.7	103.6	103.7	103.7	103.9	104.2	104.7	104.9	104.2	105.1	105.0
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4.—Prices of Services.

The Bureau has under investigation changes in the prices of certain services, such as water, gas, electricity, hospital, etc. Information regarding changes in ordinary street car fares during the period 1913 to 1924 has already been compiled and is given in Table 35.

The investigation into rates charged for street car fares during the period 1913-1924 shows that ordinary fares in 35 centres throughout the Dominion have increased 43.9 p.c. since 1913. For the last three years they have remained stationary. The percentage of increase by sections since 1913 was as follows. Ontario 38.7 p.c., British Columbia 39.6 p.c., Prairie Provinces 45.2 p.c., Maritime Provinces 46.6 p.c. and Quebec 50.2 p.c. Fares in 9 centres have remained unchanged during the period, while in the other 26 the increases have ranged from 20 p.c. to 100 p.c.

35.—Index Numbers of Ordinary Street Car Fares in 35 Cities in Canada, 1913-1924.

(Fares in 1913 = 100).

Sections.	Number of Cities.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Maritime Provinces.....	4	100	100	100	100	100	100	126.1	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6	146.6
Quebec.....	1	100	100	100	100	100	103.2	120.3	140.0	146.2	150.2	150.2	150.2
Ontario.....	16	100	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.5	101.0	104.6	104.6	107.7	138.7	138.7	138.7
Prairie Provinces.....	7	100	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	105.3	122.6	137.0	145.2	145.2	145.2	145.2
British Columbia.....	4	100	115.2	115.2	100	100	134.6	134.6	134.6	139.6	139.6	139.6	139.6
35 Cities.....	35	100	101.8	101.8	100.6	100.7	105.0	115.8	125.3	139.2	143.9	143.9	143.9

IX.—FINANCE.

The Finance section of the present edition of the Year Book is divided into four main parts. The first of these, Public Finance, includes an account of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Finance, with the latest available statistics. The second part deals with Currency and Banking and Loan and Trust Companies. This is followed by a historical and statistical treatment of Insurance, including Government Annuities, while the section concludes with a treatment of Commercial Failures.

I.—PUBLIC FINANCE.

The following treatment of public finance includes a discussion of Dominion, provincial and municipal finance in Canada, with numerous tables, and closes with a brief discussion of the national wealth and national income of the Dominion as the basis of all public finance.

In recent years the subject of public finance has been more elaborately treated than formerly, in response to an increasing public demand, resulting from the growing pressure of taxation to meet the augmented expenditures of the national, provincial and local administrations. In the consideration of these growing expenditures two facts must be kept in mind:—(1) that our country is showing a relatively rapid growth of population—22 p.c. in the 10 years from 1911 to 1921, and (2) that \$1.60 in 1925 had approximately the same purchasing power as \$1 in 1913. Further, the effect of this latter fact in swelling the aggregated total income of the citizens of Canada so as to increase their tax-paying power should not be forgotten.

The great increase in Dominion expenditure since 1913 has, of course, been mainly due to the war and the burden of interest, pension charges, soldiers' civil re-establishment, etc., resulting from the war, as well as to the necessity of making good the deficits arising from the operation of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Government Merchant Marine. Similar increases have also taken place during the same period in provincial and municipal expenditure. In 1924, the total ordinary expenditure of Provincial Governments was \$135,159,185, as compared with \$53,826,219 in 1916, only eight years before, an increase of 151.1 p.c. (The aggregate interest payments of Provincial Governments increased from \$7,817,844 in 1916 to \$35,115,364 in 1924). Again, between 1913 and 1923, the aggregate taxes imposed by the municipalities of Ontario increased from \$34,231,214 to \$91,572,992—an increase of 167.5 p.c. Similarly, in Quebec the aggregate ordinary expenditures of the municipalities increased from \$19,139,465 in 1914 to \$43,332,362 in 1923, an increase of 126.4 p.c. In Manitoba the increase in municipal taxation has been from \$9,922,537 in 1912 to \$17,954,490 in 1924, an increase of 80.9 p.c. These statistics, covering nearly two-thirds of the population of the Dominion, are from provincial government reports, and the growth which they show has doubtless also occurred in most of the other provinces.

1.—Dominion Public Finance.

Historical Sketch.—Both under the French *régime* and in the earlier part of the British, the territorial or casual revenues of Canada, consisting of certain seigneurial dues and the proceeds of the sale of government timber and land, were

reserved to the Crown, while the right of levying taxes and of regulating the trade and commerce of the colony was, after 1763, deemed to be vested in the British Parliament.

By the Quebec Act of 1774, certain duties on spirits and molasses were imposed, to be expended by the Crown in order to provide a revenue "towards defraying the expenses of the administration of justice and the support of the civil government of the province." A little later, in 1778, the British Government, by the Declaratory Act (18 Geo. III, c. 12), renounced forever the right of taxing the colonies to provide Imperial revenue, but maintained its claim to impose duties considered necessary for the regulation of trade, the proceeds to go towards defraying the expenditures of the colonial administration. After the Constitutional Act of 1791, the customs duties remained under the control of the Imperial Government, their revenue, as well as the territorial revenue above mentioned, coming in to the executive administration independently of the Legislative Assembly and thus making the executive power largely independent of the Legislature. In case these revenues proved insufficient, recourse could generally be had to the grant made by the Imperial Government for the support of the army. As time went on, however, the Crown revenues became more and more inadequate to meet the increasing expenditure, while the wave of economy in Great Britain after 1815 made it impossible any longer to supplement these revenues from military sources. On the other hand, the purely provincial revenues collected under the authorization of the provincial legislature showed an increasing surplus. The power of the purse thus began to pass into the hands of the Legislatures; in 1831 the British Parliament passed an Act placing the customs duties at the disposal of the Legislatures.

Under the Act of Union a consolidated revenue fund was established. All appropriation bills were required to originate in the Legislative Assembly, which was forbidden to pass any vote, resolution or bill involving the expenditure of public money unless the same had first been recommended by a written message of the Governor-General. The British Government surrendered all control of the hereditary or casual revenues, which were thenceforth paid into the treasury of the province, to be disposed of as its Legislature should direct.

At the interprovincial conferences which took place prior to Confederation, it was decided that the new Dominion Government, which was to take over permanently, as its chief source of revenue, the customs and excise duties that had yielded the greater part of the revenues of the separate provinces (direct taxation being as unpopular in British North America as in other new countries), was also to assume the provincial debts and to provide out of Dominion revenues definite cash subsidies for the support of the Provincial Governments. (See Tables 16 and 17.) Until the Great War, which made other taxes necessary, the customs and excise revenue constituted the chief resource of the Dominion Government for general purposes—the post office revenue and railway receipts which, properly speaking, are not taxes at all, being mainly or entirely absorbed by the expense of administering these services. Indeed, for many years preceding the war, customs and excise duties, together with the revenue from the head tax on Chinese immigrants, were the only items of receipts which were classified as taxes by the Department of Finance. In the last fiscal year of peace, these two items aggregated \$126,143,275 out of total receipts on consolidated fund account amounting to \$163,174,395, the post office and government railways furnishing between them \$26,348,847 of the remainder, offset, however, by expenditure on these two services

amounting to \$27,757,196. Miscellaneous revenue, largely fees, amounted in that year to \$10,682,273— a comparatively small fraction of the total. As both customs and excise taxes were indirect, the average Canadian felt but little the pressure of taxation for Dominion purposes.

The war enormously increased the expenditure, and this increase had in the main to be met by loans. It is, however, a cardinal maxim of public finance that, where loans are contracted, sufficient new taxation should be imposed to meet the interest charge upon the loans and to provide a sinking fund for their ultimate extinction. This war taxation was begun in Canada within the first weeks of the war, when in the short war session of August, 1914, increases were made in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In 1915, special additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* were imposed on commodities imported under the British Preferential Tariff and 7½ p.c. *ad valorem* on commodities imported under the Intermediate and General Tariffs, certain commodities being exempted. New internal taxes were also imposed on bank circulation, on the income of trust and loan companies, on insurance in other than life and marine companies, on telegrams and cablegrams, railway tickets, sleeping-car berths, etc., also on cheques, postal notes, money orders, letters and post cards. In the following year, the business profits war tax (dropped in 1921) was introduced, and in 1917 an income tax was imposed. In 1918 both of these taxes were increased and their application widened, and in 1919 the income tax was again increased, and still further augmented in 1920, by a surtax of 5 p.c. of the tax on incomes of \$5,000 and over; the sales tax was also introduced in that year. This sales tax was increased in 1921 and again in 1922, while another addition became effective on Jan. 1, 1924. The cumulative result of these war taxes was that, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, customs duties were for the first time displaced from their position as the chief factor in Canadian revenue, the war taxes yielding \$168,385,327, as against the customs yield of \$163,266,804. In 1922 war taxes yielded \$177,484,161, while the yield of the customs fell to \$105,686,645. Again, in 1923 the war taxes yielded \$181,634,875 and customs duties \$118,056,469, in 1924 \$182,036,261 and \$121,500,798 and in 1925 \$147,164,158 and \$108,146,871.

A more detailed sketch of the new taxation imposed during and following the war is appended for reference.

War Taxation in Canada.—War taxation began in Canada almost simultaneously with the outbreak of the war. In the short war session of August, 1914, the Customs Tariff Amendment Act (c. 5) and an Act to amend the Inland Revenue Act (c. 6) provided for increases in the customs and excise duties on various commodities, including coffee, sugar, spirituous liquors and tobacco. In the 1915 session, the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, imposed duties or additional duties of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* under the British Preferential Tariff, and of 7½ p.c. *ad valorem* under the Intermediate and General Tariffs on all goods in Schedule A of the Customs Tariff, whether dutiable or free of duty, subject to exemptions of which the chief were:—fish caught by Canadian and Newfoundland fishermen, goods used in the manufacture of agricultural machinery and of binder twine, certain goods used for medical and surgical purposes, anthracite coal, steel for the manufacture of rifles, silk, chemical fertilizers, cotton seed cake and cotton seed cake meal. By the Special War Revenue Act (c. 8), new taxes were imposed as follows:—on every bank, ¼ of 1 p.c. on the average amount of its notes in circulation during each three-month period; on every trust and loan company, 1 p.c. on its Canadian income; on every insurance company other than life and marine insurance companies, 1 p.c. of its net premiums received in Canada. Further, taxes were imposed of 1 cent on every cablegram or telegram for which a charge of 15 cents or more was made; 5 cents on

the first \$5 and 5 cents on every additional \$5 on railway and steamboat tickets to places in North America and the British West Indies, and on tickets to places outside of these \$1 if the price exceeded \$10, \$3 if it exceeded \$40, and \$5 if it exceeded \$65; 10 cents on every sleeping-car berth and 5 cents on every parlour-car seat; all the foregoing taxes to be collected by the companies concerned and transmitted to the Government. The same Act imposed the following stamp duties:—2 cents on every bank cheque and on every express and post office money order and 1 cent on every postal note; 2 cents on every bill of lading; 1 cent extra on every letter and post card; 1 cent for every 25 cents of the retail price of proprietary medicines and perfumery; 3 cents for a pint or less and 5 cents for every quart of non-sparkling wine; and 13 cents for $\frac{1}{2}$ pint or less and 25 cents for every pint of sparkling wine.

By 1916 it was seen that still further taxation was required to maintain the finances of the Dominion in a satisfactory condition. As a result, the Business Profits War Tax Act of that year (c. 11) was passed, imposing a tax of 25 p.c. of the amount by which the profits earned in a business owned by an incorporated company exceeded 7 p.c. per annum, or, in a business owned by any other person or association, exceeded 10 p.c. per annum upon the capital employed in the business. Businesses employing less than \$50,000 capital, life insurance companies, businesses engaged in farming and live stock raising, and businesses of which 90 p.c. or more of the capital was owned by a province or a municipality, were exempted, these exemptions not to apply to businesses engaged to the extent of 20 p.c. or over in manufacturing or dealing in munitions or war materials or supplies.

In the 1917 session the Business Profits War Tax Act was amended (c. 6), to provide for a tax of 50 p.c. on profits in excess of 15 p.c. per annum, but not exceeding 20 p.c. per annum, and a tax of 75 p.c. on profits in excess of 20 p.c. per annum. In the same session the Income War Tax Act (c. 28) imposed a tax of 4 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$2,000 in the case of unmarried men and widows and widowers without children, and on incomes exceeding \$3,000 in the case of other persons. A super-tax was also imposed, progressing from 2 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded \$6,000 but did not exceed \$10,000, up to 25 p.c. on the amount by which an income exceeded \$100,000.

In the session of 1918 the Business Profits War Tax Act was amended by c. 10, extending the operation of the Act to businesses having a capitalization of from \$25,000 to \$50,000. The Income War Tax Act, as amended by c. 25, lowered the limit of exemption to \$1,000 for unmarried persons and childless widows and widowers and to \$2,000 for other persons, the former paying 2 p.c. on incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,500, the latter 2 p.c. on incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000; an additional \$200 exemption was granted for each child under 16 dependent on the taxpayer for support. The normal tax remained at 4 p.c., but the super-tax was increased on incomes exceeding \$200,000, being graduated up to 50 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$1,000,000. A surtax was also introduced, ranging from an additional 5 p.c. of the combined normal tax and super-tax on incomes between \$6,000 and \$10,000, to an additional 25 p.c. of the normal and super-tax on incomes exceeding \$200,000, corporations to pay a tax of 6 p.c. on incomes exceeding \$3,000, but no super-tax or surtax. By the Customs Tariff Amendment Act (c. 17), increased duties were imposed on tea, coffee and tobacco, and by the Act to amend the Special War Revenue Act, 1915 (c. 46), increased or new taxes were imposed as follows:—for each seat or berth in a parlour or sleeping car, 10 cents and 10 p.c. of the price of the seat or berth; 1 cent on every hundred matches and 8 cents on every package of 54 or fewer playing cards, with customs duties of the same amount on these articles when imported; 10 p.c. of the selling price on passenger automobiles, gramophones, etc., and records therefor, mechanical piano players and records therefor, and jewelry.

In the 1919 session, the Business Profits War Tax was renewed (c. 39) for the calendar year 1919; in the case of businesses having a capital between \$25,000 and \$50,000, profits in excess of 10 p.c. were now to be taxed 25 p.c.; businesses having a capital of \$50,000 or more to be taxed at the same rate as in previous years. The Income War Tax Act was amended by c. 55, which increased the general rate of taxation. All corporations paid 10 p.c. of their net income in excess of \$2,000, as against 6 p.c. under the former Act. In respect of individuals, the normal rate of 4 p.c. was to be levied on all incomes exceeding \$1,000, but not exceed-

ing \$6,000, in the case of unmarried persons and widows or widowers without dependent children, and upon all incomes exceeding \$2,000 but not exceeding \$6,000 in the case of all other persons, the respective minima of \$1,000 and \$2,000 being exempt from taxation; an additional exemption of \$200 was allowed for each child under 18 years dependent upon the taxpayer for support. A normal tax of 8 p.c. was levied on the excess of all incomes over \$6,000. The surtax was imposed on a progressive scale on all incomes of over \$5,000, applying first at the rate of 1 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded \$5,000 and did not exceed \$6,000; then at the rate of 2 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded \$6,000 and did not exceed \$8,000; then at a rate increasing by 1 p.c. for each \$2,000 increase of income up to \$100,000, so that 48 p.c. was levied on the amount by which the income exceeded \$98,000 and did not exceed \$100,000; then at 52 p.c. on the amount by which the income exceeded \$100,000 and did not exceed \$150,000; 56 p.c. on the excess between \$150,000 and \$200,000; 60 p.c. on the excess between \$200,000 and \$300,000; 63 p.c. on the excess between \$300,000 and \$500,000; 64 p.c. on the excess between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000; 65 p.c. on the excess income over \$1,000,000. C. 47 provided for the entire repeal of the extra duty of 5 p.c. *ad valorem* added to the British Preferential Tariff under the Customs Tariff War Revenue Act, 1915, and for the partial repeal in respect of the intermediate and general tariff rates of the excess of $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. imposed under the same Act; also for the free importation into Canada of wheat, wheat flour and potatoes from countries not imposing a customs duty on such articles when grown or produced in Canada. Five cents per lb. was deducted from the duty on roasted or ground coffee under the preferential, intermediate and general tariff schedules and 3 cents per lb. was deducted from the duty on British-grown teas under the preferential tariff. Under the general tariff, the Act provided for a total reduction (including the $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. war duty) from $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to 15 p.c. on cultivators, harrows, horse-rakes, seed-drills, manure spreaders and weeders and complete parts thereof; from $27\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. to $17\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. on ploughs and complete parts thereof, windmills and complete parts thereof, portable engines and traction engines for farm purposes, horse-powers and threshing-machine separators and appliances therefor. On hay-loaders, potato-diggers, fodder or feed cutters, grain crushers, fanning mills, hay-tedders, farm, road or field rollers, post-hole diggers and other agricultural implements, provision was made for a reduction of duty to 20 p.c., with a similar reduction on farm wagons. Respecting cement, the war customs duty was repealed and the general tariff rate reduced to 8 cents per 100 lb. Specific instead of *ad valorem* rates of duty were enacted for pig lead, zinc spelter and copper ingots.

In the session of 1920, c. 36 amended the Business Profits War Tax Act by exempting from tax profits which, during the year 1920, did not exceed 10 p.c. of the capital employed; upon profits exceeding 10 p.c. up to 14 p.c. there was a tax of 20 p.c. of the profits; from 15 to 20 p.c., a tax of 30 p.c.; from 20 to 30, a tax of 50 p.c.; exceeding 30, a tax of 60 p.c. In any business with a capital of \$25,000 to \$50,000, 20 p.c. tax was charged on the amount by which profits exceeded 10 p.c. of capital; this was also to apply in respect of the profits earned in 1917, 1918 and 1919 on businesses having capital less than \$50,000, if 20 p.c. or more of such profits had been derived from business carried on for war purposes. C. 49 amended the Income War Tax Act of 1917 in the following particulars:—(1) empowering the Minister to determine deficits and losses; (2) taxing dividends or shareholders' bonuses; (3) taxing income from an estate or accumulating in trust; (4) increasing by 5 p.c. tax and surtax on incomes of \$5,000 or more; (5) requiring that one-quarter tax be forwarded with return, the balance being payable, if desired, in 3 bi-monthly instalments with interest at 6 p.c.; (6) imposing severe penalties for default. C. 71 amended the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 by imposing a stamp tax on bills and notes, bank statements, overdrafts, bank cheques, sale or transfer of stock, etc.; also by imposing new excise taxes on certain classes of goods, ranging from 3 p.c. to 50 p.c. according to use or value of the goods, and specific duties on certain fluids. In addition, a tax of 1 p.c. was imposed upon wholesale and manufacturers' sales.

In the session of 1921, the excise duties on spirits were increased from a basic rate of \$2.40 per proof gallon to a basic rate of \$9.00 per proof gallon, the old rates being continued, however, where the spirits were used by licensed manufacturers of patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical prepara-

tions. Under c. 50 the tax on sales and deliveries by manufacturers and wholesalers and jobbers was raised from 1 p.c. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. and in the case of sales by manufacturers directly to retailers and consumers, from 2 p.c. to 3 p.c. Where goods were imported, the rates under similar circumstances were raised from 2 p.c. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 p.c. respectively.

Recent Modifications in the System of Taxation. In the session of 1922, the Special War Tax Revenue Act, 1915, was amended by c. 47. Taxes on cheques, bills of exchange, promissory notes and express money orders were increased to a rate of 2c. on every \$50 or fraction thereof, with a maximum of \$2 on \$5,000 or more. A receipt for \$10 or over must bear a 2c. stamp. The normal rate of sales tax was also increased from 4 p.c. to 6 p.c. The Income War Tax Act, 1917, was amended by c. 25. The normal rate was to be 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$2,000 to \$6,000 in the case of a married person or one having dependent upon him any of the following—a parent or grandparent, daughter or sister, or a son or brother under 21 years of age and physically or mentally incapable of self-support; the additional exemption for each child under 18 years of age dependent upon the taxpayer for support was increased from \$200 to \$300. For all other persons the normal tax was 4 p.c. on incomes of from \$1,000 to \$6,000. By c. 19 various reductions were made in the customs tariff, notably on sugar, agricultural implements, textiles, and boots and shoes. Further, by c. 27 the excise duties on cigars were diminished and those on cigarettes increased.

In 1923, c. 42 authorized a discount of 10 p.c. of the customs duties on articles other than alcoholic liquors, tobacco and sugar imported under the British Preferential Tariff, where such articles are directly imported through Canadian ports, and where the regular rate of duty exceeds 15 p.c.; negotiations for a commercial agreement with the United States were also authorized, while the rates of duty on sugar and certain other articles were reduced. By c. 53 the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended to provide that a taxpayer's income should be deemed to be not less than his income from his chief occupation, that a reasonable rate of interest on borrowed capital might be deducted from his income, that the incomes of consuls, consuls-general and officials of other countries whose duties require them to reside in Canada should be exempted from taxation if such countries grant reciprocal privileges to resident Canadian officials; other amendments deal with notices of appeals and the recovery of moneys due in taxation. By c. 53, the excise duty on cigarettes was reduced. The Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended so as to make the maximum stamp tax on cheques \$1 instead of \$2; the rate of the sales tax was adjusted to a uniform 6 p.c., while manuscript, raw furs, wool not further prepared than washed, and drain tiles for agricultural purposes were added to the list of exempted articles.

In 1924 it was provided by c. 10 that the operation of the Business Profits War Tax Act should not extend beyond Dec. 31, 1920. By c. 37 the administration of the Business Profits War Tax Act of 1916 and the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was transferred from the Department of Finance to the Department of Customs and Excise. The Customs Tariff of 1907 was amended by c. 38 in the general direction of reducing the rates of customs duty levied upon instruments of production used in agriculture, mining, forestry and fisheries and on materials used in the manufacture of such instruments of production; provision was also made for the extension of the British Preferential Tariff to territory administered under mandate of the League of Nations by any British country, or for the withdrawal of the preference in such circumstances; in computing the *ad valorem* rate of duty on tea purchased

in bond in the United Kingdom, the value for duty is not to include the United Kingdom customs duty payable on tea consumed in that country. By c. 46, the Income War Tax Act of 1917 was amended by increasing the additional exemption allowed for each child from \$300 to \$500; another amendment aims at the prevention of evasion of the tax by inter-company purchases or sales at more or less than fair prices where the companies concerned are associated in business; provisions are also made with regard to incomes of non-residents carrying on business in Canada, to incomes of partnerships and liens for income tax. By c. 68, the Special War Revenue Act of 1915 is amended so as to reduce the general rate of the sales tax from 6 p.c. to 5 p.c.; in addition, a considerable number of articles, including text-books and instruments of production in the primary industries of the country, are entirely exempted from the tax, while boots and shoes, including rubber footwear, biscuits of all kinds, creosoted railway ties and various other articles are to pay only half the ordinary rate, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c.

In 1925, c. 8 increased the duty on slack coal under the general tariff from 14c. to 50c. per ton, and slightly reduced the duty on other bituminous coal. Grape-fruit, imported by direct route from a country to which the preferential tariff applies, were admitted free instead of paying 50c. per 100 lbs. Reductions were also made in the rate on well-drilling machinery for deep wells and on engines for the propulsion of boats owned by individual fishermen. By c. 26, various evasions of the stamp tax on cheques were guarded against, while the tax was remitted on cheques not exceeding \$5. Vegetable plants, lasts, patterns and dies for boots and shoes and certain materials used exclusively in the manufacture of engines used in fishing boats and of well-digging machinery were exempted from the sales tax. By c. 46, the lien for income tax enacted in 1924 was repealed, while c. 26 repealed the priority lien for excise taxes.

1.—The Current Balance Sheet of the Dominion.

A summary review of the current financial situation of the Dominion as on Mar. 31, 1925, is given in the balance sheet shown on this page (Table 1). This shows the gross debt on the above date to have been \$2,818,066,523, partly offset by available assets aggregating \$400,628,837, leaving a net debt of \$2,417,437,686¹. Non-available assets, including such public works as canals and railways, also loans to railways, amounted in the aggregate to \$1,498,677,760, leaving a debit balance on Consolidated Fund Account on Mar. 31, 1925, of \$918,759,926. The details of the various assets and liabilities are contained in the schedules accompanying the balance sheet and printed in the Public Accounts.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925.

(From the Public Accounts).	
ACTIVE ASSETS—	
Cash on hand and in Banks.....	\$ 27,068,121
Specie Reserve.....	123,976,668
Advances to Provinces, Banks, etc.....	88,922,335
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Governments.....	36,633,691
Soldier Land Settlement Loans.....	87,749,947
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....	36,278,075
Total Active Assets.....	400,628,837
Balance, being Net Debt, March 31, 1925 (exclusive of interest accrued and outstanding,) carried forward.....	2,417,437,686
	\$ 2,818,066,523

¹ The net debt on March 31, 1923, was \$2,453,776,869, and on March 31, 1924, \$2,417,783,275. See Table 18, page 781.

1.—Balance Sheet of the Dominion of Canada, as at Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.**NON-ACTIVE ASSETS—**

Public Works, Canals.....	\$	161,814,970
Public Works, Railways.....		423,524,121
Public Works, Miscellaneous.....		189,444,102
Military Property and Stores.....		12,033,675
Territorial Accounts.....		9,895,948
Railway Accounts (old).....		88,397,418
Railway Accounts (Loans non-active).....		591,747,240
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.....		8,379,856
Miscellaneous Investments (non-active).....		13,440,430
Balance Consolidated Fund as at Mar. 31, 1924	\$946,923,053	
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure, year ended Mar. 31, 1925.....		28,163,127
		918,759,926
	\$	2,417,437,686

LIABILITIES—

Dominion Notes in Circulation.....	\$	206,712,088
Bank Note Circulation Redemption Fund		6,338,346
Post Office Account, Money Orders, Postal Notes, etc., out- standing.....		5,930,101
Savings Bank Deposits.....		33,611,133
Insurance and Superannuation Funds.....		30,219,384
Trust Funds.....		19,307,853
Contingent Funds.....		3,031,099
Province Accounts.....		9,623,817
Miscellaneous Current Accounts.....		435,215
Temporary Loans.....		28,196,769
Funded Debt.....		2,470,433,576
Interest Due and Unpaid		4,227,142
	\$	2,818,066,523

NOTE.—The Dominion of Canada is also responsible for principal and interest on loans negotiated by railways under various Acts of Parliament amounting to \$365,915,761. Of this amount, \$58,157,952 was held by the Minister of Finance in 1925.

2.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The receipts of the Dominion Government on Consolidated Fund Account for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, were \$346,834,480, a decrease of \$50,003,202 as compared with the preceding year; besides this, special receipts amounted to \$4,680,913—a total of \$351,515,392 (Table 2). The regular expenditure on consolidated fund account was \$318,891,901, but net special expenditure amounting to \$4,460,364 was also charged to this account. There was also a net expenditure on capital account of \$16,550,511, while advances to railways aggregated \$9,934,453 and advances to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, \$900,000. Thus the total disbursements, inclusive of these and other advances, amounted to \$351,169,803. There was a decrease of \$345,589 in the net debt (gross debt less available assets) during the year. (See Table 22.)

Detailed statistics of receipts and disbursements are contained in Tables 2 and 3. Tables 4 and 5 are historical tables giving the figures of the main items of Dominion receipts and expenditure since Confederation, while Table 6 shows the per capita receipts and expenditure for these years according to census and estimated populations.

2.—Details of Revenue Receipts, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Receipts—					
Taxation—					
Customs.....	163,266,804	105,686,645	118,056,469	121,500,798	108,146,871
Excise.....	37,118,367	36,755,207	35,761,997	38,181,747	38,603,489
War tax revenue.—					
Banks.....	1,257,534	1,293,697	1,244,437	1,236,958	1,217,754
Trust and Loan Companies.....	293,802	283,994	312,392	308,632	315,315
Insurance Companies.....	807,667	749,959	852,328	857,587	867,902
Business Profits.....	40,841,401	22,815,667	13,031,462	4,752,681	2,704,427
Income Tax.....	46,381,824	78,684,355	59,711,538	54,204,028	56,248,043
Sales Tax, Tax on Cheques, Transportation Tax, etc.....	78,803,099	73,656,489	106,482,718	120,676,376	85,810,717
Total from Taxation.....	368,770,498	319,926,013	335,453,341	341,718,807	293,914,518
Non-Tax Revenue—					
Canada Gazette.....	61,468	77,830	82,847	72,168	77,424
Canals.....	365,941	804,516	742,404	897,412	907,650
Casual.....	4,005,183	4,212,862	3,393,429	3,502,707	2,986,385
Chinese Revenue.....	240,107	394,932	201,468	325,762	304,837
Dominion Lands.....	3,955,326	2,799,450	2,347,715	2,281,704	2,390,374
Electric Light Inspection.....	140,474	139,831	134,770	148,590	142,706
Fines and Forfeitures.....	501,448	265,153	152,085	321,127	265,210
Fisheries.....	297,797	224,157	290,623	163,492	136,540
Gas Inspection.....	70,987	81,720	69,578	71,637	73,708
Inspection of Staples.....	1,483,278	1,937,323	2,364,037	2,319,971	2,322,710
Insurance Inspection.....	89,505	95,735	112,833	109,677	111,150
Interest on Investments.....	24,815,246	21,961,513	16,465,303	11,916,479	11,332,329
Law Stamps.....	9,423	5,199	13,893	7,177	1
Mariners' Fund.....	87,601	131,727	161,010	172,319	184,188
Military College.....	70,107	67,315	61,999	66,105	63,975
Militia Pension Revenue.....	139,385	132,188	121,244	124,654	127,095
Ordnance Lands.....	8,878	8,438	5,922	57,502	15,551
Patent Fees.....	407,887	454,886	484,479	459,780	550,531
Penitentiaries.....	162,710	143,070	134,515	132,907	158,917
Post Office.....	26,706,198	26,402,299	29,016,771	28,865,374	28,782,536
Premium, Discount and Exchange.....	1,116,581	781,224	1,899,234	2,159,517	1,074,863
Public Works.....	503,053	490,056	486,454	502,755	483,718
Royal N.W.M.P. Officers' Pensions.....	6,469	6,175	5,926	5,695	4,418
Steamboat Inspection.....	72,704	117,548	126,004	127,897	122,917
Superannuation Fund.....	22,086	18,511	4,572	8,722	4,767
Weights and Measures.....	264,587	269,806	278,086	290,175	293,765
Other Revenues.....	11,610	—	—	7,568	1,697
Total Consolidated Fund Receipts.....	434,386,537	381,952,387	394,614,900	396,837,682	346,834,479
Special Receipts—					
Miscellaneous Revenue.....	1,905,648	319,184	8,479,310	9,745,158	4,680,913
Total Receipts.....	436,292,185	382,271,571	403,094,210	406,582,840	351,515,392

¹ Included with casual revenue.

3.—Details of Disbursements, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

NOTE.—Adulteration of Food, Marine Hospitals and Quarantine, have been classified in the public accounts of 1921-1925 under the heading "Health," but are here deducted, so as not to break the continuity of the table.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—					
Air Board.....	1,351,212	1,624,843	1,004,983	1,249,178	1,377,328
Administration of Justice.....	2,009,240	2,151,956	2,173,404	2,196,492	2,194,569
Arts and Agriculture.....	5,489,384	5,805,900	6,271,816	6,805,058	5,787,601
Bounties.....	149,202	100,140	95,750	79,810	72,044
Charges on debt—					
Charges of Management.....	992,374	806,926	880,672	992,611	830,991
Interest on debt.....	139,551,520	135,247,849	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604
Premium, discount and exchange.....	109,713	3,302,674	122,396	1,296	18,703
Total charges on debt.....	140,653,607	139,357,449	138,895,803	137,231,779	135,639,298

3. —Details of Disbursements, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-1925—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Consolidated Fund Expenditure—con.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	8,784,178	9,968,932	10,114,860	10,514,983	10,407,963
Collection of revenue ¹					
Adulteration of food.....	59,860	79,999	111,565	90,800	93,121
Customs and Excise.....	6,615,202	6,657,572	6,535,822	6,773,633	7,654,132
Dominion Lands.....	3,956,027	4,226,070	4,278,836	3,694,768	3,403,327
Post Office.....	22,696,561	28,121,425	27,794,502	28,305,941	29,873,802
Public Works.....	1,113,876	1,073,304	1,068,336	1,061,840	997,241
Railways and Canals.....	8,886,458	8,624,094	7,691,261	2,126,803	1,996,152
Weights and Measures, etc.....	406,380	431,754	436,557	463,388	448,114
Other.....	5,676	2,862	2,686	2,145	1,272
Total collection of revenue...	43,740,040	49,217,080	47,919,565	42,519,318	44,467,161
Department of Mines.....	595,261	608,028	614,087	495,732	538,731
Fisheries.....	1,385,102	1,343,136	1,215,793	1,430,065	1,390,043
Government of N.W. Territories.....	29,146	156,195	221,329	301,591	341,404
Health.....	238,774	255,450	244,104	251,793	211,669
Immigration.....	1,688,961	1,636,597	1,987,745	2,417,374	2,823,920
Indians.....	2,410,073	2,944,037	3,075,064	3,594,798	3,658,284
Labour.....	1,421,969	1,645,540	1,969,877	1,220,006	1,166,065
Legislation.....	2,343,201	3,870,450	2,600,958	2,318,643	2,439,773
Lighthouse and Coast Service.....	2,263,118	2,280,766	2,306,485	2,293,059	2,137,601
Mail Subsidies and Steamship Subventions.....	1,094,509	1,105,896	1,070,684	1,105,087	1,055,643
Marine Hospitals.....	77,546	91,177	114,727	109,429	144,988
Militia.....	9,893,863	11,017,533	9,883,986	9,761,956	8,885,573
Miscellaneous.....	19,938,768	13,577,625	10,561,668	10,583,850	6,345,897
Naval Service.....	3,284,911	3,183,753	2,286,857	1,360,807	1,400,132
Ocean and River Service.....	2,021,930	1,684,389	1,627,607	2,439,279	2,252,634
Penitentiaries.....	1,296,352	1,527,451	1,598,831	1,628,227	1,582,290
Pensions.....	37,420,751	36,153,031	32,985,998	33,411,081	34,888,665
Public Works, Income.....	10,846,785	10,574,364	9,978,440	11,900,847	12,029,578
Quarantine.....	262,498	261,355	225,002	210,168	197,006
Railways and Canals, Income.....	2,934,424	5,311,715	7,179,430	5,349,001	4,062,943
Royal C. M. Police.....	3,927,799	2,962,442	2,443,286	2,446,143	2,002,232
Scientific Institutions.....	587,892	624,380	664,326	1,116,744	1,047,232
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	35,174,788	17,147,351	12,974,858	9,970,993	8,765,880
Soldiers' Land Settlement.....	3,454,210	2,125,874	1,726,413	1,532,978	1,371,829
Steamboat Inspection.....	97,704	103,670	110,458	111,500	113,771
Subsidies to Provinces.....	11,490,860	12,211,924	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,391
Superannuation.....	554,510	603,116	733,399	748,788	733,734
Superannuation No. 3.....	80,520	69,246	58,457	53,004	44,440
Superannuation No. 4.....	54,541	435,838	480,609	565,178	1,085,039
Trade and Commerce.....	1,880,943	3,679,146	2,471,831	2,817,707	3,773,676
Yukon Territory.....	189,483	142,916	197,930	284,608	173,874
Total Ordinary Expenditure	361,118,145	347,560,691	332,293,732	324,813,190	318,891,901
Special Disbursements—					
War and Demobilization.....	16,997,544	1,544,250	4,464,760	446,083 ²	506,931 ¹
Cost of Loan Flotations.....	140,020	82,636	3,065,095	7,705,544	3,416,115
Other charges.....	352,028	218,882	977,836	197,215	537,318
Total Special.....	17,489,592	1,845,768	8,507,691	8,348,842³	4,460,364
Other Disbursements—					
Capital Expenditure ⁴	40,012,807	16,295,332	9,807,124	10,861,277	16,550,511
Advances to Railways (Non-active).....	109,662,655	97,950,645	77,863,938	23,710,617	9,934,453
Advances to Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Ltd.....	—	—	5,979,856	1,500,000	900,000
Advances to Quebec Harbour Commissioners (Non-active).....	335,000	14,600	284,200	449,000	702,000
Miscellaneous debits and credits re sundry non-active assets accounts.....	—315,686	—138,647	—1,264	906,321 ⁵	—269,425
Grand Total Disbursements	528,302,513	463,528,389	434,735,277	370,589,247	351,169,803

¹ The items included under "Collection of revenue" are those given under this heading on pages 79 and 80 of the Public Accounts for 1919.² Expenditure on adjustment of war claims, \$766,432, less receipts on war and demobilization account \$320,349, in 1924 and \$523,812 and \$16,880 respectively in 1925.³ Or \$8,669,191 less \$320,349, received on war and demobilization account.⁴ Net figure.⁵ This includes \$621,987, balance of loan made to Victoria Shipowners, Ltd., in 1920-21, now transferred to non-active assets account.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1925.

NOTE.—From 1868 to 1906, inclusive, the fiscal years ended on June 30, and from that date to 1925, on March 31.

Fiscal years.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of management, premium, discount and exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals. ¹	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.	Total Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	4,501,568	359,190	56,422	126,270	581,503	2,753,966	616,802	13,486,093
1869...	4,907,014	465,657	50,564	65,013	641,814	2,604,050	787,886	14,038,084
1870...	5,047,054	339,999	53,586	120,031	743,070	2,588,605	808,623	14,345,510
1871...	5,165,304	426,655	52,611	597,275	752,772	2,624,940	815,471	15,623,082
1872...	5,257,231	346,413	62,251	849,786	913,236	2,930,113	929,609	17,589,469
1873...	5,209,206	178,644	49,204	1,297,999	1,378,164	2,921,400	1,067,866	19,174,648
1874...	5,724,436	264,685	56,454	1,778,916	2,260,820	3,752,757	1,387,270	23,316,317
1875...	6,590,790	227,201	63,657	1,756,010	1,981,893	3,750,962	1,520,861	23,713,071
1876...	6,400,902	208,149	110,201	1,948,242	1,897,283	3,690,355	1,622,827	24,488,372
1877...	6,797,227	207,875	112,531	1,262,823	2,239,346	3,655,851	1,705,312	23,519,302
1878...	7,048,884	192,087	105,842	997,470	2,374,314	3,472,808	1,724,939	23,503,158
1879...	7,194,734	277,923	107,795	1,013,023	2,570,361	3,442,764	1,784,424	24,455,382
1880...	7,773,869	289,085	192,889	1,046,342	2,226,456	3,430,846	1,818,271	24,850,634
1881...	7,594,145	225,444	96,389	1,108,815	2,603,717	3,455,518	1,876,658	25,502,454
1882...	7,740,804	195,044	101,197	1,342,000	2,755,833	3,530,999	1,980,567	27,067,104
1883...	7,668,552	234,170	98,446	1,765,256	3,117,465	3,606,673	2,176,089	28,730,157
1884...	7,700,181	229,906	95,543	2,908,852	3,122,103	3,603,714	2,312,965	31,107,706
1885...	9,419,482	387,495	89,879	2,302,363	3,268,222	3,959,327	2,488,315	35,037,060
1886...	10,137,009	346,921	88,319	2,046,552	3,339,670	4,182,526	2,763,186	39,011,612
1887...	9,682,929	287,742	102,109	2,133,316	3,673,894	4,169,341	2,818,907	35,657,680
1888...	9,823,313	343,592	120,334	2,162,116	4,160,332	4,188,514	2,889,729	36,718,495
1889...	10,148,932	273,590	116,030	2,299,231	4,095,301	4,051,428	2,982,321	36,917,835
1890...	9,656,841	230,409	107,391	1,972,501	4,362,200	3,904,922	3,074,470	35,994,031
1891...	9,584,137	262,068	103,850	1,937,546	4,505,516	3,903,757	3,161,676	36,343,568
1892...	9,763,978	183,938	92,457	1,627,851	4,337,877	3,935,914	3,316,120	36,765,894
1893...	9,806,888	213,794	90,309	1,927,832	3,848,404	3,935,765	3,421,203	36,814,053
1894...	10,212,596	180,975	86,927	2,033,955	3,760,550	4,206,655	3,517,261	37,585,025
1895...	10,466,294	278,950	84,349	1,742,317	3,704,126	4,250,675	3,593,647	38,132,005

¹ Expenditure (Collection of Revenue).² This total includes various non-enumerated items.

4.—Principal Items of Dominion Expenditure, 1868-1925—continued.

Fiscal years.	Consolidated Fund.							
	Interest on Debt.	Charges of management, premium, discount and exchange.	Pensions.	Public Works.	Railways and Canals. ²	Subsidies to Provinces.	Post Office.	Total Expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Fund. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1896...	10,502,430	248,575	86,080	1,299,769	3,826,226	4,235,661	3,665,011	36,949,142
1897...	10,645,663	315,314	90,882	1,463,719	3,725,690	4,238,059	3,789,478	38,349,760
1898...	10,516,758	199,887	96,187	1,701,313	4,049,275	4,237,372	3,575,412	38,832,526
1899...	10,855,112	173,257	96,129	1,902,664	4,246,404	4,250,636	3,603,799	41,903,500
1900...	10,699,645	227,194	93,453	2,289,889	5,244,301	4,250,698	3,758,015	42,975,279
1901...	10,807,955	201,861	93,551	3,386,632	6,377,961	4,250,607	3,931,446	46,866,368
1902...	10,975,935	263,250	83,305	4,221,294	6,508,477	4,402,098	4,023,637	50,759,392
1903...	11,068,139	294,968	87,925	4,065,553	7,221,705	4,402,503	4,105,178	51,691,903
1904...	11,128,637	288,984	113,495	4,607,330	8,397,434	4,402,292	4,347,541	55,612,833
1905...	10,630,115	276,072	140,424	6,765,446	9,803,912	4,516,038	4,634,528	63,319,683
1906...	10,814,697	346,902	179,023	7,484,716	8,779,678	6,726,373	4,921,577	67,240,641
1907...	6,712,771	244,548	125,832	5,520,571	7,011,858	6,745,134	3,970,557	51,542,161
1908...	10,973,597	383,820	187,557	8,721,327	10,586,114	9,032,775	6,005,930	76,641,452
1909...	11,604,584	356,707	191,533	12,300,184	10,780,126	9,117,143	6,592,386	84,064,232
1910...	13,098,160	358,973	216,697	7,261,218	10,215,038	9,361,388	7,215,338	79,411,747
1911...	12,535,851	376,777	240,586	8,621,431	11,123,251	9,092,472	7,951,223	87,774,198
1912...	12,259,397	455,011	245,045	10,344,487	12,330,463	10,281,045	9,172,036	98,161,441
1913...	12,605,882	502,988	283,188	13,468,505	13,766,180	13,211,800	10,882,804	112,059,537
1914...	12,893,505	487,184	311,900	19,007,513	14,935,138	11,280,469	12,822,058	127,384,473
1915...	15,736,743	554,729	358,558	19,343,532	13,876,060	11,451,673	15,961,191	135,523,207
1916...	21,421,585	731,836	671,133	12,039,252	20,777,830	11,451,673	16,009,139	130,350,727
1917...	35,802,567	496,387	2,814,546	8,633,096	27,124,004	11,469,148	16,300,579	148,599,343
1918...	47,845,585	488,712	8,155,691	7,432,901	34,849,608	11,369,148	18,046,558	178,284,313
1919...	77,431,432	1,305,676	18,282,440	6,295,060	45,494,584	11,327,236	19,273,758	232,731,283
1920...	107,527,089	1,462,658	26,004,461	9,016,246	8,418,624	11,490,860	20,774,312	303,843,930
1921...	139,551,520	1,102,088	37,420,751	10,846,875	8,886,458	11,490,860	22,696,561	361,118,145
1922...	135,247,849	4,109,601	36,153,031	10,574,364	8,624,094	12,211,924	28,121,425	347,560,691
1923...	137,892,735	1,003,068	32,985,998	9,978,440	7,691,261	12,207,313	27,794,502	332,293,732
1924...	136,237,872	993,907	33,411,081	11,900,847	2,126,803	12,386,136	28,305,941	324,813,190
1925...	134,789,604	849,694	34,888,665	12,029,578	1,996,152	12,281,391	29,873,802	318,891,901

¹ Nine months. enumerated items.

² Expenditure (Collection of Revenue).

³ This total includes various non-

4.—Principal Items of Dominion

Yrs.	Capital Expenditure.								
	Canals.	Canadian Pacific Railway.	Debts allowed to Provinces.	Dominion Lands.	Inter-colonial and connected Railways, miscellaneous.	Public Works.	Hudson Bay Railway.	National Transcontinental Railway, including Quebec Bridge.	Prince Edward Island Railway.
	\$	\$ -	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868	51,498	-	-	-	455,250	41,690	-	-	-
1869	130,142	-	-	-	282,615	8,548	-	-	-
1870	-	-	-	-	1,693,229	-	-	-	-
1871	-	30,148	-	-	2,866,376	-	-	-	-
1872	255,646	489,428	1,666,200	-	5,131,141	68,746	-	-	-
1873	256,547	561,818	13,859,080	-	5,019,240	99,517	-	-	-
1874	1,189,592	310,225	4,927,061	-	3,614,899	135,963	-	-	-
1875	1,714,830	1,546,242	-	-	3,426,100	189,484	-	-	46,087
1876	2,388,733	3,346,567	-	-	1,108,322	267,840	-	-	42,546
1877	4,131,375	1,691,150	-	-	1,318,352	258,833	-	-	200,000
1878	3,843,339	2,228,373	-	-	408,817	170,120	-	-	6,551
1879	3,064,099	2,240,286	-	-	226,639	77,179	-	-	40,129
1880	2,123,366	4,044,523	-	-	2,048,015	8,730	-	-	16,540
1881	2,077,029	4,968,504	-	334,681	608,733	187,370	-	-	-
1882	1,647,759	4,589,076	-	511,882	585,569	70,949	-	-	402
1883	1,763,002	10,033,800	-	556,870	1,616,633	119,869	-	-	57,186
1884	1,577,295	11,192,722	7,172,298	723,658	2,689,690	491,376	-	-	130,663
1885	1,504,621	9,900,282	5,420	303,593	1,247,006	182,306	-	-	76,957
1886	1,333,325	3,672,585	3,113,334	130,653	765,967	569,202	-	-	4,668
1887	1,783,698	915,057	-	162,392	926,030	353,044	-	-	5,800
1888	1,033,118	52,099	-	135,048	1,713,487	963,778	-	-	-
1889	972,918	86,716	-	130,684	2,623,137	575,408	-	-	-
1890	1,026,364	40,981	-	133,832	2,351,787	3,220,926	-	-	-
1891	1,280,725	37,367	-	94,847	1,134,318	515,702	-	-	-
1892	1,463,279	66,212	-	86,735	316,784	224,390	-	-	8,300
1893	2,069,573	413,837	-	115,038	299,081	181,878	-	-	-
1894	3,027,164	146,540	-	149,147	439,209	102,059	-	-	-
1895	2,452,274	49,209	-	99,842	327,605	102,393	-	-	-
1896	2,258,779	65,669	-	82,184	260,396	114,826	-	-	-
1897	2,348,637	14,054	-	91,412	190,570	129,238	-	-	-
1898	3,207,250	692	-	127,505	252,756	364,018	-	-	17,542
1899	3,899,877	8,419	267,026	151,213	1,081,930	385,094	-	-	22,000
1900	2,639,565	236	-	199,470	3,255,348	1,089,827	-	-	53,546
1901	2,360,570	8,979	-	269,061	3,633,837	1,006,983	-	-	280,174
1902	2,114,690	449	-	370,838	4,626,841	2,190,125	-	-	475,998
1903	1,823,274	-	-	449,542	2,254,267	1,268,004	-	-	829,414
1904	1,880,787	33,076	-	748,855	1,879,566	1,334,397	-	6,249	698,878
1905	2,071,594	-	-	794,410	4,755,578*	1,642,042	-	778,491	591,413
1906	1,552,121	-	-	599,780	3,765,171	2,359,528	-	1,841,270	496,125
1907 ^a	887,839	-	-	526,583	1,512,491 ^b	1,797,871	-	537,867	91,210
1908	1,723,156	600	-	768,244	4,369,738	2,969,049	-	18,910,253	390,962
1909	1,873,868	938	-	797,747	3,874,480	2,832,295	92,428	31,317,132	561,207
1910	1,650,707	-	-	785,157	1,278,409	4,514,606	53,043	19,868,064	206,397
1911	2,349,475	2,918	-	-5,508	763,833	3,742,717	184,150	23,715,549	94,321
1912	2,560,938	-	-	-	1,710,449	4,116,385	159,632	22,264,130	128,042
1913	2,259,642	-	-	-	2,406,988 ^c	6,057,515	1,099,063	15,279,837	103,001
1914	2,829,661	-	-	-	4,348,000	10,100,017	4,498,717	15,274,206	129,575
1915	5,490,796	-	-	-	6,914,977	11,049,030	4,773,744	12,648,242	570,531
1916	6,170,953	-	-	-	7,861,899	8,471,229	4,887,131	9,825,265	1,350,473
1917	4,304,589	-	-	-	4,873,032	7,838,116	2,604,280	6,650,263	609,752
1918	1,781,957	-	-	-	-	6,347,201	1,879,699	103,167	-
1919	2,211,964	-	-	-	-	5,705,348	562,558	1,723,638	-
1920	4,550,761	-	-	-	3,285,736	38,869,683	235,608	527,480	3,540*
1921	5,450,006	-	-	-	731,018	27,559,809	30,036	20,164	-
1922	4,482,610	-	-	-	9,649	10,431,699	34,770	-	97,000
1923	4,995,184	-	-	-	59,950	3,411,510	27,803	-	-
1924	6,747,395	-	-	-	-	3,804,427	207,872	-	196,418
1925	10,619,903	-	-	-	-	6,030,320	-124,154	-	-

¹ Including \$2,725,504, for the improvement of the St. Lawrence, spent during the previous years by Montreal Harbour Commission.

² Including \$17,956, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

³ Including \$38,583, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

⁴ Including \$15,000, cost of new car for the Governor-General.

⁵ Includes New Brunswick Railway, Nine months.

Expenditure, 1868-1925—concluded.

North-west Territories.	Militia.	Canadian Government Railways.	Total Capital Expenditure.	Other Disbursements.			Total Disbursements.	Yrs.
				Railway Subsidies.	War and Demobilization.	Other Charges.		
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
-	-	-	548,438	-	-	37,158	14,071,689	1868
19,113	-	-	440,418	-	-	429,663	14,908,166	1869
1,821,887	-	-	3,515,116	-	-	155,988	18,016,614	1870
773,872	-	-	3,670,396	-	-	-	19,293,478	1871
241,889	-	-	7,853,050	-	-	223,456	25,665,975	1872
63,239	-	-	19,889,441	-	-	5,719	39,039,808	1873
-	-	-	10,177,740	-	-	4,019	33,498,076	1874
-	-	-	6,922,743	-	-	2,253,097	32,888,911	1875
-	-	-	7,154,008	-	-	315,764	31,958,144	1876
-	-	-	7,599,710	-	-	1,388,084	32,507,996	1877
-	-	-	6,657,200	-	-	385,413	30,545,772	1878
-	-	-	5,648,332	-	-	676,225	30,779,939	1879
-	-	-	8,241,174	-	-	949,948	34,041,756	1880
-	-	-	8,176,317	-	-	117,772	33,796,643	1881
-	-	-	7,405,637	-	-	201,885	34,674,625	1882
-	-	-	14,147,360	-	-	21,369	42,898,886	1883
-	-	-	23,977,702	208,000	-	2,567,453	57,860,862	1884
-	-	-	13,220,185	403,245	-	502,587	49,163,078	1885
293,918	-	-	9,589,734	2,701,249	-	10,534,973	61,837,569	1886
539,930	-	-	4,439,939	1,406,533	-	-	41,504,152	1887
31,448	-	-	4,437,460	1,027,042	-	155,623	45,064,124	1888
4,773	-	-	4,420,313	846,722	-	1,333,328	43,518,198	1889
2,901	-	-	6,778,663	1,678,196	-	44,947	41,770,333	1890
-1,243	-	-	3,115,860	1,265,706	-	68,074	40,793,208	1891
8,911	-	-	2,164,457	1,248,216	-	2,093,569	42,272,136	1892
-1,149	-	-	3,088,318	811,394	-	139,963	40,853,728	1893
-833	-	-	3,862,970	1,229,885	-	330,354	43,008,234	1894
-543	1,000,000	-	3,030,490	1,310,549	-	399,294	42,872,338	1895
3,284	745,965	-	3,781,311	3,228,746	-	137,185	44,096,384	1896
-1,272	173,740	-	3,523,160	416,955	-	682,981	42,972,756	1897
-1,853	387,810	-	4,142,231	1,414,935	-	944,599	45,334,281	1898
-1,473	230,851	-	6,201,516	3,201,220	-	236,399	51,542,635	1899
-1,632	135,885	-	7,467,370	725,720	-	1,549,098	52,717,467	1900
-1,543	299,697	-	7,693,857	2,512,329	-	900,312	57,982,866	1901
-3,040	428,223	-	10,077,095	2,093,939	-	1,040,374	63,970,800	1902
-2,616	1,299,910	-	7,049,684	1,463,222	-	1,541,743	61,746,572	1903
-2,478	1,299,964	-	7,879,102	2,046,878	-	6,716,235	72,255,048	1904
-1,767	1,299,876	-	11,931,014	1,275,630	-	2,277,812	78,804,139	1905
-1,352	975,283	-	11,912,104	1,637,574	-	2,487,323	83,277,642	1906
-911	1,297,905	-	11,327,792	1,324,889	-	1,583,297	65,778,139	1907
-1,045	1,243,072	-	30,428,996	2,037,629	-	3,470,603	112,578,680	1908
-650	1,299,970	-	42,592,122	1,785,887	-	4,999,283	133,441,524	1909
-33,688	-	-	29,655,703	2,048,097	-	4,280,227	115,395,774	1910
-	-	-	30,813,767	1,284,892	-	2,988,393	122,861,250	1911
-	-	-	30,939,576	859,400	-	7,181,665	137,142,082	1912
-	-	-	27,206,046	4,935,507	-	255,787	144,456,878	1913
-	-	-	37,180,176	19,036,237	-	2,640,162	186,241,048	1914
-	-	-	41,447,320	5,191,507	60,750,476	5,186,016	248,098,526	1915
-	-	-	38,566,950	1,400,171	166,197,755	3,136,898	339,702,502	1916
-	-	-	26,880,032	959,584	306,488,815	15,275,345	498,203,118	1917
-	-	-	43,111,904	720,405	343,886,802	10,706,787	576,660,210	1918
-	-	-	14,827,758	43,805	446,519,440	-7,283,582	697,042,212	1919
-	-	-	22,307,366	334,845	346,612,955	19,995,313	786,030,617	1920
-	-	-	6,221,774	-	16,997,544	492,048	528,302,513	1921
-	-	-	40,012,807	-	1,544,250	301,518	463,528,389	1922
-	-	-	1,239,605	-	4,464,760	4,042,931	434,735,277	1923
-	-	-	1,313,022	-	446,083	7,902,759	370,589,247	1924
-	-	-	-94,835	-1,523	506,931	3,953,433	351,169,803	1925
-	-	-	24,442	-	-	-	-	-

[†] Includes Advances to Railways (non-active), amounting to \$45,780,690 in 1920, \$100,662,655 in 1921, \$17,950,645 in 1922, \$77,863,938 in 1923, \$23,710,617 in 1924, \$9,934,453 in 1925, together with advances of \$5,979,856 in 1923, \$1,600,000 in 1924 and \$900,000 in 1925 to the Canadian Government Merchant Marine.

5.—Principal Items of Receipts of Canada on Consolidated Fund Account, 1863-1925.

Fiscal years.	Customs Taxes.	Excise Taxes.	War Tax Revenue. ¹	Total Revenue from Taxation.	Interest on Investments.	Post Office and Money Orders.	Total Revenue Receipts. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1863.....	8,578,380	3,002,588	—	11,700,681	174,073	525,692	13,687,923
1869.....	8,272,880	2,710,028	—	11,112,573	824,424	535,315	14,379,175
1870.....	9,334,213	3,619,623	—	13,087,882	383,956	573,566	15,512,226
1871.....	11,841,105	4,295,945	—	16,320,369	554,384	612,631	19,335,561
1872.....	12,787,982	4,735,652	—	17,715,552	488,042	692,375	20,714,814
1873.....	12,954,164	4,460,682	—	17,616,555	396,404	833,657	20,813,469
1874.....	14,325,193	5,594,904	—	20,129,185	610,863	1,139,973	24,205,993
1875.....	15,351,012	5,069,687	—	20,664,879	840,887	1,155,332	24,648,715
1876.....	12,823,838	5,563,487	—	18,614,415	798,906	1,102,540	22,587,587
1877.....	12,546,988	4,941,898	—	17,697,925	717,684	1,114,946	22,559,274
1878.....	12,782,824	4,858,672	—	17,841,938	791,758	1,207,790	22,375,011
1879.....	12,900,659	5,390,763	—	18,476,613	592,500	1,172,418	22,517,382
1880.....	14,071,343	4,232,428	—	18,479,577	834,793	1,252,498	23,307,407
1881.....	18,006,09	5,341,022	—	23,947,139	751,513	1,352,110	29,635,298
1882.....	21,581,570	5,884,860	—	27,549,047	914,009	1,587,888	33,383,456
1883.....	23,009,582	6,260,117	—	29,269,699	1,001,193	1,870,391	35,794,650
1884.....	20,023,890	5,459,309	—	25,483,199	986,698	1,755,674	31,861,962
1885.....	18,935,428	6,449,101	—	25,384,529	1,997,035	1,841,372	32,797,001
1886.....	19,362,308	5,852,905	—	25,215,213	2,299,079	1,901,690	33,177,040
1887.....	22,373,951	6,308,201	—	28,682,152	990,887	2,020,624	35,754,993
1888.....	22,091,682	6,071,487	—	28,163,169	932,025	2,379,242	35,908,464
1889.....	23,699,413	6,886,739	—	30,586,152	1,305,392	2,220,504	38,782,870
1890.....	23,913,546	7,618,118	—	31,531,664	1,082,271	2,357,389	39,879,925
1891.....	23,305,218	6,914,850	—	30,220,068	1,077,228	2,515,823	38,579,311
1892.....	20,361,382	7,945,098	—	28,306,480	1,086,420	2,652,746	36,921,872
1893.....	20,910,662	8,367,364	—	29,278,026	1,150,167	2,773,508	38,168,609
1894.....	19,119,030	8,381,089	—	27,500,119	1,217,809	2,809,341	36,374,693
1895.....	17,585,741	7,805,733	—	25,391,474	1,336,047	2,792,790	33,781,299
1896.....	19,766,741	7,926,006	—	27,692,747	1,370,001	2,964,014	36,618,591
1897.....	19,886,278	9,170,379	—	28,556,657	1,443,004	3,202,938	37,829,778
1898.....	21,622,789	7,871,563	—	29,494,352	1,513,455	3,527,810	40,555,238
1899.....	25,150,745	9,641,227	—	34,791,972	1,590,448	3,193,778	46,741,249
1900.....	28,219,458	9,868,075	—	38,087,533	1,683,051	3,205,535	51,029,994
1901.....	28,293,930	10,318,266	—	38,612,196	1,784,834	3,441,505	52,514,701
1902.....	31,916,394	11,197,134	—	43,113,528	1,892,224	3,918,416	58,050,790
1903.....	36,738,033	12,013,779	—	48,751,812	2,020,953	4,397,833	66,037,069
1904.....	40,461,591	12,958,708	—	53,420,299	2,236,256	4,652,325	70,669,817
1905.....	41,437,569	12,586,475	—	54,020,124	2,105,031	5,125,373	71,182,773
1906.....	46,053,377	14,010,220	—	60,063,597	2,140,312	5,933,343	80,139,360
1907.....	39,717,079	11,805,413	—	51,522,492	1,235,746	5,061,728	67,969,328
1908.....	57,200,276	15,782,152	—	72,982,428	1,925,569	7,107,887	96,054,506
1909.....	47,088,444	14,937,768	—	62,026,212	2,256,643	7,401,624	85,093,404
1910.....	59,767,681	15,253,353	—	75,021,034	2,807,465	7,958,548	101,503,711
1911.....	71,837,089	16,869,837	—	88,707,926	1,668,773	9,146,952	117,780,409
1912.....	85,051,872	19,261,662	—	104,313,534	1,281,317	10,492,394	136,108,217
1913.....	111,764,699	21,447,445	—	133,212,144	1,430,511	12,051,729	168,689,903
1914.....	104,691,238	21,452,037	—	126,143,275	1,964,541	12,954,530	163,174,395
1915.....	75,941,220	21,479,731	98,057	97,519,008	2,980,247	13,046,665	133,073,482
1916.....	98,649,409	22,428,492	3,620,782	124,666,969	3,353,210	18,858,690	172,147,838
1917.....	134,043,842	24,412,348	16,302,238	174,758,428	3,094,012	20,902,384	232,701,294
1918.....	144,172,630	27,168,445	25,379,901	196,720,976	4,466,724	21,345,394	260,778,953
1919.....	147,169,188	30,342,034	56,177,508	233,688,730	7,421,002	21,603,542	312,946,747
1920.....	168,796,823	42,698,083	82,079,801	293,574,707	17,086,981	24,471,709	349,746,335
1921.....	163,266,804	37,118,367	168,385,327	368,770,498	24,815,246	26,706,198	434,386,537 ⁴
1922.....	105,686,645	36,755,207	177,484,161	319,926,013	21,961,513	26,402,299	381,952,387 ⁴
1923.....	118,056,469	35,761,997	181,634,875	335,453,341	16,465,303	29,016,771	394,614,900 ⁴
1924.....	121,500,799	33,181,747	182,036,261	341,718,807	11,916,479	28,865,374	396,837,682 ⁴
1925.....	108,146,871	38,603,489	147,164,158	293,914,518	11,332,328	28,782,535	346,834,479 ⁴

¹For detailed statement see Table 7.²Includes various small items of revenue receipts.³Nine months.⁴Exclusive of special receipts of \$1,905,648 in 1921, \$319,184 in 1922, \$8,479,310 in 1923, \$9,745,158 in 1924, and \$4,680,913 in 1925. See note 2, to Table 2 of this section.

6.—Population, per capita Taxation, Total Revenue Receipts, Expenditure on Consolidated Fund Account and Total Disbursements, 1868-1925.

NOTE.—The years marked with an asterisk (*) are those of the Census, April 2, 1871, April 4, 1881, April 6, 1891, April 1, 1901, June 1, 1911 and 1921. In all cases down to 1910 the population is estimated at the close of each fiscal year; June 30 from 1868 to 1906, and Mar. 31 from 1907 to 1910. For the inter-censal years 1912 to 1920, and also for 1922 to 1925, the population is estimated as at June 1. The fiscal period of 1907 is for the nine months ended Mar. 31.

Years.	Popula- tion.	Per Capita Rev- enue from Tax- ation.	Per Capita Total Rev- enue Re- ceipts.	Per Capita Ex- pend- iture on Con- sol- idated Fund Account.	Per Capita Total Dis- burse- ments.	Yrs.	Popula- tion.	Per Capita Rev- enue from Tax- ation.	Per Capita Total Rev- enue Re- ceipts.	Per Capita Ex- pend- iture on Con- sol- idated Fund Account.	Per Capita Total Dis- burse- ments.
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$		No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868...	3,372,000	3.47	4.05	4.00	4.17	1896.	5,086,000	5.45	7.20	7.26	8.67
1869...	3,413,000	3.26	4.21	4.11	4.37	1897.	5,142,000	5.55	7.36	7.46	8.36
1870...	3,454,000	3.79	4.29	4.15	5.22	1898.	5,199,000	5.55	7.80	7.47	8.72
1871*...	3,485,761	4.68	5.55	4.48	5.53	1899.	5,259,000	6.62	8.89	7.97	9.80
1871...	3,518,000	4.64	5.50	4.44	5.48	1900.	5,322,000	7.16	9.59	8.07	9.90
1872...	3,611,000	5.04	5.74	4.87	7.11	1901*	5,371,315	7.19	9.78	8.72	10.79
1873...	3,668,000	4.80	5.67	5.23	10.64	1901.	5,403,000	7.15	9.72	8.67	10.73
1874...	3,825,000	5.26	6.33	6.10	8.76	1902.	5,532,000	7.79	10.49	9.18	11.56
1875...	3,887,000	5.32	6.34	6.10	8.46	1903.	5,673,000	8.59	11.64	9.11	10.88
1876...	3,949,000	4.71	5.70	6.20	8.09	1904.	5,825,000	9.17	12.13	9.55	12.40
1877...	4,013,000	4.41	5.50	5.86	8.10	1905.	5,992,000	9.02	11.88	10.57	13.15
1878...	4,079,000	4.37	5.49	5.76	7.49	1906.	6,171,000	9.73	12.99	10.90	13.49
1879...	4,146,000	4.46	5.43	5.90	7.42	1907.	6,302,000	8.18	10.71	8.18	10.44
1880...	4,215,000	4.38	5.53	5.90	8.08	1908.	6,491,000	11.24	14.80	11.81	17.34
1881*...	4,324,810	5.54	6.85	5.90	7.82	1909.	6,695,000	9.26	12.71	12.56	16.93
1881...	4,337,000	5.52	6.83	5.88	7.79	1910.	6,917,000	10.85	14.67	11.48	19.68
1882...	4,384,000	6.28	7.62	6.18	7.91	1911*	7,206,643	12.31	16.34	12.18	17.04
1883...	4,433,000	6.60	8.08	6.48	9.68	1912.	7,365,205	14.16	18.48	13.33	18.62
1884...	4,485,000	5.68	7.11	6.94	12.90	1913.	7,527,208	17.70	22.41	14.89	19.19
1885...	4,539,000	5.59	7.23	7.72	10.80	1914.	7,692,832	16.40	21.21	16.56	24.21
1886...	4,589,000	5.49	7.23	8.50	13.48	1915.	7,862,078	12.40	16.93	17.24	31.56
1887...	4,638,000	6.18	7.71	7.69	8.95	1916.	8,035,584	15.51	21.42	16.22	42.27
1888...	4,688,000	6.01	7.66	7.84	9.61	1917.	8,180,160	21.36	28.45	18.17	60.93
1889...	4,740,000	6.45	8.19	7.79	9.18	1918.	8,328,382	23.62	31.31	21.41	69.24
1890...	4,793,000	6.58	8.33	7.52	8.71	1919.	8,478,546	27.56	36.91	27.45	82.21
1891*	4,833,239	6.25	7.98	7.52	8.44	1920.	8,631,475	34.01	40.52	35.20	91.07
1891...	4,844,000	6.24	7.96	7.50	8.42	1921*	8,788,483	41.96	49.43	41.09	60.11
1892...	4,889,000	5.79	7.55	7.52	8.65	1922.	8,940,150	35.78	42.72	38.88	51.85
1893...	4,936,000	5.93	7.73	7.46	8.28	1923.	9,082,840	36.93	43.45	36.58	47.86
1894...	4,984,000	5.52	7.29	7.54	8.79	1924.	9,226,740	37.04	43.01	35.20	40.16
1895...	5,034,000	5.04	6.75	7.58	8.52	1925.	9,364,200	31.42	37.04	34.05	37.53

3.—War Tax Revenue.

In Tables 7, 8, 9 and 10 are given statistics of revenue collected by war taxes for the fiscal year 1925 and previous years; in Table 7, by sources for the years 1915 to 1925, in Table 8, by items for the last six fiscal years, in Table 9, by collections of the Customs and Excise Dept. by provinces for the last fiscal year, and in Table 10, by Income and Business Profits War Taxes for the fiscal years 1924 and 1925.

7.—War Tax Revenue during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1915-1925.

Years.	Banks.	Trust and Loan Companies.	Insurance Companies.	Business Profits.	Income Tax.	Customs and Excise Department. ¹	Total War Tax Revenue.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1915.....	—	—	—	—	—	98,057	98,057
1916.....	1,300,447	324,250	459,247	—	—	1,536,838	3,620,782
1917.....	1,114,023	202,415	419,699	12,506,517	—	2,059,584	16,302,238
1918.....	1,115,758	269,129	496,540	21,271,084	—	2,227,390	25,379,901
1919.....	1,099,764	323,340	546,114	32,970,062	9,349,720	11,888,508	56,177,508
1920.....	1,170,223	274,216	638,731	44,145,184	20,263,740	15,587,707	82,079,801
1921.....	1,257,534	293,802	807,687	40,841,401	46,381,824	78,803,099	168,385,327
1922.....	1,293,697	283,994	749,959	22,815,667	78,684,355	73,656,489	177,484,161
1923.....	1,244,437	312,392	852,328	13,031,462	59,711,538	106,482,718	181,634,875
1924.....	1,236,957	308,632	857,587	4,752,681	54,204,028	120,676,376	182,036,261
1925.....	1,217,754	315,315	867,902	2,704,427	56,248,043	85,810,717	147,164,158
Total.....	12,050,594	2,907,485	6,695,774	195,038,485	324,843,248	498,827,483	1,040,363,069

¹Amounts paid in to Receiver-General.

8.—Summary of War Tax Revenue collected by the Department of Customs and Excise during the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1920-1925.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Licenses.....	—	179,080	119,118	68,420	58,020	36,211
Stamps.....	1,169,709	5,877,503	2,143,105	5,018,449	8,175,301	8,691,332
Matches.....	2,781,112	2,788,950	2,694,114	2,676,847	2,602,109	2,403,824
Automobiles.....	6,537,810	6,492,313	59,964	1,362,597	2,689,400	2,410,879
Confectionery.....	—	1,319,155	350,524	442,271	176,564	—
Playing cards.....	182,016	250,240	231,071	206,627	176,760	203,282
Cigars.....	—	—	—	289,524	357,495	323,557
Wines.....	—	72,696	122,974	159,370	151,580	66,840
Ale, beer and porter.....	—	4,942,882	1,246,523	2,612,463	4,234,539	4,669,337
Whiskey.....	—	3,687,599	708,544	—	—	—
Beverages and carbonic acid gas.....	—	—	—	372,235	162,282	38,938
Jewelry.....	748,329	1,044,176	108,147	—	—	—
Tea.....	287,074	4,329	—	—	—	—
Musical rolls, records, films, etc.....	1,276,036	807,227	12,975	—	—	—
Transportation.....	2,170,702	2,633,306	2,534,170	2,234,091	2,400,431	2,420,930
Embossed cheques.....	438,507	1,145,446	840,279	161,601	305,445	309,345
Embossed cheques (Departmental).....	—	—	—	355,141	352,120	311,357
Sales, domestic.....	—	27,909,902	44,820,162	62,685,520	71,834,937	51,253,498
Other domestic war tax revenue.....	—	133,442	—	—	—	13,853
Domestic Total.....	15,591,295	59,289,046	55,991,670	78,645,156	93,676,983	73,153,281
Importations—						
Sales.....	—	10,218,161	16,698,589	28,576,735	29,155,141	15,453,872
Excise.....	—	9,839,608	1,212,355	768,002	836,723	723,685
Gross Total Excise Taxes	15,591,295	79,346,815	73,902,614	107,989,893	123,668,847	89,330,838

¹Includes r funds, etc., \$514,906 in 1921, \$246,125 in 1922, \$1,507,175 in 1923, \$2,992,471 in 1924 and \$3,520,120 in 1925.

9.—War Tax Revenue collected by the Customs and Excise Department, by Provinces, during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925.

(Accrued Revenue.)

Provinces.	Licenses.	Stamps.	Matches.	Automobiles.	Sales.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	336	29,241	—	—	28,336
Nova Scotia.....	1,319	243,511	—	—	865,065
New Brunswick.....	1,274	216,331	—	281	555,764
Quebec.....	8,621	2,342,876	1,398,291	7,413	17,723,512
Ontario.....	18,972	3,478,114	1,005,633	2,391,853	27,465,358
Manitoba.....	1,236	807,829	—	169	1,593,223
Saskatchewan.....	418	453,890	—	4,872	142,103
Alberta.....	1,026	474,390	—	633	631,356
British Columbia.....	2,997	642,378	—	5,658	2,247,339
Yukon.....	12	2,772	—	—	1,442
Total.....	36,211	8,691,332	2,403,924	2,410,879	51,253,498

Provinces.	Playing Cards.	Cigars.	Wines.	Ale, Beer and Porter.	Beverages and carbonic acid gas.	Transportation.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	—	103	—	8,571	289	18,552
New Brunswick.....	—	423	—	41,801	—	1,462
Quebec.....	66,917	181,274	584	3,259,781	31,256	1,919,745
Ontario.....	136,365	132,919	65,294	452,514	2,247	412,740
Manitoba.....	—	168	410	298,130	—	15,623
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	22,767	2,210	82
Alberta.....	—	598	22	380,736	1,101	6,227
British Columbia.....	—	8,073	530	205,037	1,833	46,485
Yukon.....	—	—	—	—	—	14
Total.....	203,282	323,557	66,840	4,669,337	35,936	2,420,930

Provinces.	Embossed Cheques.	Receipts.	Domestic Total.	Importations.		Total.
				Sales.	Excise.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	—	104	58,017	25,594	484	84,095
Nova Scotia.....	1,071	318	1,138,799	320,414	17,960	1,477,173
New Brunswick.....	12,559	571	830,466	444,983	13,665	1,289,114
Quebec.....	101,569	347	27,042,185	4,081,715	139,369	31,263,269
Ontario.....	116,151	9,670	35,687,830	6,330,809	420,436	42,439,075
Manitoba.....	54,487	934	2,772,208	1,435,947	25,321	4,233,476
Saskatchewan.....	3,882	766	630,991	277,050	12,797	920,838
Alberta.....	3,697	—	1,499,787	478,107	15,689	1,993,583
British Columbia.....	15,929	1,143	3,177,402	2,037,330	77,601	5,292,333
Yukon.....	—	—	4,239	20,019	363	24,621
Total.....	309,345	13,853	72,841,924	15,451,968	723,685	89,017,577
British Post Office Parcels..	—	—	—	1,904	—	1,904
Embossed Cheques (Departmental).....	311,357	—	311,357	—	—	311,357
Grand Total.....	620,702	13,853	73,153,281	15,453,872	723,685	89,330,838¹

¹ Includes refunds, etc., amounting to \$3,520,120.

10.—Statement showing Amounts collected under the Income War Tax Act and the Business Profits War Tax Act, by Provinces, for the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

Provinces.	1924.			1925.		
	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.	Income War Tax.	Business Profits War Tax.	Total.
Prince Edward Island.....	\$ 52,544	\$ —	\$ 52,544	\$ 38,696	\$ —	\$ 38,696
Nova Scotia.....	1,074,705	72,672	1,147,377	847,447	28,335	875,782
New Brunswick.....	679,185	133,027	812,212	766,597	24,517	791,114
Quebec.....	19,566,412	1,464,644	21,031,056	20,147,700	695,062	20,842,762
Ontario.....	24,666,094	2,122,819	26,788,913	26,059,427	1,526,345	27,585,772
Manitoba.....	3,878,239	380,087	4,258,326	3,526,473	137,020	3,663,493
Saskatchewan.....	1,125,926	89,068	1,214,994	891,366	51,813	943,179
Alberta.....	1,395,847	144,830	1,540,677	1,189,579	48,366	1,237,945
British Columbia.....	3,646,964	195,108	3,842,072	3,930,498	192,969	4,123,467
Yukon.....	52,848	—	52,848	68,900	—	68,900
Interest.....	—	150,426	150,426	—	—	—
Gross Total.....	56,138,764	4,752,681	60,891,445	57,466,683	2,704,427	60,171,110
Less Refunds.....	1,934,736	—	1,934,736	1,218,640	—	1,218,640
Net Total.....	54,204,028	4,752,681	58,956,709	56,248,043	2,704,427	58,952,470

4.—Inland Revenue.

Under the Inland Revenue Act (R.S. 1906, c. 5), the Department of Inland Revenue until 1918 had the control and management of standard weights and measures and of the collection of excise duties, of stamp duties, internal taxes, bridge and ferry tolls and rents. It administered the statutes which dealt with the adulteration of food and other articles, electricity and gas inspection, patent medicines, petroleum, naphtha and the analysis of fertilizers and feeding stuffs. The Department also established the food standards, which were put into force by Orders in Council under the authority of section 26 of the Adulteration Act. By Order in Council dated May 18, 1918, the Department of Customs and the Department of Inland Revenue were amalgamated and combined under the name of the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, under one Minister of the Crown. By Order in Council dated June 3, 1918, the administration of the Gas, Electric Light and Weights and Measures Inspection Acts, the Adulteration of Food, Commercial Feeding Stuffs, Fertilizers, Proprietary and Patent Medicine and Inspection of Water Meters Acts was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, as from Sept. 1, 1918. On June 4, 1921, the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue was consolidated, under one Minister, as the Department of Customs and Excise (11-12 George V, c. 26). For the year ended Mar. 31, 1925, the total inland revenue of the Dominion amounted to \$128,336,181, as compared with \$162,284,885 in 1924.

Canadian Excise Tariff.—The following is a statement of the Canadian excise tariff, as existing on July 1, 1925:—

Spirits—		Tobacco, per lb.....	\$ 0.20
When made from raw grain, per proof gal..	\$9.00	Cigarettes, weighing not more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	6.00
When made from malted barley.....	9.02	Cigarettes, weighing more than 3 lb. per thousand.....	11.00
When made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, per proof gal.....	9.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, unstemmed, per standard lb.....	0.40
Malt, per lb.....	0.03	Foreign raw leaf tobacco, stemmed, per standard lb.....	0.60
Malt, imported, crushed or ground, per lb....	0.05	Canada twist tobacco, per lb.....	0.20
Malt liquor, when made in whole or part from any other substance than malt, per gal.....	0.15	Snuff, per lb.....	9.20
		Cigars, per M.....	3.00
		Cigars, when put up in packages of less than 10 each, per M.....	4.00

When, however, any person is licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to manufacture patent and proprietary medicines, extracts, essences and pharmaceutical preparations by the use of spirits in bond, subject to the Inland Revenue Act and regulations thereunder, the following duties of excise are collected:—when made from raw grain, \$2.40 per proof gallon; when made from malted barley, \$2.42 per proof gallon; when made from imported molasses or other sweetened matter free of customs duty, \$2.43 per proof gallon. Druggists licensed by the Minister of Customs and Excise to prepare prescriptions for medicines and pharmaceutical preparations, are also allowed to use limited quantities of spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof, on payment of the above lower manufacturers' rates of duty. A drawback of 99 p.c. of the duty may be granted when spirits testing not less than 50 p.c. over proof are delivered in limited quantities to universities, scientific or research laboratories or hospitals for medicinal purposes only.

In Table 11 are set out the various sources of inland revenue for the years 1920 to 1925, the last fiscal year showing a decrease from the previous year of \$33,948,704, due to the decreased amount collected in 1925 as war taxes. The decrease in this item from 1924 was \$34,338,009. Tables 12 and 13 show statistics of excise licenses issued in the fiscal years 1920 to 1925, and of distillation during the last five fiscal years.

11.—Excise and other Inland Revenues for the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Sources of Revenue.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Acetic acid.....	\$ 6,007	\$ 1,955	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100	\$ 100
Cigars.....	1,629,254	1,293,655	1,095,170	622,035	608,685	516,606
Malt.....	2,101,939	2,468,476	2,628,995	2,549,601	3,280,057	3,540,621
Malt liquor.....	76,502	84,301	61,531	60,331	93,072	107,734
Manufactures in bond.....	124,171	76,508	16,525	18,225	18,725	17,675
Methylated spirits.....	508,406	405,457	—	—	—	—
Seizures.....	213,167	174,523	—	—	—	—
Spirits.....	8,950,241	5,757,463	6,224,061	7,985,808	9,371,063	9,393,661
Tobacco.....	29,455,255	27,132,933	26,876,807	25,013,128	25,236,296	25,421,602
War tax, revenue stamps, etc.	15,744,040	79,346,815	73,902,614	107,980,893	123,668,847	89,330,838
Weights and measures, gas and law stamps.....	7,490 ¹	9,423 ¹	—	—	—	—
Other revenues.....	112,064	165,482	6,700	10,426	8,040	7,344
Total.....	58,928,536	116,916,991	110,812,503	144,249,547	162,284,885	128,336,181

¹Law Stamps only.

12.—Number of Excise Licenses issued during the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Description.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Distillers.....	12	12	10	11	14	16
Brewers and maltsters.....	75	73	79	74	75	79
Tobacco manufacturers.....	87	85	81	76	73	70
Cigar manufacturers.....	155	147	152	140	126	113
Petroleum refineries.....	13	12	14	16	16	18
Manufacturers in Bond—						
Vinegar distillers.....	19	18	1	—	—	—
Perfumes, pharmaceutical preparations, etc.....	178	233	334	354	371	348
Chemical stills.....	129	140	149	163	166	164
Wood alcohol manufacturers.....	12	12	12	9	6	7
Malt vinegar brewers.....	3	3	3	3	3	3
Malt products.....	1	1	—	—	—	—
Still manufacturers and importers.....	6	4	14	10	16	17
Acetic acid manufacturers.....	2	2	2	2	2	2
Bonded warehouses.....	85	49	45	49	50	46
Explosives.....	2	—	—	—	—	—
Rectifiers.....	3	1	1	1	1	1
Compounders.....	—	—	—	—	2	2

13.—Statistics of Distillation for the fiscal years 1921-1925.

Schedule.		1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Licenses issued.....	No.	14	10	12	14	16
License fees.....	\$	3,250	2,500	2,750	3,375	4,125
Grain, etc., for distillation—						
Malt.....	lb.	1,671,298	4,084,925	4,222,031	4,847,035	8,549,177
Indian corn.....	"	18,111,700	33,210,842	12,596,833	25,969,850	48,524,438
Rye.....	"	4,254,150	9,168,125	9,936,928	11,866,009	18,730,531
Oats.....	"	133,980	185,260	88,310	138,044	205,412
Wheat.....	"	69,740	220,755	—	1,104,540	222,160
Total grain.....	"	24,240,868	46,869,907	26,844,102	43,925,478	76,231,718
Molasses.....	"	54,848,675	44,996,266	45,009,401	38,894,101	56,277,470
Proof spirits manufactured.....	gal.	4,194,691	5,050,188	3,828,879	4,411,896	7,287,691
Duty collected ex-manufactory on deficiencies and assessments—						
Gallons.....		3,551	6,747	204	638	3,795
Amount.....	\$	8,536	16,192	1,840	5,746	34,163
Total duty collected plus license fees.....	\$	15,681	18,692	4,590	9,121	38,288
Vinegar.....	gal.	880,982 ¹	—	—	—	—
Acetic acid.....	"	46,375	—	—	—	—

¹ For April, May and June only. Regulations changed July 20, and duty taken off from that date.

Consumption of Alcohol and Tobacco.—In Tables 14 and 15 are shown the quantities of spirits, malt liquor and tobacco taken out of bond for consumption in the fiscal years 1920 to 1925, and the annual consumption per head of population of spirits, wine, beer and tobacco, together with the duties per head paid on these goods. Until recent years, spirits and tobacco were the most important sources of inland revenue. Owing to the imposition of war taxes, revenues derived from them have fallen from 65 p.c. of the total of inland revenue in 1920 to 26 p.c. of the total in 1925. This is accounted for mainly by the increase in the volume of war taxes collected, but to some extent also by the decrease in the consumption of wine and spirits. The consumption of cigars also fell from 270,089,761 in 1920 to 168,097,387 in 1925, a decrease of 38 p.c.

14.—Quantities of Spirits, Malt Liquor, Malt and Tobacco taken out of Bond for Consumption in the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Spirits.....	gal.	3,816,124	2,816,071	730,474	729,678	899,291
Malt liquor.....	"	36,863,867	35,509,757	38,404,346	33,789,195	43,717,823
Malt.....	lb.	69,975,631	82,210,351	87,561,176	84,922,024	105,466,169
Tobacco, snuff and cigarettes.....	"	30,371,961	26,708,764	27,879,419	27,826,031	28,432,465
Cigars.....	No.	270,089,761	214,262,197	181,255,533	183,965,151	198,042,909
						168,097,387

¹ Tobacco, 20,062,043 lb.; snuff, 798,608 lb.; cigarettes, 2,531,693,150 in 1925.

15.—Consumption per head of Spirits, Wine, Beer and Tobacco, and amount of Excise and Customs Duties per head, in the fiscal years, 1920-1925.

(From the Report of the Department of Customs and Excise.)

Items.		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Consumption of—							
Spirits.....	gal.	0.624	0.857	0.360	0.219	0.239	0.228
Wine.....	"	0.078	0.077	0.037	0.037	0.062	0.066
Beer.....	"	4.100	3.954	4.375	4.028	4.790	5.223
Tobacco.....	lb.	3.745	3.272	3.434	3.243	3.382	3.317
Duty paid on—							
Spirits.....	\$	1.586	2.256	1.859	2.006	2.229	2.109
Wine.....	\$	0.056	0.074	0.049	0.057	0.081	0.086
Beer.....	\$	0.243	0.292	0.308	0.287	0.372	0.380
Tobacco.....	\$	3.511	3.245	3.254	2.883	2.902	2.884

5.—Provincial Subsidies.

Tables 16 and 17 show the aggregate amounts of the subsidies and other payments made by the Dominion to the Provincial Governments for each of the years 1921 to 1925 (Table 16), and the totals paid from Confederation to date (Table 17). The provincial subsidies payable by the Dominion Government were originally settled by the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3, s. 118), but were revised by the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11). Under the revised settlement each Provincial Government receives (a) a fixed grant according to population and (b) a grant at the rate of 80 cents per head of the population up to 2,500,000, and at the rate of 60 cents per head of so much of the population as exceeds that number. The Province of British Columbia received an additional grant of \$100,000 per annum for a period of 10 years from 1907.¹ An additional grant of \$100,000 per annum is payable to Prince Edward Island under an Act of 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 42), and the payments to Manitoba were revised by the Extension of Boundaries (Manitoba) Act (2 Geo. V, c. 32). Other payments to the Provincial Governments by the Dominion Government consist of special grants, as compensation for lands, allowances for buildings, allowances in lieu of debt, etc.

16.—Subsidies and other Payments of Dominion to Provincial Governments, 1921-1925.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932	381,932
Nova Scotia.....	636,667	661,866	661,866	661,866	661,854
New Brunswick.....	637,976	666,766	666,766	666,766	666,766
Quebec.....	1,969,630	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420	2,256,420
Ontario.....	2,396,379	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612	2,642,612
Manitoba.....	1,470,991	1,470,991	1,466,380	1,485,118	1,501,551
Saskatchewan.....	1,753,075	1,763,883	1,763,883	1,901,069	1,757,005
Alberta.....	1,621,075	1,628,638	1,628,638	1,651,537	1,674,435
British Columbia.....	623,135	738,816	738,816	738,816	738,816
Total.....	11,490,860	12,211,924	12,207,313	12,386,136	12,281,391

17.—Total of Subsidy Allowances from July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1925.

Provinces.	Allowance for Government.	Allowance per head of Population.	Special Grants. ²	Interest on Debt Allowance. ³	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	2,820,000	4,440,080	3,261,385	2,214,950	12,736,415
Nova Scotia.....	5,820,000	19,566,762	826,980	2,707,767	28,921,509
New Brunswick.....	5,240,000	14,936,546	8,430,000	1,159,450	29,765,996
Quebec.....	7,120,000	64,424,118	—	4,049,646	75,593,764
Ontario.....	7,520,000	80,840,775	—	3,604,374	91,965,149
Manitoba.....	5,025,000	11,938,035	10,782,662	9,916,342	37,662,039
Saskatchewan.....	3,516,667	9,049,564	10,593,750	8,107,500	31,267,481
Alberta.....	3,446,666	7,162,505	10,125,000	8,107,500	28,841,671
British Columbia.....	4,420,000	7,993,142	6,400,000	1,583,941	20,397,083
Total.....	44,928,333	220,351,527	50,419,777	41,451,470	357,151,107

¹See Canada Year Book, 1907, pp. xxxiii-iv.²Compensation for lands and allowances for buildings.³Allowance in lieu of debt.

6.—National Debt.

The gross national debt of Canada on Mar. 31, 1914, was \$544,391,369, as against assets of \$208,394,519, leaving a net debt of \$335,996,850. Comparatively small as was this debt, it was a debt incurred almost altogether either for public works of general utility which, like the Intercolonial and Transcontinental railways and the canal system, remained assets, though perhaps not realizable assets of the nation, or was expended as subsidies to enterprises, which, like the Canadian Pacific railway, though not government-owned, assisted greatly in extending the area of settlement as well as the productive and, therefore, the taxable capacity of the country. Broadly speaking, it was a debt incurred for productive purposes. Also, it was mainly held outside the country, the principal of the Dominion funded debt payable in London being \$302,842,485 on Mar. 31, 1914, as against only \$717,453 payable in Canada.

The great changes brought about during the eleven years from 1914 to 1925 in our national debt have been:—(1) the enormous increase in net debt from \$335,996,850 to \$2,417,437,686; (2) as having been largely incurred for war purposes, the gross debt is not represented by corresponding assets; (3) the debt is now mainly held in Canada, \$1,895,112,087 being payable in Canada on Mar. 31, 1925; (4) the average rate of interest paid on interest-bearing debt has been considerably increased, the interest-bearing debt on Mar. 31, 1914, being \$416,892,576, with an annual interest charge of \$14,687,797, the average interest rate being thus only 3.52 p.c., while on Mar. 31, 1925, the interest-bearing debt was \$2,617,706,451, with an interest charge of \$130,686,851, the average rate of interest paid thus being 4.992 p.c. Had it been possible to keep down the rate of interest to its pre-war level, the interest charge would be \$39,500,000 less than it is. Post-war conversions of debt to lower rates of interest are likely to reduce substantially our annual interest payments within the next few years.

Already the refunding in the autumn of 1923 resulted in some saving upon the interest charge of our debt; further, as a result of the refunding operations in the autumns of 1924 and 1925 there will be a probable saving of interest of approximately \$2,500,000 in the fiscal year 1925-26. The interest-bearing debt, the annual interest charge upon that debt and the average rate of interest, as at the end of the last six fiscal years, are as follows:—

	Interest-Bearing Debt.	Interest Charge.	Average Rate of Interest.
	\$	\$	p.c.
Mar. 31, 1920.....	2,703,855,138	138,834,782	5.134
" 1921.....	2,628,342,369	134,845,309	5.130
" 1922.....	2,669,967,110	137,881,774	5.164
" 1923.....	2,653,860,212	136,007,667	5.125
" 1924.....	2,614,147,586	133,198,052	5.092
" 1925.....	2,617,706,451	130,686,851	4.992

A summary account of the loans effected since 1914 is appended.

War Loans.—The first Dominion domestic war loan was raised in November, 1915, under authority of c. 23 of the Statutes of that year (5 Geo. V, c. 23). It originally consisted of \$50,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 10-year gold bonds, issued at 97½ and maturing Dec. 1, 1925. As the issue was heavily over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 24,862 subscribers \$78,729,500, bank subscriptions \$25,000,000) and the extra money was needed, the Government increased the amount of the loan to \$100,000,000. In July, 1915, \$25,000,000 of 1-year and \$20,000,000 of 2-year 5 p.c. notes had been floated in the United States, with the object of stabilizing exchange and of relieving the pressure on London.

In September 1916, the second Canadian domestic war loan of \$100,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 15-year gold bonds was issued and again over-subscribed (public subscriptions by 34,526 subscribers \$151,444,800, bank subscriptions \$50,000,000).

In March of that year, a loan of \$75,000,000 in 5, 10 and 15-year 5 p.c. bonds had been floated in New York.

► The third Canadian domestic war loan, composed of \$150,000,000 5 p.c. tax-exempt 20-year gold bonds, issued at 96, was issued in March, 1917, and was again over-subscribed, 40,800 public subscribers applying for \$200,768,000, while the banks subscribed \$60,000,000. In Aug., 1917, \$100,000,000 of 5 p.c. 2-year notes were issued in New York at 98.

The fourth domestic war loan (First Victory Loan), issued in Nov., 1917, illustrates the foregoing remarks. For the first time subscriptions as low as \$50 were received towards an issue of \$150,000,000 5½ p.c. 5, 10 and 20-year gold bonds, the Minister of Finance reserving the right to allot the whole or any part of the amount subscribed in excess of \$150,000,000. The subscribers numbered 820,035, and the subscriptions totalled \$398,000,000, or about \$50 per head of the population of Canada.

The fifth domestic war loan (Second Victory Loan), of \$300,000,000 5½ p.c. 5 and 15-year tax-exempt gold bonds, was issued at 100 and interest as of date Nov. 1, 1918, and the end of the war, then clearly in sight, stimulated subscriptions. The applications numbered 1,067,879 and totalled \$660,000,000.

The sixth domestic war loan (Third Victory Loan) was raised at 100 and interest in November, 1919. It consisted of \$300,000,000 taxable 5-year and 15-year 5½ p.c. gold bonds. The subscriptions amounted to \$678,000,000.

A 5½ p.c. renewal loan, aggregating \$114,464,150 and due in 1927 and 1932, was floated in Canada in the autumn of 1922 to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1917. Largely for the same purpose, a \$100,000,000 5 p.c. loan was issued in New York.

In the autumn of 1923, a second renewal loan of \$200,000,000 at 5 p.c. was issued in Canada to pay off the maturing 5-year Victory Loan bonds of 1918.

Refunding operations in 1924, to retire \$107,955,650 5-year Victory bonds, issued in 1919, and to redeem treasury bills held by banks, took the form of a domestic issue of \$50,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds and \$35,000,000 4 p.c. 2-year notes, and a short term issue in the New York market of \$90,000,000 4 p.c. 1-year treasury notes. An issue of \$24,000,000 in 4 p.c. 1, 2 and 3-year notes (\$8,000,000 of each) was also made in November, 1924.

A refunding loan of \$75,000,000 at 4½ p.c. due 1940 was issued in Canada in September, 1925, and 4 p.c. 1-year notes amounting to \$70,000,000 in New York. Securities redeemed included £5,000,000 4½ p.c. bonds due in London, \$90,000,000 4 p.c. notes due in New York, also \$8,000,000 4 p.c. notes and \$42,014,500 5 p.c. bonds of the 1915 war loan due in Canada.

In 1926, refunding issues dated Feb. 1, were made as follows:—in Canada, \$20,000,000 4½ p.c. 4-year bonds and \$45,000,000 4½ p.c. 20-year bonds; in New York, \$40,000,000 4½ p.c. 10-year bonds. Maturing securities included \$25,000,000 5 p.c. bonds due in New York Apr. 1, and \$70,000,000 4 p.c. notes, called for redemption Apr. 1.

The general result of these loans has been that in 1926 the great bulk of the Canadian national debt is owing to the Canadian people. At the end of the fiscal year 1924-25, the net funded debt of Canada payable in London was officially stated as \$298,780,823, in New York as \$300,871,000, while the net funded debt payable in Canada amounted to no less than \$1,895,112,087. The largest creditors of the Dominion Government are within the Dominion itself, and, as a consequence, the interest payments made on national debt account outside the country are a relatively small item. Detailed statistics of the national debt as on Mar. 31, 1925, are given in Table 21.

18.—Summary of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1919-1925.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Total debt . . .	2,676,635,725	3,041,529,587	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,666,523
Total assets . . .	1,102,101,692	792,660,963	591,603,133	480,211,335	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837
Net Debt	1,574,534,033	2,248,868,624	2,310,878,984	2,422,135,802	2,453,776,869	2,417,783,275	2,417,437,686
Interest on debt . . .	77,431,432	107,527,089	139,551,520	135,247,849	137,892,735	136,237,872	134,789,604
Interest on investments . . .	7,421,002	17,086,981	24,815,246	21,961,513	16,165,303	11,916,479	11,332,328

¹ Active assets only.

19.—Details of the Assets of the Public Debt of Canada, Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cash on hand and in banks.....	50,177,300	23,899,777	4,256,042	43,612,756	27,068,121
Specie Reserve.....	83,959,873	85,710,325	130,150,335	103,427,038	123,976,668
Advances to banks, provinces, etc.....	138,705,097	103,591,694	75,433,038	92,418,747	88,922,335
Advances to Imperial and Foreign Govts.	187,408,305	162,766,689	106,540,470	40,071,243	36,633,691
Advances to Soldier Settlement Board....	69,366,217	78,293,234	83,325,152	86,728,789	87,749,947
Miscellaneous current accounts.....	31,986,341	25,949,616	35,345,331	35,568,622	36,278,075
Total.....	561,603,133	480,211,335	435,050,368	401,827,195	400,628,837

20.—Details of the Gross Liabilities of Canada, Mar. 31, 1921-1925.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Funded debt payable in					
London.....	310,334,996 ¹	307,641,659 ¹	304,770,796 ¹	301,786,046 ¹	274,447,490 ¹
Canada.....	1,988,491,357 ¹	2,002,215,601 ¹	1,937,031,954 ¹	1,895,088,856 ¹	1,895,112,087 ^{1,2}
New York.....	135,874,000	110,934,000	210,933,000	210,932,000	300,874,000
Dominion Notes.....	277,882,885	241,461,426	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,088
Savings Banks.....	39,160,808	34,666,834	31,791,106	34,211,540	33,611,133
Temporary loans.....	90,835,000	144,535,000	95,432,000	91,520,000	28,196,769
Bank Note circulation redemption fund.....	6,311,493	6,533,999	6,454,150	6,225,878	6,338,346
Trust funds.....	17,642,642	18,647,974	19,621,238	19,327,244	19,307,853
Province Accounts.....	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,624,153	9,623,817
Miscellaneous.....	26,321,783	26,086,491	30,511,075	34,269,749	43,842,940
Total.....	2,902,482,117	2,902,347,137	2,888,827,237	2,819,610,470	2,818,066,523

¹ Less Sinking Funds. ² See note to Table 21.

21.—Funded Debt Payable in London, New York and Canada, together with Temporary Loans, as at Mar. 31, 1925.

Description.	Amount.	Annual Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
	\$	\$	
4 " PAYABLE IN LONDON.			
" 1940-60.....	93,926,667	3,757,067	October 1, 1960 (on or after Oct. 1, 1940, on giving 3 months' notice).
3½ " " 1884.....	23,467,206	821,352	On giving 6 months' notice, or June 1, 1934.
2½ " " C.P. Ry. land grant.....	15,056,007	526,960	July 1, 1938.
3½ " " 1930-50.....	137,058,841	4,797,059	July 1, 1950 (on or after July 1, 1930, on giving 6 months' notice).
3 " " 1888.....	8,071,230	242,137	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1892.....	18,250,000	547,500	July 1, 1938.
3 " " 1894.....	10,950,000	328,500	July 1, 1938.
2½ " " 1897.....	4,888,186	122,205	October 1, 1947.
Gross Total.....	311,668,136	11,142,780	
Less Sinking Funds.....	37,220,646	—	
Net Total.....	274,447,490	—	

21.—Funded Debt Payable in London, New York and Canada, together with Temporary Loans, as at Mar. 31, 1925—concluded.

Description.	Amount.	Annual Interest payable thereon.	Date of Maturity.
	\$	\$	
PAYABLE IN NEW YORK.			
5 per cent Bond Loan, 1915-1935.....	874,000	43,700	August 1, 1935.
5 " Public Service Loan, 1916.....	25,000,000	1,250,000	April 1, 1926.
5 " " " 1916.....	25,000,000	1,250,000	April 1, 1931.
5 " Bond Loan, 1922-52.....	100,000,000	5,000,000	May 1, 1952.
5½ " " " 1919-1929.....	60,000,000	3,300,000	August 1, 1929.
4 " One Year Notes.....	90,000,000	3,600,000	September 15, 1925.
Total.....	300,874,000	14,443,700	
PAYABLE IN CANADA.¹			
Province of New Brunswick, 6 per cent Loan Debentures.....	600	-	Overdue.
Province of Canada, 5 per cent Loan Deb.....	400	-	" "
Dominion Stock, issue A, 6 per cent.....	8,000	480	Various dates.
" " " A, 3½ " ".....	2,200	77	" "
" " " B, 3½ " ".....	34,500	1,208	" "
" " " C, 3½ " ".....	48,667	1,703	" "
" " " F, 3½ " ".....	45,700	1,600	July 1, 1925.
Debenture Stock, 1919.....	1,000	-	Overdue.
" " 5 per cent, (School Lands).....	25,951,000	1,297,550	
" " 1921.....	200	-	Overdue.
War Savings Certificates.....	24,943	-	" "
Dominion of Canada Savings Certificates.....	642,702	35,349	Various dates.
War Savings and Thrift Stamps.....	168,748	-	Overdue.
Dominion of Canada War Loan, 1915-25, 5 p.c.....	42,014,500	2,100,725	Dec. 1, 1925.
" " " 1916-31, 5 p.c.....	52,931,600	2,646,580	Oct. 1, 1931.
" " " 1917-37, 5 p.c.....	90,166,900	4,508,345	Mar. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1917, 5½ per cent, due 1922.....	286,650	-	Overdue.
" " " " due 1927.....	63,437,250	3,489,019	Dec. 1, 1927.
" " " " due 1937.....	236,298,850	12,996,437	Dec. 1, 1937.
Victory Loan, 1918, 5½ per cent, due 1923.....	579,800	-	Overdue.
" " " " due 1933.....	446,663,800	24,566,509	Nov. 1, 1933.
Victory Loan, 1919, 5½ per cent, due 1924.....	2,332,350	-	Overdue.
" " " " due 1934.....	511,910,650	28,155,081	Nov. 1, 1934.
Renewal Loan, 1922, 5½ per cent, due 1927.....	29,068,400	1,598,762	Nov. 1, 1927.
" " " " due 1932.....	85,395,750	4,696,766	Nov. 1, 1932.
Refunding Loan, 1923, 5 per cent, due 1928.....	53,000,000	2,650,000	Oct. 15, 1928.
" " " " due 1943.....	147,000,000	7,350,000	Oct. 15, 1943.
Refunding Loan, 1924, 4½ per cent, due 1944.....	50,000,000	2,250,000	Oct. 15, 1944.
" " " " due 1926.....	35,000,000	1,400,000	Oct. 15, 1926.
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1925.....	8,000,000	320,000	Nov. 15, 1925.
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1926.....	8,000,000	320,000	Nov. 15, 1926.
Treasury Notes, 1924, 4 per cent, due Nov. 15, 1927.....	8,000,000	320,000	Nov. 15, 1927.
Gross Total.....	1,897,015,160¹	100,706,224	
Less Sinking Funds.....	1,955,100	-	
Net Total.....	1,895,060,060¹	-	
TEMPORARY LOANS.			
Loan of 1917-19, New York, 5 per cent.....	4,000	-	August 1, 1919.
Treasury Bills, London, 4 per cent.....	24,333,333	-	August 13, 1925.
Debenture Stock, 5 per cent.....	200,000	-	
Temporary Loan, New York, 4 per cent.....	3,659,436	-	
Total.....	28,196,769	-	

¹Excluding small amounts totalling \$52,027, which are included in the figure of funded debt given in Tables 1 and 20.

In addition to the direct liabilities of the Government of Canada, there are certain indirect liabilities arising out of the guaranteeing of securities for the railways, both before and after their acquisition by the public. The outstanding securities guaranteed as to principal and interest amounted on Mar. 31, 1925, to \$365,915,762, of which \$58,157,951 was held by the Minister of Finance. The amount guaranteed as to interest only (Grand Trunk Railway Acquisition Guarantees) was at the same date \$216,207,142.

The list of securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government was, at Mar. 31, 1925, as follows:—

Securities.	Amount Authorized.	Amount outstanding at March 31, 1925.	
		Held by the Public.	Held by the Minister of Finance.
	\$	\$	\$
Guaranteed as to Principal and Interest—			
1. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3 per cent deb. stock due 1953, £1,923,287-0-0.....	9,359,997	9,359,997	-
2. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1958, £1,622,586-19-9.....	7,896,590	7,896,588	-
3. Canadian Northern Ont. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1961, £7,350,000-0-0.....	35,770,000	34,229,997	1,540,003
4. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1960, £647,260-5-6.....	3,150,000	3,149,999	-
5. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 3 per cent bonds due 1962, £14,000,000-0-0.....	68,040,000	34,992,000	33,048,000
6. Canadian Northern Alta. Ry. Co., 3½ per cent deb. stock due 1962, £733,561-12-10.....	3,570,000	-	3,569,996
7. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds, due 1931.....	45,000,000	17,060,333	12,500,000
8. Grand Trunk Pacific Ry. Co., 4 per cent bonds due 1962, £3,280,000-0-0.....	15,940,800	8,440,848	7,499,952
9. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940.....	25,000,000	24,793,000	-
10. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 7 per cent bonds due 1940.....	25,000,000	24,743,000	-
11. Canadian Northern Ry. Co., 6½ per cent bonds due 1916.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
12. Grand Trunk Ry. Co., 6 per cent bonds due 1936.....	25,000,000	25,000,000	-
13. Canadian National Ry. Co., 5 per cent serial equipment bonds, 1923-38.....	22,500,000	20,250,000	-
14. Canadian National Ry. Co. 5 per cent bonds due 1954.....	50,000,000	50,000,000	-
15. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4 per cent notes due 1927.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
16. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1954.....	26,000,000	26,000,000	-
17. Canadian National Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1930.....	18,000,000	18,000,000	-
18. Canadian Northern Ry. Co. 4½ per cent bonds due 1935.....	17,000,000	17,000,000	-
	442,227,387	365,915,762	58,157,951
Guaranteed as to Interest only—			
19. Grand Trunk Ry. Acquisition Guarantees—			
Grand Trunk 4 per cent guar. stock, £12,500,000.....	60,833,333	60,833,333	-
Grand Trunk 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £4,270,375.....	20,782,492	20,782,492	-
Great Western 5 per cent perp. deb. stock, £2,723,080.....	13,252,323	13,252,323	-
Grand Trunk 4 per cent perp. deb. stock, £24,624,455.....	119,839,014	119,839,014	-
Northern Ry. of Can., 4 per cent perp. deb. stock £308,215.....	1,499,980	1,499,980	-
	216,207,142	216,207,142	-

22.—Public Debt of Canada, July 1, 1867, to Mar. 31, 1925.

Fiscal years.	Total debt.	Total assets.	Net debt.	Net debt per capita.	Increase or decrease of debt during the year. ¹	Interest paid on debt.	Interest received from active assets.	Interest paid per capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867.....	93,046,052	17,317,410	75,728,642	22.73	—	—	—	—
1868.....	96,896,666	21,139,531	75,757,135	22.47	28,493	4,501,568	126,420	1.33
1869.....	112,361,998	36,502,679	75,859,319	22.23	102,184	4,907,014	313,021	1.44
1870.....	115,993,706	37,783,964	78,209,742	22.64	2,350,423	5,047,054	383,956	1.46
1871.....	115,492,683	37,786,165	77,706,518	22.09	-503,225	5,165,304	554,384	1.47
1872.....	122,400,179	40,213,107	82,187,072	22.76	4,480,554	5,257,231	488,042	1.45
1873.....	129,743,432	29,894,970	99,848,462	27.22	17,661,390	5,209,206	396,041	1.42
1874.....	141,163,551	32,838,587	108,324,964	28.32	8,476,502	5,724,436	610,863	1.50
1875.....	151,663,402	35,655,024	116,008,378	29.84	7,683,414	6,590,790	840,887	1.70
1876.....	161,204,688	36,653,174	124,551,514	31.54	8,543,136	6,400,902	798,906	1.62
1877.....	174,675,835	41,440,526	133,235,309	33.20	8,683,795	6,797,227	717,684	1.69
1878.....	174,957,269	34,595,199	140,362,070	34.41	7,126,761	7,048,884	605,774	1.73
1879.....	179,483,871	36,493,684	142,990,187	34.49	2,628,117	7,194,734	592,500	1.74
1880.....	194,634,441	42,182,852	152,451,589	36.17	9,461,402	7,773,869	834,793	1.84
1881.....	199,861,537	44,465,757	155,395,780	35.82	2,944,191	7,594,145	751,513	1.75
1882.....	205,365,252	51,703,601	153,661,651	35.05	-1,734,129	7,740,804	914,009	1.76
1883.....	202,159,104	43,692,390	158,466,714	35.75	4,805,063	7,668,552	1,001,193	1.73
1884.....	242,482,416	60,320,566	182,161,850	40.61	23,695,136	7,700,181	986,698	1.72
1885.....	264,703,607	68,295,915	196,407,692	43.27	14,245,842	9,419,482	1,997,036	2.08
1886.....	273,164,341	50,005,234	223,159,107	48.63	26,751,415 ²	10,137,009	2,299,079	2.21
1887.....	273,187,626	45,872,851	227,314,775	49.01	4,155,068	9,682,929	990,887	2.09
1888.....	284,513,842	49,982,484	234,531,358	50.03	7,216,583	9,823,313	932,025	2.10
1889.....	287,722,063	50,192,021	237,530,042	50.11	2,998,684	10,148,932	1,305,392	2.14
1890.....	286,112,295	48,579,083	237,533,212	49.56	3,170	9,656,841	1,082,271	2.01
1891.....	289,899,230	52,090,199	237,809,031	49.09	275,819	9,584,137	1,077,228	1.98
1892.....	295,333,274	54,201,840	241,131,434	49.32	3,322,403	9,763,978	1,086,420	2.00
1893.....	300,054,525	58,373,485	241,681,040	48.96	549,606	9,806,888	1,150,167	1.99
1894.....	303,348,023	62,164,994	246,183,029	50.30	4,501,989	10,212,596	1,217,809	2.09
1895.....	318,048,755	64,973,828	253,074,927	50.27	6,891,898	10,466,294	1,336,047	2.08
1896.....	325,717,537	67,220,104	258,497,433	50.82	5,422,506	10,502,430	1,370,001	2.06
1897.....	332,530,131	70,991,535	261,538,596	50.86	3,041,163	10,645,663	1,443,004	2.07
1898.....	338,375,984	74,419,585	263,956,399	50.77	2,417,803	10,516,758	1,513,455	2.02
1899.....	345,160,903	78,887,456	266,273,447	50.63	2,317,048	10,855,112	1,500,448	2.07
1900.....	346,206,980	80,713,173	265,493,807	49.89	-779,640	10,699,645	1,683,051	2.01
1901.....	354,732,433	86,252,429	268,480,004	49.69	2,986,197	10,807,955	1,784,834	2.00
1902.....	366,358,477	94,529,387	271,829,090	49.13	3,349,096	10,975,935	1,892,224	1.98
1903.....	361,344,098	99,737,109	261,606,989	46.11	-10,222,103 ³	11,068,139	2,020,953	1.95
1904.....	364,962,512	104,094,793	260,867,719	44.78	-739,270	11,128,637	2,236,256	1.91
1905.....	377,678,580	111,454,413	266,224,167	44.43	5,356,448	10,320,115	2,105,031	1.77
1906.....	392,269,680	125,226,703	267,042,977	43.27	818,810	10,814,697	2,140,312	1.75
1907.....	379,966,826	116,294,966	263,671,860	41.84	-3,371,117	6,712,771	1,235,746	1.06
1908.....	408,207,158	130,246,298	277,960,860	42.82	14,289,000	10,973,597	1,925,569	1.69
1909.....	478,535,427	151,605,118	323,930,279	48.38	45,969,419	11,604,584	2,256,643	1.73
1910.....	470,663,046	134,394,500	336,268,546	48.61	12,338,267	13,098,161	2,807,465	1.89
1911.....	474,941,487	134,899,435	340,042,052	47.18	3,773,506	12,535,851	1,668,773	1.74
1912.....	508,338,592	168,419,131	339,919,461	46.15	-122,591	12,259,397	1,281,317	1.66
1913.....	483,232,555	168,930,930	314,301,625	41.76	-25,617,836	12,605,882	1,450,511	1.67
1914.....	544,391,369	208,394,519	335,996,850	43.68	21,695,225	12,893,505	1,964,541	1.68
1915.....	700,473,814	251,097,731	449,376,083	57.16	173,379,233	15,738,743	2,980,247	2.00
1916.....	936,987,802	321,831,631	615,156,171	76.55	165,780,088	21,421,585	3,358,210	2.67
1917.....	1,382,003,268	502,816,970	879,186,298	107.48	264,030,127	35,802,567	3,094,012	4.36
1918.....	1,863,335,899	671,451,836 ⁴	1,191,884,063	143.11	312,697,765	47,845,585	4,466,724	5.74
1919.....	2,676,635,725	1,102,104,692 ⁵	1,574,531,033	185.60	382,646,970	77,431,432	7,421,002	9.13
1920.....	3,041,529,587	792,660,963 ⁶	2,248,868,624	260.54	674,379,231	105,527,089	17,086,981	12.46
1921.....	2,902,482,117	561,603,133 ⁵	2,340,878,984	266.36	92,010,360	139,551,520	24,815,246	15.88
1922.....	2,902,347,137	480,211,335 ⁶	2,422,135,802	270.93	81,256,817	135,247,849	21,961,513	15.13
1923.....	2,888,827,237	435,050,368 ⁶	2,453,776,869	270.16	31,641,067	137,892,735	16,465,303	15.18
1924.....	2,819,610,470	401,827,195 ⁶	2,417,783,275	262.04	-35,993,594	136,237,872	11,916,479	14.76
1925.....	2,841,066,523	400,628,837 ⁶	2,440,437,686	258.16	-345,589	134,789,604	11,332,328	14.39

¹The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.²This amount includes \$10,199,520, for which land was taken from the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co.³This amount included \$3,305,450, caused by the settlement of accounts with Ontario and Quebec.⁴This amount takes into account \$5,397,503, allowed to Ontario and Quebec, under 47 Vict., c. 6.⁵Active assets only. ⁶9 months.

2.—Provincial Public Finance.

Provincial Governments in Canada are in the position, under section 118 of the British North America Act, 1867 (30 and 31 Vict., c. 3) and the British North America Act, 1907 (7 Edw. VII, c. 11), of having a considerable assured income in subsidies from the Dominion treasury. Details of these payments are given for recent years in Tables 16 and 17 of this section. In addition, through their retention of ownership of their lands, minerals and other natural resources, the provinces which, by the voluntary action of their previously existing governments, entered Confederation, raise considerable revenues through land sales, sales of timber, mining royalties, leases of water-powers, etc., while the Prairie Provinces receive from the Dominion special grants in lieu of land revenues. Further, under section 92 of the British North America Act, Provincial Legislatures are given authority to impose direct taxation within the province for provincial purposes and to borrow money on the sole credit of the province.

While the *laissez faire* school of political thought was predominant throughout the country, provincial receipts and expenditures were generally very moderate, as may be seen both for individual provinces and for the provinces collectively, from Table 23. From the commencement of the twentieth century, however, the Canadian public, more especially in Ontario and the West, began to demand increased services from the government, particularly in respect of education, sanitation, and public ownership and operation of public utilities. The performance of these functions necessitated increased revenues, which had in the main to be raised by taxation. Among the chief methods of taxation to be employed has been the taxation of corporations and estates, succession duties showing a considerably increased yield even within the comparatively short period of nine years from 1916 to 1924 covered by the statements compiled by the Finance Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics,¹ and published as Tables 25 and 27. Prominent among the objects of increased expenditure in this same period are education, public buildings, public works and enterprises, and charities, hospitals and corrections. The fact that provincial government is cheaper per head in the *laissez faire* eastern provinces is evident from Table 24, which gives the per capita ordinary revenue and expenditure for various provincial fiscal years from 1881 to 1924. This, however, is not to be taken as evidence that the larger services rendered to the public in the western provinces are not worth what is being paid for them.

For the half-century subsequent to Confederation, the provincial accounts, published by each government according to its own system of accounting, were

¹The succession duties collected by the provinces in 1924 amounted in the aggregate to \$9,365,515, as compared with \$1,020,272 as recently as 1904, or a 9-fold increase in 20 years. The aggregate revenue raised by taxation of corporations, etc., increased from \$7,217,548 in 1916 to \$23,806,015 in 1924. For the details for the years 1916 to 1919, see pp. 680 and 684 of the 1921 Year Book.

quite incomparable as among the provinces, a fact much regretted by students of provincial public finance. Upon the creation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1918, its Finance Branch undertook the work of placing the various provincial public accounts on a comparable basis, correlating, for example, the revenues derived from succession duties, taxation of corporations, sales of public lands, royalties on forest, mineral and fisheries products, as well as the expenditures on such services as agriculture, civil government, education and public works. As the result of the Bureau's exhaustive analysis of the provincial public accounts, a summary statement of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of the Provincial Governments appeared for the first time in the 1919 Year Book. In the present issue an analysis is given of the provincial public accounts for the five fiscal years ended from 1920 to 1924. In it the various items of receipts and expenditures have been classified under appropriate headings, and a uniform terminology has been adopted. The result is given in Tables 25 and 26, which present summary statements of the ordinary receipts and expenditures of all the Provincial Governments for each of the five provincial fiscal years from 1920 to 1924. From these statements it is possible to ascertain the amounts received and expended in each year under the respective headings for each province, while Table 27 supplies the same information for the provinces collectively. Similar figures for years prior to 1920 will be found on pp. 680-685 of the 1921 Year Book.

In the use of these tables it should be borne in mind that the fiscal years in the different provinces do not coincide. In Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the fiscal year ends Dec. 31, in Nova Scotia Sept. 30, in New Brunswick and Ontario Oct. 31, in Quebec June 30, in Manitoba Aug. 31², in Saskatchewan April 30 and in British Columbia Mar. 31.

The total ordinary revenue of the nine provinces for their latest fiscal years for which final data are available, ended 1924, was \$127,896,047, as compared with \$117,738,244 in 1923, \$116,156,699 in 1922, \$102,030,458 in 1921, and \$92,653,023 in 1920. The total ordinary expenditure in 1924 was \$135,159,185, as compared with \$132,671,095 in 1923, \$112,874,954 in 1922, \$102,569,515 in 1921 and \$88,250,675 in 1920. Thus the total ordinary revenue of the provinces shows an increase of 156 p.c. in the short space of 8 years, while the total ordinary expenditure shows an increase of 151 p.c. in the same period. The main cause of the increasing expenditure has been, of course, the rapid rise during the period in the prices of commodities and labour required for the public service, while the extension of the functions of government has also been a considerable factor.¹

¹A report giving details of the finances of Provincial Governments for 1923 and 1924 will shortly be published. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

²Changed to Apr. 30 in 1925.

Considering the individual provinces, the largest revenue for 1924 is that of Ontario, \$41,721,961, Quebec being next with \$23,170,733 and British Columbia third with \$19,124,580. As regards total expenditure for the same year, that of Ontario was highest, \$48,866,569, Quebec second with \$21,567,293 and British Columbia third with \$20,515,367. In 1924, British Columbia raised the largest revenue per head of population, \$34.58, while Prince Edward Island had the lowest, \$8.42.

The Growth of Provincial Taxation.—Whereas in earlier years the Dominion subsidies together with the revenues arising out of the natural resources of the provinces and from fees for specific services rendered to the citizens, nearly sufficed to cover the whole expense of government and rendered a resort to taxation for provincial purposes practically unnecessary in most of the provinces, the great increase in the functions of government since the commencement of the present century has put an end to this state of affairs. The aggregate amount of taxation for provincial purposes in the fiscal years prior to 1916 is unfortunately not available, but since that time provincial taxation has increased, according to the analyses made in the Bureau of Statistics, from \$15,718,146 in 1916 to \$61,077,354 in 1924. This figure of total taxation is obtained by adding the totals under the items "succession duties," "taxation of corporations, etc." and "licenses and permits" in Table 27. See p. 684 of the 1921 Year Book for the years from 1916 to 1919.

Provincial Assets and Liabilities.—The asset and liability statements of the provinces vary so greatly in their content that until recently no attempt has been made to publish any collective statement. In some instances natural resources, such as timber, mining, agricultural and school lands unsold, are shown as assets, while in others no account is taken of these. In other cases, provincial government buildings with lands connected therewith, also roads, bridges and public improvements are considered as assets, while other provinces do not include them in their published statements. With a view to presenting the principal items which make up provincial assets and liabilities, the following co-ordinated table (Table 28) has been compiled, in consultation with the various provincial Audit Departments. Other miscellaneous assets of the provinces are briefly enumerated. Indirect liabilities, which are separately given, consist mainly, as shown by the footnotes, of guarantees of bonds and debentures. Generally speaking, both the assets and the liabilities of the provinces in which public ownership of public utilities exists, are proportionately larger than is the case in the other provinces.

23.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1924.

Years.	Prince Edward Island.		Nova Scotia.		New Brunswick.		Quebec.	
	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.*	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.	Receipts.	Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yr.)	1,372,064	1,569,447	2,360,891	2,295,301	1,939,397	1,978,949	6,638,866	6,072,289
1873	484,979	401,662	600,196	608,919	568,550	540,486	1,795,749	1,707,356
1874	403,013	442,767	686,826	676,111	591,465	589,794	1,983,603	1,908,283
1875	306,597	395,277	616,350	714,803	608,099	679,814	2,036,869	2,060,779
1876	524,144	353,226	589,637	653,874	634,850	587,330	2,329,868	2,283,025
1877	326,274	331,632	562,800	588,942	618,113	650,233	2,397,383	2,471,553
1878	312,684	334,133	645,294	688,003	584,977	640,815	2,018,482	2,577,171
1879	288,062	313,845	394,205	503,051	526,685	616,132	2,201,215	2,715,546
1880	269,603	257,309	541,318	506,253	675,285	609,671	2,342,412	2,830,023
1881	275,380	261,276	476,445	494,582	607,445	598,844	3,191,779	3,566,612
1882	233,465	257,228	537,667	569,119	643,710	614,236	3,419,371	3,628,229
1883	228,169	270,477	563,864	541,090	822,893	943,824	2,755,707	3,096,943
1884	280,271	279,545	586,561	572,768	650,466	633,658	2,823,565	3,124,620
1885	248,222	266,318	613,026	620,700	617,570	584,473	2,926,148	2,936,734
1886	233,978	304,467	633,145	656,348	634,574	623,593	2,949,562	3,032,607
1887	241,736	288,052	656,639	664,103	665,810	667,617	2,965,567	3,288,798
1888	254,209	279,939	712,951	668,400	661,880	640,806	2,738,768	3,365,032
1889	234,635	263,605	668,774	713,941	651,031	637,051	3,628,544	3,543,619
1890	224,882	305,799	664,938	710,497	646,079	651,735	3,537,407	3,894,413
1891	274,047	304,486	661,541	692,538	612,762	680,813	3,457,144	4,095,520
1892	245,652	259,012	769,976	822,462	652,669	676,483	3,458,401	4,446,610
1893	217,473	294,201	682,385	730,877	730,877	711,673	4,378,363	3,907,445
1894	282,468	280,596	888,213	862,842	619,298	661,521	4,258,728	4,267,916
1895	277,314	310,177	835,455	831,230	687,437	684,635	4,221,637	4,189,985
1896	273,496	287,631	841,160	853,893	698,437	701,452	4,327,910	4,099,707
1897	272,550	310,752	832,240	853,699	745,203	727,187	3,877,466	4,082,282
1898	276,183	301,700	855,960	849,330	708,900	727,050	4,176,140	4,415,370
1899	282,678	276,789	876,828	852,379	764,439	749,644	4,223,579	4,201,023
1900	282,056	308,494	1,014,123	937,261	758,989	794,477	4,451,578	4,433,386
1901	309,445	315,326	1,090,230	1,088,927	1,031,267	910,346	4,563,432	4,516,551
1902	324,670	324,185	1,140,217	1,087,403	826,066	845,637	4,515,170	4,490,654
1903	318,766	327,662	1,243,581	1,177,331	801,410	816,295	4,699,773	4,596,061
1904	307,730	356,120	1,194,756	1,161,456	890,653	885,457	4,880,687	4,795,466
1905	313,445	334,734	1,324,531	1,303,708	865,637	874,420	5,039,001	4,989,900
1906	258,235	264,135	1,391,629	1,375,588	887,202	879,066	5,240,167	5,179,817
1907	350,479	346,081	1,438,167	1,539,169	969,939	960,093	5,370,695	4,767,070
1908	360,601	377,603	1,783,467	1,624,760	1,086,738	1,042,196	6,016,616	4,980,919
1909	375,374	366,938	1,632,979	1,653,508	1,259,827	1,255,382	6,082,187	5,539,880
1910	375,151	382,891	1,592,363	1,725,914	1,324,440	1,317,876	6,571,944	5,627,755
1911	374,798	398,490	1,625,653	1,790,778	1,437,077	1,403,547	7,032,745	6,424,900
1912	485,563	527,220	1,870,056	1,832,075	1,417,722	1,409,049	8,070,109	7,386,680
1913	506,553	450,112	1,920,565	1,949,784	1,459,000	1,446,963	8,382,737	7,953,985
1914	525,555	445,396	1,885,458	2,098,893	1,505,229	1,493,774	9,000,377	8,624,368
1915	470,730	510,345	1,953,302	2,073,672	1,634,079	1,626,340	9,597,926	8,710,516
1916	508,455	453,151	2,165,338	2,152,773	1,580,419	1,568,634	9,647,984	9,436,687
1917	496,053	487,113	2,118,620	2,344,009	1,572,814	1,166,904	10,441,114	9,907,672
1918	514,475	484,416	2,332,634	2,573,797	2,357,909	2,399,062	13,806,392	11,671,830
1919	501,915	655,409	3,280,313	3,280,282	2,182,420	2,595,937	12,666,352	12,371,131
1920	740,973	660,774	3,801,016	3,916,848	3,100,892	2,969,323	14,472,651	13,520,740
1921	769,719	691,042	4,585,840	4,678,146	2,892,905	3,432,512	15,914,521	14,624,088
1922	748,888	687,241	4,791,208	4,791,998	3,226,727	2,985,877	21,609,396	16,575,977
1923	654,393	790,046	5,317,335	5,229,178	3,479,733	3,648,273	21,634,642	19,930,276
1924	738,431	715,882	5,461,383	5,579,525	3,725,286	3,835,522	23,170,733	21,567,293

*11 months only. *Includes expenditure on capital account, except for 1909-1910. *14 months. *Contains \$250,000, proceeds of bonds for funding floating debt. *For 9 months ended September 30. *10 months. *Nine months only, owing to change of fiscal year. *Fifteen months, owing to change of fiscal year.

23.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1924—con.

Years.	Ontario.		Manitoba.		Saskatchewan.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.).....	11,532,880	8,277,724	—	—	—	—
1873.....	3,141,298	3,099,634	—	138,658	—	—
1874.....	3,446,348	3,883,702	24,611 ⁷	61,177 ⁷	—	—
1875.....	3,156,606	3,617,522	74,534	133,300	—	—
1876.....	2,589,035	3,152,365	150,010 ⁸	145,248 ⁸	—	—
1877.....	2,502,449	3,131,998	99,603	92,958	—	—
1878.....	2,284,656	2,914,864	98,864	107,926	—	—
1879.....	2,287,951	2,954,712	135,311	151,036	—	—
1880.....	2,584,152	2,531,166	118,867	185,109	—	—
1881.....	2,788,747	2,592,800	121,867	226,803	—	—
1882.....	2,880,450	2,931,825	255,203	232,189	—	—
1883.....	2,439,941	2,900,035	376,863	386,071	—	—
1884.....	2,820,555	3,207,860	302,962	501,710	—	—
1885.....	3,005,921	3,000,139	150,728 ⁷	229,278 ⁷	—	—
1886.....	3,148,660	2,181,450	485,326	484,002	—	—
1887.....	3,527,578	3,454,372	506,890	520,190	—	—
1888.....	3,602,862	3,544,835	841,894 ⁸	758,139 ⁸	—	—
1889.....	1,464,031	4,578,982	583,795	588,467	—	—
1890.....	3,431,259	3,907,428	585,709	703,302	—	—
1891.....	4,138,589	4,158,460	590,484	664,432	—	—
1892.....	4,662,922	4,068,257	605,288	832,890	—	—
1893.....	4,091,914	3,907,145	633,116	798,188	—	—
1894.....	3,453,163	3,839,339	613,094	699,319	—	—
1895.....	3,585,300	3,758,595	703,172	704,946	—	—
1896.....	3,490,671	3,703,380	665,353	763,158	—	—
1897.....	4,139,848	3,767,676	683,706	780,109	—	—
1898.....	3,710,928	3,864,971	936,604	837,888	—	—
1899.....	4,103,478	3,717,404	776,234	972,462	—	—
1900.....	4,192,940	4,003,729	905,331	1,035,405	—	—
1901.....	4,466,044	4,038,834	1,008,653	988,251	—	—
1902.....	4,291,083	4,345,004	1,443,256	1,248,128	—	—
1903.....	5,466,653	4,888,983	1,352,218	1,262,292	—	—
1904.....	6,128,358	5,267,453	1,486,667	1,271,733	—	—
1905.....	6,016,176	5,396,017	1,860,900	1,398,431	618,432 ¹	118,602 ¹
1906.....	7,149,478	6,720,179	2,089,652	1,572,691	1,441,258 ²	1,364,352 ²
1907.....	8,320,419	7,714,246	2,118,784	1,824,381	—	—
1908.....	8,602,903	8,557,065	2,891,582	2,534,794	1,844,371 ⁴	2,091,613 ⁴
1909.....	7,477,921	7,545,040	3,376,893	2,752,774	2,199,984 ⁴	2,654,690 ⁴
1910.....	8,891,005	8,887,520	3,847,322	3,234,941	2,514,698 ⁴	2,220,866 ⁴
1911.....	9,370,834	9,916,934	4,454,190	4,002,826	2,699,603 ⁴	2,575,145 ⁴
1912.....	10,042,001	10,287,992	7,046,675	4,339,540	4,385,831 ⁴	4,255,850 ⁴
1913.....	11,183,302	10,868,026	5,788,070	5,314,849	4,668,754 ⁴	4,656,800 ⁴
1914.....	11,121,382	11,819,311	5,512,163	5,638,659	6,372,540 ⁵	5,823,980 ⁵
1915.....	12,975,732	12,704,362	5,472,955	6,026,596	5,024,936 ⁶	5,368,649 ⁶
1916.....	13,841,339	12,706,333	5,897,807	6,147,780	4,801,064 ⁶	5,258,756 ⁶
1917.....	18,269,597	16,518,223	6,292,986	6,860,355	5,631,910 ⁶	5,553,965 ⁶
1918.....	19,270,122	17,460,404	6,723,013	7,307,727	7,797,153 ⁶	6,828,596 ⁶
1919.....	20,692,166 ³	21,464,575	8,613,364	8,497,942	8,333,759 ⁶	8,125,203 ⁶
1920.....	25,981,517 ³	25,880,843	9,870,710	10,602,955	9,903,885 ⁶	8,707,833 ⁶
1921.....	30,411,396 ³	28,579,688	9,358,956	10,063,139	11,789,920	12,151,665
1922.....	39,725,370 ³	37,458,395 ³	7,940,457	8,381,667	11,801,894	13,322,120
1923.....	34,818,729 ³	49,305,439	10,078,730	10,616,567	12,576,763	12,886,544
1924.....	41,721,961 ³	48,866,569	10,926,634	10,455,187	12,520,411	12,449,150

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905.

²Fourteen months ended Feb. 28, 1907.

³Includes capital revenue for lands, which cannot be separated.

⁴Twelve months ended Feb. 28.

⁵Fourteen months ended April 30.

⁶Twelve months ended April 30.

⁷Six months.

⁸Eighteen months.

⁹Includes capital expenditure which cannot be separated.

23.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1924—con.

Years.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Total for all Provinces.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1869-72 (total 4 yrs.).....	-	-	519,036 ¹	529,775 ¹	24,363,134	20,723,488
1873.....	-	-	370,150	372,169	6,960,922	6,868,884
1874.....	-	-	372,418	583,360	7,508,284	8,145,194
1875.....	-	-	351,241	614,659	7,150,296	8,216,244
1876.....	-	-	381,120	728,310	7,198,714	7,903,378
1877.....	-	-	408,348	685,046	6,914,975	7,952,362
1878.....	-	-	430,786	514,879	6,375,743	7,777,791
1879.....	-	-	213,058 ²	186,715 ²	6,046,487	7,441,090
1880.....	-	-	390,908	446,575	6,922,545	7,366,106
1881.....	-	-	397,035	378,779	7,858,698	8,119,701
1882.....	-	-	405,583	474,428	8,375,454	8,707,254
1883.....	-	-	425,808	594,102	7,613,241	8,732,551
1884.....	-	-	503,174	590,629	7,967,554	8,910,820
1885.....	-	-	600,399	655,438	8,162,014	8,333,080
1886.....	-	-	514,720	772,211	8,599,965	8,054,678
1887.....	-	-	537,335	731,307	9,101,564	9,614,469
1888.....	-	-	598,252	788,955	9,413,816	10,046,106
1889.....	-	-	698,055	857,545	10,928,865	11,183,210
1890.....	-	-	835,463	954,021	9,928,737	11,132,195
1891.....	-	-	959,248	1,032,104	10,693,815	11,628,353
1892.....	-	-	1,020,002	1,430,920	11,414,913	12,536,664
1893.....	-	-	1,019,206	1,431,438	11,748,516	11,692,475
1894.....	-	-	821,660	1,514,405	10,936,624	12,125,968
1895.....	-	-	896,025	1,906,924	11,206,390	12,386,492
1896.....	-	-	989,765	1,614,723	11,286,792	12,023,944
1897.....	-	-	1,383,048	1,569,071	11,934,061	12,900,776
1898.....	-	-	1,439,623	2,001,032	12,104,247	12,997,341
1899.....	-	-	1,531,639	2,156,474	12,558,875	12,926,175

¹Six months of 1871 and for the year 1872. ²Six months.

23.—Statement showing the Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures of the Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1869-1924—concluded.

Years.	Alberta.		British Columbia.		Total for all Provinces.	
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900	-	-	1,544,108	1,831,205	13,149,125	13,393,957
1901	-	-	1,605,920	2,287,821	14,074,991	14,146,059
1902	-	-	1,807,925	2,537,373	14,348,387	14,878,407
1903	-	-	2,044,630	3,393,182	15,927,031	16,461,806
1904	-	-	2,638,260	2,862,794	17,527,111	16,600,482
1905	635,976 ^{1, 2}	162,723 ^{1, 2}	2,920,462	2,302,418	19,594,560	16,880,959
1906	1,425,059 ²	1,485,914 ²	3,044,442	2,328,126	23,027,122	21,169,868
1907	2,081,828 ²	2,450,375 ²	4,444,594	2,849,480	24,994,805	22,450,895
1908	2,849,650 ²	2,823,831 ²	5,979,055	3,686,350	31,420,983	27,719,131
1909	3,135,727 ²	2,650,441	4,664,501 ³	3,749,171 ³	30,205,393	28,167,824
1910	2,488,406 ²	4,002,394	8,874,742	6,382,993	36,480,071	33,783,150
1911	3,309,156 ²	3,437,088	10,492,892	8,194,803	40,706,948	38,144,511
1912	4,100,113 ²	3,956,562	10,745,709	11,189,024	48,163,781	45,183,992
1913	5,399,905	5,225,584	12,510,215	15,412,322	51,819,101	53,278,425
1914	5,255,276	5,401,595	10,479,259	15,762,912	51,657,239	57,108,888
1915	5,143,590	5,714,032	7,974,496	11,942,667	50,247,746	54,677,473
1916	5,281,695	6,018,894	6,291,694	10,083,505	50,015,795	53,826,219
1917	6,260,106	6,752,504	6,906,784	9,531,740	57,989,984	60,122,485
1918	7,660,762	8,303,808	8,882,845	9,023,269	69,345,305	66,052,909
1919	9,642,739	9,525,749	10,931,279	9,887,745	76,844,307	76,403,973
1920	10,919,776	10,423,356	13,861,603	11,568,003	92,653,023	88,250,675
1921	11,086,937	13,109,304	15,219,264	15,236,931	102,030,458	102,569,515
1922	9,324,890	11,235,192	16,987,869	17,436,487	116,156,699	112,874,954
1923	10,419,146	10,990,830	18,758,864	19,273,942 ⁴	117,738,244	132,671,095
1924	10,506,627	11,174,690	19,124,580	20,515,367 ⁴	127,896,047	135,159,185

¹Four months only. Province created Sept. 1, 1905. ²Includes small sums of capital revenue and expenditure which cannot be separated. ³Nine months only, owing to change in fiscal year. ⁴Includes Sinking Funds taken from Capital Expenditure (Expenditure out of Income).

24.—Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures of Provincial Governments per head of Population for their respective fiscal years ended in the census years, 1881-1911, and in each year from 1916 to 1924.

NOTE.—As this table is based upon Table 23, those using it should refer to that table for totals and for explanatory notes.

(A) ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

Years.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Mani- toba.	Saskat- chewan.	Alberta	British Colum- bia.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1881.....	2.53	1.08	1.90	2.35	1.45	1.96	—	—	8.03	1.82
1891.....	2.50	1.47	1.91	2.32	1.96	3.88	—	—	9.77	2.21
1901.....	3.00	2.37	3.12	2.77	2.05	3.95	—	—	8.99	2.62
1911.....	4.00	3.30	3.83	3.50	3.71	9.65	5.48	8.84	26.73	5.65
1916.....	5.59	4.27	4.28	4.43	5.08	10.65	7.41	10.64	13.76	6.23
1917.....	5.49	4.16	4.22	4.72	6.61	11.14	8.42	12.17	14.68	7.10
1918.....	5.72	4.55	6.27	6.14	6.87	11.68	11.28	14.38	18.36	8.34
1919.....	5.61	6.35	5.74	5.54	7.27	14.67	11.69	17.50	21.99	9.08
1920.....	8.32	7.31	8.08	6.23	8.99	16.49	13.47	19.17	27.14	10.75
1921.....	8.69	8.76	7.46	6.74	10.37	15.34	15.56	18.84	29.01	11.63
1922.....	9.47	9.09	8.24	9.01	13.35	12.66	15.17	15.41	31.76	12.96
1923.....	7.43	10.03	8.80	8.87	11.53	15.81	15.78	16.78	34.48	12.98
1924.....	8.42	10.23	9.33	9.34	13.63	16.89	15.36	16.49	34.58	13.88

(B) ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

1881.....	2.40	1.12	1.87	2.63	1.35	3.64	—	—	7.66	1.88
1891.....	2.77	1.54	2.12	2.75	1.97	4.36	—	—	10.51	2.41
1901.....	3.05	2.37	2.75	2.74	1.85	3.87	—	—	12.80	2.63
1911.....	4.25	3.64	3.99	3.20	3.92	8.68	5.23	9.18	20.87	5.29
1916.....	4.98	4.25	4.25	4.33	4.67	11.10	8.12	12.12	22.05	6.71
1917.....	5.39	4.60	5.82	4.48	5.97	12.15	8.30	13.12	20.26	7.36
1918.....	5.39	5.02	6.38	5.19	6.23	12.69	9.88	15.59	18.65	7.94
1919.....	7.33	6.35	6.83	5.41	7.54	14.48	11.39	17.28	19.89	9.03
1920.....	7.42	7.53	7.73	5.82	8.96	17.72	11.85	18.30	22.65	10.24
1921.....	7.83	8.93	8.85	6.19	9.74	16.49	16.04	22.28	29.05	11.69
1922.....	7.77	9.08	7.62	6.91	12.59	13.37	17.12	18.57	32.58	12.60
1923.....	8.98	9.87	9.22	8.17	16.33	16.65	16.17	17.70	35.43	14.63
1924.....	8.16	10.46	9.60	8.69	15.96	16.16	15.27	17.54	37.10	14.67

25.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts of Provincial

Sources of Receipts.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	372,182	372,182	372,182	372,182	372,182
Agriculture.....	663	1,943	22,062	4,367	5,987
Lands.....	1,014	190	206	255	744
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	—	—	15
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	95	23	326	53	127
Fees.....	13,103	13,847	14,060	12,244	11,421
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	7,936	10,568	20,592	9,166	6,088
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	245,573	285,825	230,980	177,760	226,162
Licenses and Permits.....	86,024	74,290	76,718	67,426	101,745
Education.....	—	—	—	—	—
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	10,178	7,717	9,170	9,168	10,384
Interest.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds and Repayments.....	28	2,544	141	68	92
Miscellaneous.....	4,177	590	2,451	1,614	3,484
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	740,973	769,719	748,888	654,303	738,431

Sources of Receipts.	Quebec.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	2,028,163	2,028,241	2,315,081	2,316,086	2,315,643
Agriculture.....	24,875	28,160	27,240	25,975	46
Lands.....	425,468	183,585	132,076	112,948	105,964
Mines and Mining.....	378,480	642,285	205,707	254,655	202,751
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	2,610,324	3,039,764	2,693,717	3,151,312	3,786,292
Game and Fisheries.....	291,719	299,397	336,965	392,124	339,484
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	57,154	122,861	105,369	75,498	69,168
Fees.....	1,062,503	1,170,764	1,157,636	1,240,266	1,585,670
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	1,786,931	2,100,456	3,005,293	2,620,337	2,977,851
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	1,854,528	1,818,369	2,180,755	2,413,444	2,594,869
Licenses and Permits.....	2,694,242	2,590,695	6,275,337	6,753,327	6,415,535
Education.....	—	—	—	—	—
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	450,047	509,506	862,333	769,597	853,378
Interest.....	146,249	221,470	199,164	316,469	429,506
Refunds and Repayments.....	172,514	222,766	147,136	75,378	112,642
Miscellaneous.....	489,454	936,202	905,587	1,117,225	1,381,934
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	14,472,651	15,914,521	21,609,396	21,634,642	23,170,733

Sources of Receipts.	Saskatchewan.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	2,654,840	3,088,646	2,956,164	2,767,836	2,961,114
Agriculture.....	37,203	29,029	49,989	18,581	15,048
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	28,984	32,417	32,885	111,067	137,664
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	84,079	125,224	115,975	130,632	161,728
Fees.....	1,071,411	1,177,591	1,020,808	967,693	896,751
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	278,970	331,370	314,235	280,985	489,082
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	3,439,915	3,660,171	3,793,509	3,757,346	3,740,069
Licenses and Permits.....	746,049	1,027,235	808,904	1,106,710	1,468,156
Education.....	28,990	30,584	37,133	55,135	56,549
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	84,362	—	70,598	108,258	118,842
Interest.....	674,693	956,589	1,145,584	664,481	775,825
Refunds and Repayments.....	90,238	334,659	476,351	608,509	464,240
Miscellaneous.....	684,151	996,405	979,759	1,999,470	1,235,343
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	9,903,885	11,789,920	11,801,894	12,576,763	12,520,411

These totals include capital revenue to the amount of \$903,422 in 1920, \$1,149,919 in 1921, \$1,218,059 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923 and \$1,181,038 in 1924, received from the Department of Lands and Forests, and not separable into its items.

Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1920-1924*.

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
636,667	636,667	674,466	661,866	661,866	637,976	637,976	681,161	666,766	666,766
21,907	13,255	16,751	13,676	12,685	2,399	2,401	2,902	1,078	3,197
52,878	42,958	41,341	20,481	21,896	561	3,886	3,680	2,755	2,069
690,518	635,577	548,318	729,469	747,597	34,062	34,932	45,069	58,683	40,639
-	-	-	-	-	1,385,420	973,067	646,455	891,512	1,121,914
4,843	8,466	34,514	26,575	26,374	82,135	93,154	95,187	88,841	97,913
6,729	3,081	3,236	4,644	11,337	75,753	89,787	57,162	46,586	51,612
199,783	162,182	228,553	226,696	282,516	78,496	84,219	76,549	73,235	73,474
195,600	158,972	120,740	222,679	135,846	90,610	151,326	241,753	152,609	163,124
349,210	572,818	623,440	614,619	777,950	266,536	282,334	497,744	420,451	280,444
449,076	627,254	838,768	1,124,592	1,035,705	290,517	363,275	664,243	842,856	955,030
105,754	159,424	117,861	144,196	143,374	25,891	57,374	54,082	76,879	72,044
505,124	447,854	494,283	496,452	518,326	81,656	82,825	118,335	111,882	158,436
209,866	160,522	336,209	296,465	363,369	23,564	10,077	22,775	15,359	11,540
274	832	1,336	5,650	6,503	770	735	520	160	-
372,787	951,978	711,392	729,275	716,039	24,546	25,537	19,130	30,081	27,084
3,801,016	4,586,840	4,791,208	5,317,335	5,461,383	3,100,892	2,892,905	3,226,727	3,479,733	3,725,286

Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,470,160	2,470,274	2,839,467	2,716,191	2,716,198	2,002,169	1,821,379	1,656,907	1,776,166	1,798,879
65,771	87,934	89,836	123,847	184,926	6,234	8,798	3,347	5,296	3,141
148,767	198,409	174,884	194,735	206,641	125,305	91,615	41,692	50,073	43,956
1,113,545	499,069	569,211	562,209	593,162	-	-	-	-	-
2,731,549	3,784,203	4,198,217	2,402,091	4,229,384	-	-	-	-	-
791,537	836,156	731,096	592,739	640,758	53,377	80,814	52,619	93,054	99,803
99,748	125,054	427,662	423,853	529,538	139,658	142,508	167,043	213,702	139,563
1,042,908	934,857	1,037,705	1,087,088	1,103,538	584,685	471,974	341,328	401,629	402,365
4,014,468	4,821,811	6,523,245	3,858,261	4,175,198	319,556	457,563	168,503	290,850	455,808
2,666,198	2,632,480	3,319,753	2,799,604	3,495,525	991,258	1,315,390	1,454,761	2,559,848	2,910,712
5,304,830	6,318,105	9,709,566	9,137,043	10,195,425	770,410	868,160	791,062	1,292,018	1,756,059
495,425	652,683	551,901	648,762	766,133	260,953	286,317	190,860	289,657	238,311
1,348,456	1,210,656	1,010,459	719,520	1,032,631	197,773	223,735	141,332	185,385	191,370
258,624	827,540	886,036	949,811	1,294,346	762,681	1,153,580	890,774	1,412,378	1,444,809
214,034	91,930	139,994	229,185	473,739	3,866	16,785	24,648	4,141	3,349
3,215,497	4,920,235	7,516,338	8,373,790	10,084,819	3,652,785	2,420,338	2,015,581	1,444,533	1,438,509
25,981,517	30,411,396	39,725,370	34,818,729	41,721,961	9,870,710	9,358,956	7,940,457	10,078,730	10,926,634

Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,313,104	2,261,601	2,213,609	2,148,667	2,263,127	623,135	623,135	709,896	738,817	738,817
112,660	109,723	126,721	248,136	152,594	44,116	45,970	30,981	30,750	30,001
-	-	-	-	-	436,821	587,835	587,148	427,907	358,683
286,499	281,158	472,644	253,495	200,207	550,261	553,373	526,200	582,194	593,979
35,462	68,957	104,265	97,475	130,903	2,455,000	3,280,035	2,828,589	3,239,869	3,430,940
179,342	242,399	212,604	201,199	138,906	156,816	172,712	212,067	216,263	213,280
1,094,027	1,037,173	952,174	809,185	777,638	41,870	75,181	57,723	55,162	49,147
267,336	172,598	123,745	164,087	189,808	700,922	732,931	874,090	641,179	683,757
2,914,982	2,397,461	2,541,681	3,497,010	3,387,516	374,321	342,259	563,573	682,919	772,712
1,404,037	1,203,441	1,888,578	2,069,919	2,351,822	6,479,499	5,395,272	5,791,564	6,117,469	6,392,767
41,578	139,625	142,476	103,272	194,589	721,594	1,199,023	2,562,521	3,106,544	3,616,345
10,255	60,947	6,973	43,699	118,480	4,993	35,561	72,584	50,762	92,769
181,218	244,143	151,060	303,514	347,203	94,350	100,302	303,727	315,869	340,008
92,218	184,634	282,058	238,309	39,004	738,896	619,555	967,151	1,100,018	1,164,208
1,987,058	2,683,072	76,299	240,879	234,830	19,760	30,492	39,819	52,180	53,244
10,919,776	11,086,957	9,324,890	10,419,146	10,506,627	419,240	1,405,628	859,633	1,409,953	563,923
10,919,776	11,086,957	9,324,890	10,419,146	10,506,627	13,861,603	15,219,261	16,987,869	18,758,861	19,124,580

*For aggregate receipts for all provinces, see Table 27, p. 798.

26.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of

Items.	Prince Edward Island.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	42,677	37,102	33,472	31,471	35,079
Legislation.....	31,729	32,546	29,474	36,367	28,246
Agriculture.....	17,621	26,659	38,181	25,600	29,450
Lands.....	—	—	—	—	—
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	—	—	—	—
Game and Fisheries.....	—	—	—	—	—
Legal Administration.....	34,010	33,662	36,130	34,317	32,913
Health and Sanitation.....	956	786	536	689	493
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	130,078	119,834	98,813	147,626	103,154
Education.....	209,478	246,401	273,978	301,045	281,795
Hospitals.....	121,866	120,559	104,364	130,181	108,586
Correctional Institutions.....	—	—	—	—	—
Charities.....	4,961	5,349	5,320	6,093	4,797
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	992	1,408	700	700	350
Recreations and Amusements.....	—	—	—	—	—
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	—	—	915	—	—
Interest Payments.....	56,498	58,687	59,070	64,052	69,240
Sinking Funds.....	—	—	—	—	10,470
Miscellaneous Payments.....	9,908	11,049	6,288	11,905	11,300
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	660,774	694,042	687,241	790,046	715,882

Items.	Quebec.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	807,733	878,775	983,703	1,149,767	1,177,183
Legislation.....	585,600	591,107	587,132	765,124	620,127
Agriculture.....	824,200	971,000	1,244,321	1,162,500	1,496,574
Lands.....	326,707	373,090	311,109	453,487	423,728
Mines and Mining.....	16,500	16,500	16,500	16,500	32,000
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	272,114	359,900	501,520	513,746	1,119,072
Game and Fisheries.....	92,500	120,000	125,000	146,000	163,170
Legal Administration.....	1,775,321	2,068,457	2,074,687	2,086,139	2,187,956
Health and Sanitation.....	87,185	117,448	133,171	241,370	249,580
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	3,032,754	3,047,031	3,330,296	5,190,336	5,205,208
Education.....	1,760,262	1,802,619	1,877,021	2,428,687	2,814,516
Hospitals.....	1,022,446	1,044,145	1,036,059	1,195,140	1,108,674
Correctional Institutions.....	226,500	258,271	305,000	368,053	386,371
Charities.....	76,025	77,245	78,770	42,820	35,635
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	95,084	86,946	106,642	163,885	138,550
Recreations and Amusements.....	12,181	14,364	10,417	11,936	11,497
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	71,017	71,300	127,013	146,800	166,000
Refunds.....	7,220	16,010	21,677	29,388	34,723
Interest Payments.....	1,802,760	2,170,330	2,641,479	2,894,883	3,246,466
Sinking Funds.....	186,036	198,156	505,156	529,271	557,480
Miscellaneous Payments.....	440,595	841,394	559,304	394,444	392,783
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	13,520,740	14,624,088	16,575,977	19,930,276	21,567,293

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1920-1924.

Nova Scotia.					New Brunswick.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
215,455	262,195	264,257	268,669	299,844	145,720	146,270	153,095	161,334	160,929
142,865	155,155	123,399	120,291	132,938	117,936	96,292	98,465	97,559	97,969
46,116	72,733	46,745	46,621	54,670	92,912	66,639	61,625	69,324	80,283
146	71	96	253	329	10,295	17,107	9,539	5,318	5,862
33,442	42,129	42,914	43,037	50,022	998	4,524	2,325	2,113	1,407
3,050	3,050	3,112	2,987	3,050	123,233	215,941	85,772	175,663	141,003
1,500	—	2,166	3,582	5,877	49,654	31,250	28,790	34,446	41,541
36,095	58,243	71,027	97,016	44,360	46,407	53,443	48,313	54,930	47,828
3,618	3,058	4,128	4,763	4,518	—	15,085	9,122	11,039	15,244
1,134,696	1,123,933	1,089,965	1,082,899	1,396,843	908,962	942,644	688,537	1,058,371	1,076,649
610,870	776,044	721,528	780,823	791,291	362,067	465,522	450,913	485,180	525,280
751,215	847,568	825,967	823,541	780,119	213,717	210,305	225,842	227,425	296,548
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29,601	30,813	34,277	28,725	30,809	29,096	30,583	29,904	21,799	24,558
9,578	10,659	10,464	10,427	19,183	17,873	11,343	11,085	10,425	44,161
10,322	11,914	11,541	12,559	11,549	9,287	15,466	10,373	11,961	11,055
16,430	19,651	19,271	20,081	22,121	8,507	7,695	6,687	4,933	3,350
15,894	13,645	8,359	12,193	3,701	1,060	—	—	—	—
616,643	861,564	1,030,239	1,327,322	1,383,616	679,264	814,019	886,750	951,018	1,011,865
103,490	267,358	359,489	405,768	437,820	31,080	78,441	81,965	137,036	141,086
135,822	118,363	123,051	131,621	106,865	121,255	209,943	96,775	125,399	108,904
3,916,848	4,678,146	4,791,998	5,229,178	5,579,525	2,969,323	3,432,512	2,985,877	3,648,273	3,835,522

Ontario.					Manitoba.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1,550,665	1,858,171	2,093,344	2,192,565	2,270,681	479,272	529,115	434,367	509,543	504,394
412,798	455,348	518,300	929,791	470,497	306,360	212,646	315,897	215,084	180,687
741,115	709,366	883,902	1,156,461	1,287,993	281,402	206,017	113,439	105,059	100,095
80,830	86,844	97,850	101,700	110,157	19,623	—	—	—	—
129,019	79,356	112,515	172,367	147,859	—	—	—	—	—
972,978	633,475	740,360	1,138,768	934,564	—	—	—	—	—
429,593	371,346	283,350	336,482	333,062	18,319	8,821	5,664	21,760	33,868
908,664	1,415,029	1,082,402	1,943,065	1,116,663	800,098	793,876	680,968	781,010	628,151
269,641	199,238	313,474	362,580	372,174	30,000	35,000	30,000	35,000	25,000
1,406,257	1,925,238	2,161,979	6,305,038	6,434,893	3,031,763	1,246,323	844,175	1,011,815	961,779
5,469,679	7,568,815	9,419,905	10,972,931	10,545,321	1,714,713	2,131,678	1,583,898	2,150,027	2,092,553
3,216,099	3,563,570	3,421,939	3,948,473	3,597,549	521,738	553,424	413,493	717,825	777,529
604,671	852,302	1,083,742	1,119,054	879,013	101,714	108,330	80,388	88,927	88,835
323,660	224,170	318,321	336,875	397,886	293,464	342,679	349,830	165,724	203,402
48,635	96,957	1,466,525	2,609,254	2,311,965	399,214	505,846	379,844	498,823	479,694
178,470	59,748	55,302	117,641	108,575	25,759	35,398	15,063	9,343	2,040
106,019	337,625	517,728	204,536	167,513	69,595	76,875	52,830	56,743	46,229
187,525	203,082	195,110	282,488	314,918	5,623	29,916	36,220	52,862	54,564
4,550,115	6,858,344	11,638,501	13,821,821	16,026,730	2,338,949	3,022,144	2,807,417	4,011,969	4,152,841
1	1	1	48,505	30,083	—	—	—	—	12,500
4,309,500	1,101,674	973,846	1,204,954	1,048,473	135,319	225,051	237,874	182,053	111,023
25,880,843	28,579,688	37,458,395	49,305,439	48,866,569	10,602,955	10,063,139	8,381,667	10,616,567	10,455,187

¹Chargeable to Capital Account.

26.—Classified Summary Statement of Ordinary Expenditures of

Items.	Saskatchewan.				
	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	789,171	981,581	1,075,286	1,072,272	1,031,405
Legislation.....	214,131	218,697	399,054	243,253	206,484
Agriculture.....	208,006	576,101	470,463	251,321	188,602
Lands.....	51,094	40,959	59,487	59,464	50,504
Mines and Mining.....	—	—	—	—	—
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	—	—	—	1,000	1,000
Game and Fisheries.....	19,482	19,897	29,147	40,631	43,341
Legal Administration.....	1,107,208	1,326,496	1,279,402	1,168,716	1,167,384
Health and Sanitation.....	27,184	140,190	109,936	97,334	43,392
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	1,321,738	1,821,014	2,377,943	1,936,193	1,777,605
Education.....	1,434,923	2,443,002	2,880,068	3,065,650	2,977,105
Hospitals.....	723,458	771,577	872,346	1,014,131	885,121
Correctional Institutions.....	24,831	42,011	35,412	33,183	33,487
Charities.....	65,484	85,668	117,100	124,559	136,616
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	52,304	111,378	165,430	211,430	227,197
Recreations and Amusements.....	11,497	13,617	17,519	17,070	16,209
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	—	—	—	—	—
Refunds.....	132,196	159,307	25,935	30,022	16,793
Interest Payments.....	1,337,754	1,620,454	1,829,129	2,185,885	2,192,620
Sinking Funds.....	187,660	186,960	63,335	63,335	84,670
Miscellaneous Payments.....	999,712	1,592,756	1,515,128	1,271,095	1,369,615
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....	8,707,833	12,151,665	13,322,120	12,886,544	12,449,150

27.—Combined Itemized Summary Statement of Ordinary Receipts and Expenditures

RECEIPTS.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Subsidies and other Receipts from Dominion Government.....	13,738,396	13,940,101	14,418,933	14,164,575	14,494,501
Agriculture.....	315,828	332,213	369,829	471,707	407,625
Lands.....	1,190,814	1,108,478	931,027	809,154	739,953
Mines and Mining.....	3,053,365	2,646,394	2,367,149	2,440,704	2,378,335
Woods, Forests and Timber.....	9,182,293	11,077,069	11,366,978	9,675,783	12,568,530
Game and Fisheries.....	1,444,873	1,592,073	1,599,598	1,618,139	1,686,195
Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures.....	684,428	926,118	1,147,100	1,151,330	1,151,127
Fees.....	5,847,838	5,805,538	5,703,503	5,519,515	5,817,430
Taxation—					
Succession Duties.....	7,335,728	8,546,923	11,081,679	8,231,891	9,365,515
Taxation of Corporations, etc.....	19,207,699	18,360,120	21,966,378	22,357,553	23,806,015
Licenses and Permits.....	12,466,779	14,271,483	23,615,700	25,500,436	27,905,824
Education.....	963,584	1,361,568	1,166,877	1,368,663	1,563,768
Charities, Hospitals and Corrections.....	2,782,201	2,643,542	3,017,210	2,759,828	3,341,853
Interest.....	2,995,791	4,193,476	4,628,753	5,058,495	5,830,806
Refunds and Repayments.....	593,711	885,377	1,112,003	1,213,649	1,152,815
Miscellaneous.....	10,849,695	14,339,985	11,613,982	15,346,822	15,685,965
Total Ordinary Receipts.....	92,653,023¹	102,030,458¹	116,156,699¹	117,738,244¹	127,896,047¹

¹ These totals include capital revenue in Ontario to the amount of \$903,422 in 1920, \$1,149,919 in 1921, \$1,218,059 in 1922, \$708,517 in 1923, and \$1,181,038 in 1924, received from the Department of Lands and Forests and not separable into its items.

Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1920-1924—concluded.

Alberta.					British Columbia.				
1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
822,660	932,831	945,794	865,325	811,406	1,980,580	2,302,857	2,396,717	2,219,615	2,124,994
202,993	464,022	250,233	407,707	250,525	163,532	432,526	190,549	194,103	204,021
460,767	598,439	731,359	470,825	401,527	103,574	144,983	182,184	206,283	205,515
57,271	43,903	34,735	39,997	42,856	224,855	416,273	372,254	191,183	188,154
51,258	-	-	-	-	175,655	217,071	123,704	181,319	162,092
-	-	-	-	-	149,723	218,737	352,556	476,970	746,374
30,530	37,995	37,987	32,148	26,728	21,611	38,371	44,927	74,927	43,393
1,152,552	1,265,295	1,213,487	1,114,392	1,090,054	728,086	876,100	902,170	993,055	988,934
110,538	167,115	254,631	214,266	149,252	46,846	56,361	73,153	87,552	92,853
2,463,959	2,999,556	1,094,892	922,932	1,223,534	2,247,809	3,161,538	3,094,182	3,456,857	3,394,341
1,768,834	2,299,961	2,444,994	2,248,474	2,007,193	2,541,349	2,740,486	3,097,922	3,283,702	3,432,412
515,975	628,703	630,293	723,399	715,145	1,013,094	1,125,011	1,378,071	1,375,102	1,464,821
42,176	94,788	97,205	82,020	80,414	132,964	146,862	179,718	109,772	116,877
37,947	57,364	38,592	43,114	39,134	100,962	114,038	135,556	99,896	165,865
163,284	208,144	310,671	340,954	343,910	54,306	344,748	707,721	660,262	669,526
2,695	7,958	5,968	2,696	8,993	20,263	50,485	28,841	22,349	22,888
11,632	20,253	12,807	14,182	10,053	75,347	79,011	79,940	121,569	606,093
1,771,846	2,306,246	2,537,743	2,921,827	3,448,100	1,437,629	2,126,488	3,096,467	3,321,530	3,583,886
162,501	212,501	177,494	210,932	274,747	-	-	-	1,600,612	1,678,182
543,928	764,230	416,307	326,000	200,380	336,688	631,809	1,007,891	587,278	601,720
10,423,356	13,109,304	11,235,192	10,990,830	11,174,690	11,568,003	15,236,931	17,436,487	19,273,942	20,515,367

¹ Charged to Capital Account (Expenditure out of Income).

of all Provincial Governments for their respective fiscal years ended 1920-1924.

EXPENDITURES.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Civil Government.....	6,833,933	7,928,897	8,380,035	8,470,561	8,415,915
Legislation.....	2,177,944	2,658,339	2,512,503	3,009,279	2,191,494
Agriculture.....	2,775,713	3,371,937	3,772,219	3,493,994	3,844,709
Lands.....	770,821	978,247	885,070	851,402	821,590
Mines and Mining.....	406,872	359,580	297,958	415,336	393,380
Forests, Timber and Woods.....	1,521,098	1,431,103	1,683,320	2,309,134	2,945,063
Game and Fisheries.....	663,189	627,680	557,031	689,976	690,980
Legal Administration.....	6,588,441	7,890,601	7,388,586	8,272,640	7,304,243
Health and Sanitation.....	575,971	734,281	928,151	1,054,593	952,506
Public Buildings, Public Works and Enterprises.....	15,678,016	16,387,111	14,781,082	21,115,066	21,574,006
Education.....	15,902,175	20,474,528	22,830,227	25,716,519	25,427,469
Hospitals.....	8,099,518	8,864,862	8,908,974	10,155,217	9,734,092
Correctional Institutions.....	1,182,856	1,502,564	1,781,465	1,801,009	1,584,997
Charities.....	961,200	967,909	1,107,670	869,607	1,038,702
Pensions, Gratuities and Reliefs.....	841,276	1,377,429	3,159,082	4,512,100	4,231,536
Recreations and Amusements.....	267,779	200,992	149,056	212,555	192,806
Colonization, Immigration and Publicity.....	344,110	600,115	809,437	557,330	1,021,359
Refunds.....	373,777	455,389	322,387	425,102	497,864
Interest Payments.....	10,041,343	19,818,266	26,496,795	31,503,316	35,115,364
Sinking Funds.....	670,767	943,416	1,187,439	3,001,549	3,227,038
Miscellaneous Payments.....	11,573,882	4,996,269	4,936,467	4,234,750	3,951,072
Total Ordinary Expenditures	88,250,675	102,569,515	112,874,954	132,671,995	135,159,185

² These totals include S. Funds of British Columbia, charged to Capital Account (Expenditure out of Income).

28.—Assets and Liabilities of the Provincial Governments

NOTE.—The following list of items shows the classification of accounts which are included in the following statement:—

ASSETS.

(1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Provincial Debt Account, (b) Land Account, (c) Housing Act, (d) Common School Fund, (e) School Land Trust Fund, (f) Annual Subsidy, (g) Grant per capita, (h) Provincial Aid to Highways, (i) Provincial Aid Technical Education Maintenance, (j) Grant for Government, B.N.A. Act.

(2) INVESTMENTS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Inscribed Stock, (c) Victory Bonds, (d) Railway, (e) Debentures, (f) Registered Stock, (g) War Loan—Dominion, (h) Farm Loans Board, (i) Land Titles Assurance Fund, (j) Rural Credits Loans, (k) Treasury Bills, (l) Miscellaneous.

(3) DEPOSITS, including (a) Sinking Funds, (b) Bank Balances, (c) Special Deposits, Trust Accounts, (d) Special Deposits, Bank Liquidation, (e) Cash.

(4) CASH BALANCES, or in Banks.

(5) UTILITIES, PROVINCIAL OWNERSHIP, including (a) Telephones, (b) Grain Elevators, (c) Hydro-Electric Power, (d) Machinery for Highway Construction (Inventory).

(6) LANDS, including (a) Crown Lands, amounts outstanding and interest, (b) Former Indian Reservations, (c) Other Lands, including Soldiers' Land Act, Railway Subsidy Land repurchased and Fairview Works, Fairview, B.C., (d) Timber Dues, Bonus, etc., amounts outstanding, (e) Farm Settlement Board Land.

(7) LOANS AND ADVANCES, including (a) Co-operative Creameries, (b) Co-operative Elevator Companies, (c) Railways, (d) Advances, Trust Accounts, etc., (e) Advances, (f) Education County Loan, (g) Public Utilities, (h) Due from Capital to Current, being amount advanced, (i) Loans to Banks, (j) Power Commission Temporary Loan, (k) Other Loans, (l) Seed Grain Advances, (m) Relief Aid to Municipalities, (n) Aids to Agriculture, Live Stock and Dairying, (o) Advances, Educational Purposes.

(8) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Deferred Charges, (b) Royalties (Mining), (c) Trust Funds—cash for railway bondholders, (d) Drainage, Irrigation and Judicial Districts, (e) Dyking Assessments Adjustment Act, (f) Secured Accounts, (g) Education School Book Inventory, (h) Taxes uncollected (Provincial Highway Board), (i) Accounts receivable and Inventories, (j) Hospitals, accounts receivable, etc., (k) Outstanding Revenue, (l) Patriotic Purposes (expenditure for), (m) Miscellaneous.

(9) OTHER MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS, including (a) Provincial Government Buildings and Sites, (b) Roads and Bridges, (c) Demonstration Farms, (d) Public Improvements, (e) Other Expenditures, (f) Public Institutions (Plant, Livestock, Stores and Equipment), (g) Other Assets including Trust Accounts.

ASSETS.

Items.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.
	\$	\$
Principal Assets—		
(1) Dominion Government.....	943,390	14,774,166
(2) Investments.....	349,053	4,447,000
(3) Deposits.....	—	2,713,172
(4) Cash Balances or in Banks.....	—	391,229
(5) Utilities, Provincial Ownership.....	—	457,586
(6) Lands.....	—	—
(7) Loans and Advances.....	—	3,531,790
(8) Miscellaneous.....	—	510,530
Total Principal Assets.....	1,292,443	26,825,293
(9) Other Miscellaneous Assets.....	—	19,361,043
(10) Natural Resources.....	—	1,078,946,800

LIABILITIES.

Direct Liabilities—		
(1) Dominion Government.....	50,000	1,555,895
(2) Debentures.....	1,683,000	30,725,640
(3) Bonds.....	—	—
(4) Stocks.....	—	434,000
(5) Treasury Bills.....	—	—
(6) Loans.....	541,409	—
(7) Bank Overdraft and Debit Balances.....	—	184,977
(8) Sinking Funds.....	—	—
(9) Miscellaneous.....	—	24,529
Total Direct Liabilities.....	2,274,409	32,925,041
(10) Indirect Liabilities.....	—	—

at the close of their respective fiscal years ended in 1924.

(10) NATURAL RESOURCES, including (a) Pine Timber, (b) Pulpwood, Timber, Ties, Poles, Hardwood, etc., (c) Mining Lands and Profits, (d) Water-powers, (e) Unsold School Lands, (f) Fish, Game and Fur, (g) Crown Lands.

LIABILITIES.

(1) DOMINION GOVERNMENT, including (a) Agricultural Aid, unexpended Balance, (b) Housing Act Loan, (c) Dominion Subsidy Paid in Advance, (d) Balance of Account, 1902, (e) Purchase of Property Q.M.O. Railway, (f) Public Health Aid, unexpended balance.

(2) DEBENTURES, including (a) Provincial, (b) Administration Farm Loans Act, (c) Agricultural Development Board.

(3) BONDS, including (a) Provincial, (b) Court House, (c) Government Bonds and Stock.

(4) STOCKS, including (a) Stock inscribed, (b) Registered.

(5) TREASURY BILLS.

(6) LOANS, including (a) Short Term Special, (b) Loan Account, (c) Due Bank, (d) Temporary Loans, (e) Loans (Funded Debt), (f) Railways.

(7) BANK OVERDRAFTS AND DEBIT BALANCES.

(8) SINKING FUNDS, including (a) Replacement Reserves, (b) Municipal, (c) Invested, (d) Hydro-Electric Com., etc.

(9) MISCELLANEOUS, including (a) Certificates (Railway and Annuity), (b) Trust Funds and Deposits, (c) Mortgages (B.C. Building, London, England), (d) Interest, (1) on securities, (2) accrued (not due), (e) School Grants, (f) Accounts Payable, (g) Licenses paid in advance, (h) Liabilities for Capital Expenditure (including Railways, Bridges, Roads, etc.), (i) Outstanding Warrants, (j) Provincial Office Savings Deposits (not invested), (k) Miscellaneous.

(10) INDIRECT LIABILITIES, including (a) Guarantee of Bonds and Loans in Nova Scotia, (b) Bonds guaranteed by Province of New Brunswick, (c) Debentures and Loans for Railways, Institutions, Schools, etc., in Quebec, (d) Guarantees of Debentures for Toronto University, Niagara Falls Park, Toronto and Hamilton Highway Commission, Towns of Bruce Mines, Cochrane and Matheson, Township of Tisdale, Separate School Board, Town of Timmins and Hydro-Electric Power Commission in Ontario, (e) Principal and interest guaranteed for C.N.R. Securities, Municipal Debentures and Manitoba Farm Loan Association Securities (in addition interest only has been guaranteed on Municipal Debentures par value \$80,500, also rentals payable to N.P. Ry. Co. for certain railways leased) in Manitoba, (f) Guarantees of Principal and Interest on Securities, Railways, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Dyking Districts, Ore Reduction Co. and Agricultural Credits Commission in British Columbia.

ASSETS.

New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2,054,299	8,544,385	61,566,442	16,961,324	34,791,797	44,627,314	14,776,333
9,819,618	3,649,508	54,316,346	15,435,543	13,838,856	225,356	11,608,041
—	316,917	—	—	1,544,036	—	938,350
—	2,435,045	22,553,601	937,363	—	1,617,284	1,642,072
3,541,574	6,381,942	140,325,216	21,673,351	9,856,426	23,132,639	—
150,000	—	3,350,658	—	—	—	5,758,604
504,999	15,287,437	—	635,219	3,226,773	20,351,011	40,559,605
1,109,086	—	2,489,732	13,145,942	1,275,980	8,476,341	4,959,559
17,179,576	36,615,234	284,601,995	68,788,742	61,533,868	98,429,945	80,242,564
19,195,829	7,342,183	105,385,891	29,649,075	28,365,720	35,425,172	30,787,206
—	—	587,750,000	14,866,302	40,000,000	34,744,300	—

LIABILITIES.

1,633,716	8,858,199	9,350,000	—	—	—	1,701,500
18,592,089	—	36,000	—	45,818,273	76,911,945	38,125,000
10,411,977	60,000	279,048,600	69,637,095	—	—	—
1,733,843	—	4,446,657	—	6,674,683	—	17,196,936
—	—	22,000,000	—	4,294,546	—	—
—	80,605,226	—	55,636	—	750,000	16,307,141
620,288	—	—	—	282,144	—	—
1,787,456	—	4,077,694	5,517,657	—	—	—
2,183,895	3,299,168	29,763,997	9,789,350	239,929	13,239,326	11,764,083
36,963,264	92,822,593	348,722,948	81,999,738	57,309,575	90,901,271	85,091,660
1,167,000	3,331,500	49,992,658	34,153,459	30,414,498	27,954,935	64,677,857

3.—Municipal Public Finance.

The existence of local self-governing units has always been characteristic of democratic societies, and nowhere more so than in Canada. The struggle for responsible government was naturally accompanied by an agitation for local self-government in the cities and towns of Canada, and after responsible government had been conceded, a complete system of municipalities was established throughout the old province of Canada by the Municipal Act of 1849¹. Under the division of powers made by the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments, legislation regarding municipal government, being a local matter, was naturally assigned to the provinces, which differ considerably with regard to their types of municipal organization. Thus in Prince Edward Island the only incorporated municipalities are the city of Charlottetown and 6 incorporated towns. In Nova Scotia there are no rural municipalities smaller than counties. In British Columbia, 8 of the 33 cities have fewer than 1,000 people, while there are no towns at all; again, in the same province the rural districts are mainly administered from the provincial capital, there being only 30 rural municipalities. Finally, in Saskatchewan and Alberta there exist local improvement districts, areas which have not as yet been organized into rural municipalities, where the taxes are levied, collected and expended by the Provincial Government. Such districts, however, may be regarded as on the way to become self-governing rural municipalities and their statistics are therefore included in Table 29, which gives statistics of the numbers and types of municipalities in 1924, except that the Quebec figures are for 1923 and the New Brunswick figures for 1921.

29.—Number of Municipalities in Canada and in each Province, by classes, circa 1924.

Provinces.	Cities.	Towns.	Villages.	Counties.	Township Municipalities.	Rural Municipalities.	Local Improvement Districts.	Total Number of Municipalities.
P. E. Island.....	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	7
Nova Scotia.....	2	42	—	—	—	24	—	68
New Brunswick...	3	23	4	15	—	—	—	45
Quebec.....	23	86	277	74	—	973 ²	—	1,433
Ontario.....	25	147	152	38	563	—	—	925
Manitoba.....	4	30	21	—	—	121	—	176
Saskatchewan.....	7	80	364 ⁴	—	—	301	18	770
Alberta.....	6	54	126	—	—	169	249	604
British Columbia..	33	—	5	—	—	30 ³	—	68
Canada.....	104	468	949¹	127	563	1,618⁴	267	4,096

¹ Includes 6 summer resort villages in Saskatchewan. ² Includes 9 independent rural municipalities in Quebec. ³ Municipal districts. ⁴ Includes 9 independent rural municipalities in Quebec and 30 municipal districts in British Columbia.

1.—All Municipalities.

Municipal Assessments.—Throughout the Dominion, the chief basis of municipal tax revenue is the real estate within the limits of the municipalities, though in certain provinces personal property, income and business carried on are also taxed. General taxes are normally assessed at the rate of so many mills on the dollar of the assessed valuations, while in the Prairie Provinces the values of improvements made to real property are often rated at a very low figure, *e.g.*, in Saskatchewan and Alberta, where the taxable valuations of buildings are less than 10 p.c. of the taxable valuations of lands, as shown in Table 30.

There are various reasons for fluctuations in assessment valuations, due to differences in laws and varying practices with regard to assessment as between

¹ For a brief outline of the rise of the municipal system in Ontario, see 1922-23 Year Book, p. 108.

provinces, as between classes of municipalities and as between municipalities of the same class from year to year. Such matters are more fully dealt with in the special report of the Bureau on "Assessment Valuations by Provinces".

Land valuations in the West, which in earlier years were somewhat inflated, have of late been assessed on a sounder basis, and in some provinces the Equalization Boards have placed a more equitable valuation on lands as between the various rural municipal districts.

30.—Summary Statement showing total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for the five-year period 1919-1923.

Provinces.		Taxable Valuations.		
		Real Property.		
		Land.	Buildings.	Total.
		\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1919	-	-	31,140,194
	1920	-	-	31,533,331
	1921	-	-	31,698,331
	1922	-	-	31,677,329
	1923	-	-	32,041,113
Nova Scotia.....	1919	-	-	100,069,373
	1920	-	-	117,499,003
	1921	-	-	136,824,878
	1922	-	-	139,982,616
	1923	-	-	142,093,014
New Brunswick ¹	1919	-	-	81,078,093
	1920	-	-	91,730,273
	1921	-	-	57,008,514
	1922	-	-	78,285,461
	1923	-	-	53,971,874
Quebec.....	1919	-	-	1,397,802,504
	1920	-	-	1,526,540,849
	1921	-	-	1,603,952,784
	1922	-	-	1,640,556,397
	1923	-	-	1,702,838,237
Ontario.....	1919	1,086,661,988	826,838,819	1,913,500,807
	1920	1,116,706,376	865,682,600	1,982,388,976
	1921	1,175,199,067	962,370,566	2,137,569,633
	1922	1,200,820,090	1,024,689,327	2,225,509,417
	1923	1,218,824,699	1,099,571,886	2,318,396,585
Manitoba.....	1919	-	-	467,857,405
	1920	-	-	484,802,829
	1921	-	-	674,574,091
	1922	-	-	660,708,101
	1923	-	-	638,136,316
Saskatchewan.....	1919	897,895,057	-	1,071,035,320
	1920	1,011,911,919	32,038,550	1,110,741,107
	1921	990,318,807	72,181,708	1,062,500,515
	1922	980,395,574	77,284,366	1,057,679,940
	1923	972,731,109	81,769,081	1,054,500,190
Alberta.....	1919	361,209,911	46,379,814	407,589,725
	1920	397,531,998	51,070,811	448,602,809
	1921	738,590,504	56,694,883	795,285,387
	1922	723,513,878	63,349,263	786,863,141
	1923	708,043,969	66,335,632	774,379,601
British Columbia.....	1919	363,508,519	194,430,709	557,939,228
	1920	349,146,755	196,641,269	545,788,024
	1921	332,789,775	221,418,811	554,208,586
	1922	326,384,318	234,612,866	560,997,184
	1923	318,175,214	244,251,108	562,426,322
Canada.....	1919	2,709,275,475	1,067,649,342	6,028,012,649
	1920	2,875,297,048	1,145,433,230	6,339,627,201
	1921	3,236,898,153	1,312,665,968	7,053,622,719
	1922	3,231,113,860	1,399,935,822	7,182,262,586
	1923	3,217,774,991	1,491,927,707	7,278,783,252

¹ In 1919 and 1920 the statistics represent the returns from 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties; in 1921, 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties; in 1922, 2 cities, 9 towns and 10 counties, York Co. including the towns of Devon and Marysville not separable; and in 1923 1 city, 6 towns and 6 counties.

30.—Summary Statement showing Total Assessment Valuations of Municipalities, by Provinces, for the five-year period 1919-1923—concluded.

Provinces.		Taxable Valuations.			Exempted Property.
		Personal Property.	Income.	Other Taxable Valuations.	
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1919	2,972,485	—	—	—
	1920	3,336,280	—	—	—
	1921	3,486,673	—	—	—
	1922	3,490,667	—	—	—
	1923	3,399,090	—	318	—
Nova Scotia.....	1919	27,979,000	1,296,396	—	29,601,759
	1920	25,685,198	1,980,430	—	31,055,648
	1921	26,139,569	2,079,555	—	37,248,350
	1922	25,634,714	2,003,305	—	36,948,814
	1923	35,717,616	2,140,796	—	36,286,290
New Brunswick	1919	20,170,004	20,774,180	12,057,325	—
	1920	24,605,768	25,747,209	15,627,461	—
	1921	15,673,731	20,854,000	614,900	—
	1922	17,604,525	20,851,675	—	277,445
	1923	11,275,064	17,288,950	—	—
Quebec.....	1919	—	—	8,141,101	460,249,686
	1920	—	—	20,319,697	467,924,602
	1921	—	—	16,851,336	488,415,112
	1922	—	—	22,955,650	495,536,142
	1923	—	—	20,682,418	541,498,987
Ontario.....	1919	—	77,189,865	140,975,628	285,012,422
	1920	—	90,655,979	152,766,954	313,986,408
	1921	—	100,589,708	172,563,712	410,247,153
	1922	—	136,868,474	185,180,839	433,494,895
	1923	—	127,632,890	191,874,326	455,116,644
Manitoba.....	1919	—	—	—	—
	1920	—	—	—	—
	1921	—	—	—	—
	1922	11,218,080	—	9,276,903	137,298,287
	1923	10,900,117	—	8,963,284	136,339,289
Saskatchewan.....	1919	—	—	—	—
	1920	1,900,000	1,626,408	7,924,400	25,147,080
	1921	1,873,000	—	37,770,360	7,615,661
	1922	1,953,430	3,173,153	34,347,357	—
	1923	2,030,281	2,569,698	30,804,852	—
Alberta.....	1919	1,811,230	4,000,000	6,324,097	—
	1920	2,421,364	6,000,000	6,135,909	—
	1921	921,004	—	6,647,373	—
	1922	1,430,493	—	13,655,423	—
	1923	1,320,069	—	10,016,932	—
British Columbia.....	1919	—	—	—	37,072,097
	1920	—	—	—	50,304,747
	1921	—	—	—	60,547,356
	1922	—	—	—	54,141,686
	1923	—	—	—	61,621,156
Canada.....	1919	52,932,719	103,260,441	167,498,151	811,935,964
	1920	57,948,610	126,010,026	202,834,421	888,418,485
	1921	48,093,977	123,523,263	234,447,681	1,004,073,632
	1922	61,331,909	162,896,607	265,416,172	1,157,697,269
	1923	64,642,237	149,632,334	262,342,130	1,230,862,366

Bonded Indebtedness.—Like other Canadian governing bodies, the municipalities of the greater part of Canada borrowed rather freely during the boom period of 1900-12, and again during the period of inflation between 1917 and 1920. The bonded indebtedness of Ontario municipalities rose from \$153,568,409 in 1913 to \$376,512,002 in 1923, while that of Quebec municipalities increased from

\$132,078,584 in 1914 to \$214,260,791 in 1923, and a similar increase naturally took place in other provinces. The more recent growth of bonded indebtedness of all classes of municipalities is shown by provinces in Table 31, but this increase is less than the actual because the number of New Brunswick municipalities reporting was lower in 1923 than in earlier years. Such as they are, the figures show that the municipal bonded indebtedness increased during the five-year period in every province but New Brunswick.

31.—Total Bonded Indebtedness of All Classes of Municipalities, by Provinces, 1919-1923.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island ¹	970,100	1,086,500	1,202,200	1,254,900	1,290,800
Nova Scotia.....	17,863,881	19,192,462	22,451,743	23,541,759	24,248,782
New Brunswick ²	11,128,467	10,841,466	7,578,567	10,025,633	7,974,362
Quebec.....	171,168,650	190,204,326	194,877,251	207,883,993	214,260,791
Ontario.....	243,226,877	269,727,271	317,613,283	349,276,606	376,512,002
Manitoba.....	55,562,788	57,820,588	65,463,239	68,811,040	73,908,963
Saskatchewan.....	39,585,388	34,989,751	35,040,336	52,787,655	51,709,772
Alberta.....	66,870,464	57,205,275	53,429,558	60,832,650	70,999,611
British Columbia.....	94,741,615	96,107,911	97,495,984	98,761,630	96,273,987
Total.....	701,118,230	737,175,550	795,152,161	873,175,866	917,179,070

¹ The figures are for Charlottetown, Summerside and Montague only. There was no bonded debt in the towns of Kensington, Alberton and Georgetown in the years 1919 to 1923 inclusive, while figures are not available for the incorporated town of Souris.

² New Brunswick figures are for 3 cities, 18 towns, 1 village and 15 counties in 1919 and 1920; 3 cities, 16 towns, 1 village and 13 counties in 1921; 2 cities, 9 towns and 10 counties in 1922; 1 city, 6 towns and 6 counties in 1923.

2.—Urban Municipalities.

The statistics of the rural and urban population of Canada, appearing on pages 118 to 126 of this issue of the Year Book, show that between 1901 and 1921, the urban population of Canada more than doubled, increasing from 2,014,222 to 4,352,442; further, this growth has been greater in the cities, more especially the larger cities, than in the towns and villages. The aggregation of great numbers of people into the cities within a comparatively short space of time has made it necessary for costly public services to be furnished to the newcomers. Problems of water supply, road and bridge building, police and fire protection, sanitation and sewage, transportation, education, public health and recreation have been faced and more or less satisfactorily solved, often at great expense. Some municipalities, indeed, in the period before the war, considered it expedient to provide public services for prospective, as well as for existing population, and later found that the prospects did not become actualities as rapidly as they had expected. The result of the great actual growth and the great expectations of growth was a rapid increase in municipal taxation which has made municipal public finance a very important part of the public finance of Canada, attracting a very considerable amount of attention from theoretical students of public finance, from municipal officials, from bond houses and generally from the urban ratepayer.

Investigators of municipal public finance have, however, found great difficulties in pursuing their studies on account of the incomparability of the statistics collected by Provincial Governments, or the entire absence of such statistics, for, as late as 1919, only six provinces compiled and published their municipal statistics. Accordingly, in response to suggestions from the Union of Canadian Municipalities and the Municipal Improvement League of Canada, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

undertook to collect independently through its Finance Branch the statistics for a fixed group of municipalities, of 10,000 population or over, according to schedules and methods of compilation approved by the provinces. The results of the first investigation for the calendar year 1919 were published in summary form on pages 570 to 580 of the 1920 Year Book, as well as in greater detail in a special report. Subsequently other reports appeared of the municipal statistics of urban municipalities of between 3,000 and 10,000 population and municipalities of between 1,000 and 3,000 population. The statistics of these later reports were summarized on pp. 802-805 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 Population and over.—In the present edition of the Year Book, summary statistics are presented of 81 urban municipalities of 5,000 population and over reporting to the Bureau for the calendar year 1922 (Table 32).

The total assessed value of taxable property in the 81 cities and towns reporting for 1922 was \$2,993,675,627, being a per capita value of \$1,010.84. The per capita assessed values of taxable property by provinces were as follows:—Prince Edward Island \$521.58, Nova Scotia \$572.06, New Brunswick \$464.85, Quebec \$1,067.24, Ontario \$980.93, Manitoba \$1,170.31, Saskatchewan \$1,022.67, Alberta \$1,009.71 and British Columbia \$1,297.80. The 63 cities and towns reporting in the provinces east of Manitoba had an assessed value of taxable property of \$968.03 per capita, as compared with \$1,154.56 per capita for the 18 cities and towns in the provinces west of Ontario.

In connection with receipts, "compulsory taxation," consisting of taxation for general purposes, arrears, school taxes, poll tax, income tax and other special taxation, showed a total for all cities and towns dealt with in 1922 of \$108,500,292, with a per capita revenue from taxation of \$36.64. Taking the provinces separately, taxation receipts for the cities and towns amounted to \$134,279 in Prince Edward Island; \$3,064,307 in Nova Scotia; \$1,803,411 in New Brunswick; \$22,390,225 in Quebec; \$50,078,423 in Ontario; \$9,530,903 in Manitoba; \$4,691,941 in Saskatchewan; \$8,138,798 in Alberta and \$8,668,005 in British Columbia, with per capita revenues respectively of \$11.19 in Prince Edward Island; \$23.57 in Nova Scotia; \$21.68 in New Brunswick; \$26.78 in Quebec; \$41.02 in Ontario; \$40.34 in Manitoba; \$47.50 in Saskatchewan; \$58.50 in Alberta and \$42.18 in British Columbia.

The total ordinary receipts for cities and towns in 1922 amounted to \$185,298,248, while the extraordinary revenue was \$115,714,584, showing an ordinary per capita revenue of \$62.57 and an extraordinary per capita revenue of \$39.07.

The expenditure statement shows that the total ordinary expenditure for the cities and towns making returns in 1922 amounted to \$225,659,986, while the extraordinary expenditure was \$82,073,521, an ordinary per capita expenditure of \$76.19 and an extraordinary of \$27.71.

The total assets of the cities and towns reporting in 1922 amounted to \$948,496,583, or \$320.27 per capita. Of this amount \$241,595,101 represented available assets; \$232,775,633 other revenue-producing assets and \$474,125,849 non-revenue-producing and other assets, or a per capita figure of \$81.58 for available, \$78.60 for other revenue-producing and \$160.09 for non-revenue-producing and other assets.

The liabilities of the cities and towns in 1922 amounted to \$774,034,572, showing a per capita indebtedness of \$261.36. Of this amount \$665,238,255 represented bonded debt, or a per capita bonded debt of \$224.28.

Copies of the detailed report on the finances of these municipalities may be obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

32.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Cities and Towns of 5,000 population and over for the calendar year 1922.

Cities or Towns.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Prince Edward Island—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Charlottetown.....	6,258,968	165,824	218,942	165,425	218,543	1,644,588	1,496,219
Nova Scotia—							
Halifax.....	48,268,650	2,645,711	3,335,711	1,913,443	1,913,443	13,719,875	10,999,000
New Glasgow.....	4,787,680	300,896	323,895	323,395	323,895	1,607,449	1,033,620
Amherst.....	4,844,430 ¹	252,146	311,662	260,737	311,847	1,414,268	1,084,868
Dartmouth.....	4,697,450	372,770	455,690	578,834	578,834	1,649,178	1,237,177
Sydney Mines.....	2,459,398	112,312	136,297	141,444	141,444	571,043	436,127
Truro.....	3,408,950	285,521	318,744	289,505	289,505	1,802,368	980,489
North Sydney.....	1,994,200	119,173	181,986	163,258	190,294	498,984	498,984
New Waterford.....	1,419,100	92,916	136,833	113,623	136,833	136,472	109,748
Springhill.....	884,455	79,619	93,871	93,871	93,871	323,998	236,210
Stellarton.....	1,607,425	93,461	126,955	100,750	118,835	391,696	309,681
New Brunswick—							
St. John.....	29,339,450	2,303,662	2,477,876	2,486,662	2,515,617	11,167,343	7,603,053
Fredericton.....	5,372,700	375,287	516,786	395,705	513,396	1,325,406	1,006,455
Campbellton.....	3,946,500	149,645	337,950	326,884	328,874	961,204	727,796
Quebec—							
Montreal.....	709,324,469	27,655,805	58,618,256	31,258,665	57,864,653	151,402,676	135,849,256
Hull.....	17,507,820	445,010	1,141,771	561,259	1,050,759	3,204,005	3,065,325
Three Rivers.....	22,371,125	834,069	2,483,763	793,369	2,483,763	5,731,767	5,731,767
Sherbrooke.....	25,742,715	1,162,726	3,136,458	2,816,613	3,159,121	7,852,689	6,069,163
Westmont.....	49,079,100	1,079,549	1,687,925	1,156,098	1,592,707	7,939,959	7,939,959
Outremont.....	28,026,992	594,223	1,062,411	757,600	1,050,426	4,304,739	4,304,739
St. Hyacinthe.....	6,829,588 ²	230,536	251,893	208,931	248,981	1,749,659	1,626,339
Joliette.....	4,176,615	189,453	245,398	271,397	247,497	1,120,580	846,694
Lévis.....	5,023,000	176,768	245,121	189,190	246,773	1,127,901	1,106,445
Sorel.....	3,213,650	138,929	201,754	122,797	201,578	833,355	973,679
Granby.....	3,601,065	79,450	109,755	88,409	107,309	477,366	303,226
Rivière-du-Loup.....	3,342,780	155,180	409,905	236,522	392,447	1,427,115	1,476,550
Thetford Mines.....	3,840,250	98,097	192,547	80,610	191,598	628,243	477,119
Cap de la Madeleine.....	3,024,977	66,978	78,678	66,764	113,451	510,275	473,758
La Tuque.....	3,028,631	92,988	92,988	92,988	92,988	848,830	855,343
St. Jérôme.....	2,545,007	164,494	338,094	101,919	232,773	* 991,729	991,729
Magog.....	1,457,665	92,391	185,909	81,565	179,110	525,666	415,797
Ontario—							
Toronto.....	615,290,743	56,133,840	84,767,817	79,228,631	96,280,703	209,166,964	154,783,159
Hamilton.....	113,589,090	8,596,618	13,147,527	10,505,415	13,215,691	34,768,554	27,826,924
Ottawa.....	109,920,751	5,300,800	8,051,382	7,191,401	7,813,899	29,371,053	26,904,099
London.....	51,908,673	3,950,420	10,447,480	5,141,739	10,447,480	16,337,279	13,952,473
Windsor.....	43,406,950	2,342,079	7,281,514	2,423,750	7,245,276	13,642,447	9,104,687
Brantford.....	21,523,700	1,839,063	2,572,720	2,250,119	2,573,111	5,948,103	5,498,722
Kitchener.....	14,886,692	1,153,653	5,626,811	1,832,765	5,475,486	5,265,808	3,831,657
Sault Ste. Marie.....	13,920,345 ³	1,061,680	1,808,498	1,330,833	1,805,875	5,500,810	4,392,002
Kingston.....	13,476,245	1,104,550	1,379,582	1,195,758	1,358,197	2,628,983	2,407,399
Peterborough.....	16,932,370	733,184	1,042,831	991,320	1,042,832	5,159,891	3,996,143
St. Catharines.....	16,277,035	1,278,447	2,185,238	1,456,460	2,224,208	8,260,709	7,434,726
Fort William.....	29,056,997	2,240,000	2,285,094	2,246,123	2,272,175	12,465,607	12,269,784
Stratford.....	12,363,650	676,453	1,822,129	1,040,706	1,821,831	4,512,448	3,037,533
Port Arthur.....	18,385,205	1,525,697	1,948,659	1,270,084	1,948,659	12,401,434	12,401,434
Niagara Falls.....	12,145,565	963,777	2,384,978	1,276,770	2,462,971	3,986,199	3,022,487
Sarnia.....	13,025,601	968,424	1,385,867	1,106,631	1,456,072	3,407,417	2,751,687
Chatham.....	11,375,260	521,017	805,053	436,726	802,326	1,708,520	1,238,517
Galt.....	8,285,330	805,552	1,308,801	1,258,557	1,308,801	4,454,059	3,409,304
Woodstock.....	6,320,115	348,833	1,397,500	309,286	1,363,048	1,947,190	1,454,342
Sudbury.....	4,760,050	452,241	739,388	500,737	771,203	2,165,138	1,437,616
Pembroke.....	3,694,335	260,302	655,597	423,984	656,828	1,342,970	928,426
Carleton Place.....	2,549,060	191,316	321,311	274,180	314,259	580,654	357,565
Lindsay.....	3,810,085	240,285	480,609	345,494	470,416	1,562,500	997,853
Walkerville.....	8,274,389	467,909	1,836,167	1,162,583	1,762,879	3,178,743	2,712,647
Midland.....	4,049,339	184,578	278,114	160,220	277,849	812,449	646,739
Barrie.....	3,415,595	191,761	235,054	178,403	234,990	942,871	449,691
Collingwood.....	3,916,365	183,152	232,693	168,578	237,087	433,168	411,735
Kenora.....	3,151,660	310,940	313,509	290,879	290,879	1,471,844	1,241,889
Ford City.....	5,656,396	244,903	1,731,671	1,470,179	1,731,576	1,786,579	1,874,467
Preston.....	2,875,450	264,623	566,796	274,660	550,939	894,452	710,027
Dundas.....	2,521,230	249,007	589,018	356,031	549,587	1,462,030	842,767
Hawkesbury.....	1,715,600 ¹	107,631	204,610	116,560	198,894	606,138	483,533

¹ Figures taken from 1920 report. ² Including \$1,528,900, church property paying special tax of 2 mills, and \$41,800, farms paying 7½ mills for general purposes taxation. ³ There is a specific assessment on land and buildings of \$6,654,100, on which a tax of \$12,500 is paid yearly.

32.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Cities and Towns of 5,000 population and over for the calendar year 1922—concluded.

Cities or Towns.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Manitoba—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Winnipeg.....	240,451,700	11,287,391	12,661,779	11,187,301	11,187,301	79,499,341	60,849,286
Brandon.....	14,101,660	994,598	1,666,798	926,562	1,518,198	5,380,592	3,988,264
St. Boniface.....	14,964,220 ¹	650,685	2,953,317	927,509	3,037,792	8,061,906	6,640,647
Portage la Prairie....	7,008,469	409,923	604,923	369,400	539,400	498,299	1,059,776
Saskatchewan—							
Regina.....	38,122,770	3,515,787	4,065,936	3,348,074	4,131,096	23,928,114	13,277,722
Saskatoon.....	29,753,445	2,684,336	3,198,257	2,878,994	2,878,994	14,560,534	13,629,796
Moose Jaw.....	20,563,410	1,702,415	1,952,576	1,772,417	1,949,785	9,766,905	7,397,007
Prince Albert.....	7,954,475	369,039	369,039	357,707	366,983	5,111,105	4,996,445
Yorkton.....	4,641,110	307,378	435,478	314,661	427,015	1,508,703	1,190,929
Alberta—							
Calgary.....	65,679,312	6,030,562	6,030,562	6,067,778	6,067,778	36,568,037	28,983,391
Edmonton.....	63,369,090	8,097,827	12,604,384	8,036,014	12,231,784	43,543,651	41,281,899
Medicine Hat.....	11,439,067 ²	1,015,582	1,115,582	1,036,210	1,045,117	7,659,325	5,416,783
British Columbia—							
Vancouver.....	172,085,850	7,577,382	7,577,382	7,733,013	7,733,013	50,536,827	40,979,080
Victoria.....	65,842,167	2,926,399	3,220,159	3,052,375	3,231,219	21,323,488	18,985,682
New Westminster....	9,586,550	970,274	1,724,206	1,205,076	1,714,980	8,124,968	7,075,474
Nanaimo.....	5,461,233	324,498	489,929	349,434	489,831	1,497,035	1,049,860
Prince Rupert.....	8,461,091	494,662	517,872	483,254	483,254	3,552,363	2,461,517
Kamloops.....	5,285,332	441,186	534,811	453,382	557,774	1,881,953	1,692,669

¹ In addition there is \$1,601,890 taxable for school purposes only.

² In addition, \$622,270, land and \$5,000, buildings, are assessed for school purposes only.

Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has secured in comparable form and published a report on the statistics of 257 urban municipalities of between 1,000 and 5,000 population having an estimated aggregate population of 551,461 in 1922. The figures are for the calendar year 1922, and a summary of the financial statistics is given in Table 33. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Bureau.

The total assessed value of taxable property in the 257 towns reporting for 1922 was \$339,121,647, and the general per capita figure \$614.95. The per capita values of taxable property in the towns of each province were as follows:—Prince Edward Island \$756.74, Nova Scotia \$364.17, New Brunswick \$495.64, Quebec \$669.30, Ontario \$554.42, Manitoba \$722.07, Saskatchewan \$718.07, Alberta \$792.78, British Columbia, \$788.55 and the Yukon \$689.69. The 191 towns in the provinces east of Manitoba had a per capita assessed value for taxable property of \$572.20, as compared with a per capita value of \$757.60 for 66 towns west of Ontario.

As regards receipts, "compulsory taxation," consisting of taxation for general purposes, arrears, school taxes, poll tax, income tax and other special taxation showed a total for the 257 towns in 1922 of \$10,933,499, representing a per capita revenue of \$19.83.

The per capita revenues from taxation averaged \$9.68 in Prince Edward Island, \$12.42 in Nova Scotia, \$14.89 in New Brunswick, \$9.73 in Quebec, \$24.04 in Ontario, \$26.05 in Manitoba, \$36.60 in Saskatchewan, \$25.80 in Alberta, \$20.56 in British Columbia and \$27.09 in the Yukon. The total ordinary receipts for the towns amounted in 1922 to \$16,908,548, while the extraordinary revenue was \$13,470,931, showing a per capita ordinary revenue of \$30.66, besides \$24.43 for extraordinary revenue.

The expenditure statement of the 257 municipalities indicates that the total ordinary expenditure in 1922 amounted to \$19,458,985, while the extraordinary expenditure was \$10,441,249, showing per capita ordinary expenditure of \$35.29 and per capita extraordinary expenditure of \$18.93.

The total assets of the towns for 1922 amounted to \$84,545,833 or \$153.31 per capita. Of this amount \$18,991,910 represents available assets, \$25,191,780 revenue-producing and \$40,112,098 non-revenue-producing and other assets, showing \$34.44 per capita for available assets, \$45.68 for revenue-producing and \$72.74 for non-revenue-producing and other assets.

The liabilities of the towns for 1922 amounted to \$61,264,813, a per capita indebtedness of \$111.10.

33.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Towns and Villages of 1,000 to 5,000 population for the calendar year 1922.

NOTE.—In the following table, the towns and villages in each province are arranged in order of their population, as estimated by the municipal officials.

Towns or Villages.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Prince Edward Island—							
Summerside.....	\$ 2,497,247	\$ 46,458	\$ 46,458	\$ 36,481	\$ 45,482	\$ 267,657	\$ 166,064
Nova Scotia—							
Windsor.....	1,531,550	63,928	145,144	109,198	165,365	384,335	307,272
Pictou.....	1,923,505	143,332	160,942	132,817	152,427	358,298	266,911
Inverness.....	404,330	45,026	46,380	32,734	46,380	87,780	71,853
Lunenburg.....	1,522,677	93,173	100,655	77,409	93,322	404,979	263,067
Trenton.....	2,267,955	55,728	76,801	53,071	76,801	315,727	262,372
Parrsboro.....	551,169	35,092	71,824	65,197	70,551	153,187	119,334
Kentville.....	941,175	80,438	80,438	70,772	79,053	316,604	240,868
Dominion.....	514,244	46,780	77,342	45,780	77,342	78,767	45,809
Liverpool.....	965,530	61,749	61,749	61,709	62,751	226,365	201,231
Antigonish.....	374,000	24,920	30,625	30,872	35,771	112,295	92,495
Joggins.....	92,550	11,811	14,702	11,467	14,753	17,184	3,900
Canso.....	287,955	28,777	33,327	25,942	31,942	64,767	42,904
Oxford.....	377,115	25,181	45,493	50,450	50,950	74,874	49,226
Malbone Bay.....	329,645	17,498	21,705	21,033	21,033	58,805	58,708
Digby.....	679,400	31,866	52,086	50,538	52,086	80,824	62,812
Annapolis Royal.....	347,255	24,877	74,665	62,992	73,778	138,326	73,690
Bridgetown.....	447,890	24,428	35,672	31,275	33,540	124,945	83,200
New Brunswick—							
Bathurst.....	1,699,900	54,442	117,082	59,519	116,993	319,967	296,000
Edmundston.....	1,606,000	71,197	172,888	145,072	197,351	746,235	699,263
Newcastle.....	1,381,500	94,816	105,085	90,968	108,247	455,691	209,075
Woodstock.....	3,534,860	94,742	110,588	101,297	106,297	562,611	270,095
St. Stephen.....	2,491,400	109,581	160,704	116,969	139,194	548,078	443,623
Shediac.....	994,600	34,881	34,881	30,756	33,281	19,460	44,500
Sackville.....	1,172,000	58,118	113,786	87,079	111,729	278,459	233,666
Sussex.....	820,900	46,951	46,951	27,433	28,661	81,323	54,766
Mildtown.....	1,047,700	50,233	64,271	53,404	62,451	212,071	179,000
Devon.....	626,475	25,984	30,984	21,462	28,453	138,476	108,954
Grand Falls.....	270,000	32,644	32,644	30,122	30,122	117,595	75,000
St. Andrews.....	942,175	35,045	35,045	34,915	34,915	203,918	141,900
St. George.....	469,950	12,805	12,805	15,572	15,572	16,530	-
Quebec—							
Montmagny.....	1,291,510	43,451	103,451	74,985	74,985	502,336	443,500
St. Lambert.....	8,180,601	197,423	305,446	125,515	224,592	2,181,476	2,027,007
Lennox.....	1,774,800	43,811	120,922	74,498	152,187	352,009	334,960
Drummondville.....	3,374,595	79,167	159,631	82,684	161,313	734,616	863,939
Kingston.....	2,410,870	38,590	135,981	106,646	134,340	392,379	330,233
Coaticook.....	1,750,650	65,914	117,606	71,346	72,846	285,676	197,833
Parish.....	1,543,575	70,957	70,957	51,313	51,313	647,032	351,110
Montmorency.....	1,568,232	11,697	36,739	18,861	25,602	173,225	84,000
Kensington.....	5,595,050	26,409	26,409	23,988	23,988	152,519	89,056
St. Jérôme de Matane.....	1,255,000	24,269	280,615	275,969	280,615	311,550	281,347
Montreal North.....	4,104,685	100,300	100,300	108,015	116,151	1,797,130	1,684,873
Black Lake.....	978,150	25,342	103,019	38,694	103,019	251,722	242,122
Nicolet.....	585,450	23,553	47,427	41,242	41,242	202,966	119,404
Asbestos.....	871,510	44,288	50,908	57,522	57,522	172,559	104,868
Beauport.....	1,087,045	8,905	14,005	9,631	9,631	8,445	8,337
Montreal East.....	13,897,580	165,741	869,774	320,243	873,463	2,203,238	2,715,728
Thetford.....	1,130,130	36,366	103,022	34,312	93,871	360,665	225,278
Richmond.....	1,345,605	41,043	62,592	37,978	60,755	213,849	150,614
Ste. Anne de Bellevue.....	1,921,210	76,280	87,170	69,168	80,558	597,691	479,802
Laval des Rapides.....	686,984	29,499	38,439	30,853	38,880	369,361	438,938
Beauharnois.....	1,256,901	24,645	45,803	26,826	44,910	237,022	205,560
Rivière St. Paul.....	265,825	6,310	6,310	6,053	6,053	33,258	35,000

33.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Towns and Villages of 1,000 to 5,000 population for the calendar year 1922—con.

Towns or Villages.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Quebec—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Windsor.....	872,000	47,581	53,620	37,042	53,792	223,010	145,791
Plessisville.....	666,925	34,006	34,006	23,281	24,481	78,525	87,050
Montreal West.....	4,976,070	122,553	213,942	136,308	220,308	1,055,628	1,053,512
Ste. Rose.....	1,176,760	50,950	55,950	45,136	56,954	361,342	295,435
Pointe Gatineau.....	486,115	31,361	35,411	25,877	35,827	157,257	116,762
Loretteville.....	808,795	17,590	21,700	17,590	21,700	82,774	55,000
Hudson.....	1,122,650	14,034	16,655	15,337	16,975	83,689	86,818
Saindon.....	442,255	9,676	15,716	16,823	16,823	81,586	56,219
Marieville.....	635,963	35,377	39,569	36,635	39,164	204,872	204,872
St. Raymond.....	462,475	15,925	55,762	19,187	54,187	88,455	68,123
Malbaie.....	546,190	16,251	16,251	15,548	16,791	53,619	72,952
Chandler.....	1,091,150	45,339	46,016	41,316	46,016	312,177	250,708
St. Gabriel de Brandon.....	339,880	28,645	28,645	28,645	28,645	144,121	79,300
Ste. Anne de Beaupré.....	350,000	22,750	46,450	26,600	50,300	195,850	41,000
Dorval.....	3,574,452	87,606	87,606	71,327	71,327	461,905	461,905
Louiseville.....	460,700	18,519	21,434	16,849	19,249	507,060	130,650
Danville.....	474,750	18,066	28,882	30,101	30,101	55,098	75,707
St. Joseph (Beauce).....	570,450	8,637	17,309	9,563	17,309	102,359	65,500
Belœil.....	738,075	34,859	76,333	62,618	75,683	224,571	114,244
Huntingdon.....	772,730	27,757	34,601	22,404	33,694	155,950	57,641
Pierreville.....	298,190	3,558	8,097	6,224	9,224	27,449	12,000
Beauceville.....	820,000	13,413	27,311	32,706	42,731	8,646	45,712
St. Joseph (Richelieu).....	466,204	1,790	1,790	1,640	1,640	6,521	168
St. Félicien.....	552,100	9,250	15,050	7,880	15,050	12,652	7,000
Giffard.....	737,280	8,977	93,977	86,486	86,486	105,629	88,840
De Léry.....	987,606	4,415	8,415	8,840	8,840	2,891	4,000
Courville.....	632,540	14,426	23,226	11,521	18,935	107,093	103,581
Pont Rouge.....	260,685	12,058	20,039	14,839	23,859	104,584	75,700
Rock Island.....	337,125	13,192	13,192	10,113	12,613	16,900	18,000
Bedford.....	848,125	22,641	44,050	26,594	33,350	171,150	78,155
Bromptonville.....	360,212	14,863	19,863	14,855	19,855	46,658	42,481
Bienville.....	427,075	16,290	16,290	15,311	15,311	93,024	89,636
Port Alfred.....	4,165,936	21,182	21,182	21,182	21,182	236,275	191,552
Baie Shawinigan.....	251,600	12,974	39,038	32,934	37,434	75,571	55,715
Donnacona.....	370,000	8,144	10,264	11,167	11,855	25,976	14,600
Laurentides.....	494,700	19,023	31,426	29,991	29,991	69,030	50,125
Almaville.....	315,645	5,984	44,112	43,092	43,992	52,542	43,000
Montreal South.....	953,894	30,021	31,029	14,976	23,200	319,575	320,933
St. Rémi.....	486,140	8,400	16,711	5,060	11,960	26,575	26,423
Abord-à-Plouffe.....	567,133	8,858	8,858	8,578	8,578	2,286	3,675
La Providence.....	416,350	15,074	15,074	13,075	15,674	107,960	65,000
St. Eustache.....	472,910	6,047	6,047	4,683	5,933	16,008	6,453
Charlesbourg.....	441,000	8,126	16,252	8,156	14,292	4,151	4,150
Ontario—							
Renfrew.....	3,850,426	276,915	514,821	352,751	506,510	1,169,687	1,020,438
Brampton.....	3,392,060	174,795	295,431	137,401	274,322	779,993	21,863
Paris.....	2,236,305	104,561	245,510	131,131	242,348	427,643	243,531
Mimico.....	2,985,830	196,576	844,449	383,024	859,141	1,777,086	1,082,318
Whitby.....	1,847,745	184,901	523,628	84,281	523,143	765,948	637,674
Carleton Place.....	1,345,189	77,067	117,468	77,220	117,468	537,951	442,347
Goderich.....	2,035,945	124,292	225,039	101,505	225,424	482,668	296,092
Simcoe.....	2,316,295	122,365	265,013	223,460	269,407	829,499	688,147
St. Mary's.....	2,206,010	153,375	316,877	273,777	316,309	596,246	491,749
Perth.....	1,957,000	194,564	221,046	196,617	219,403	786,824	486,106
Penetanguishene.....	1,250,525	76,881	244,759	136,945	250,419	364,530	227,292
Leamington.....	2,360,670	191,707	606,015	378,680	613,977	1,284,241	747,340
Dunnville.....	1,997,425	85,442	412,185	168,932	426,067	498,551	436,868
Parry Sound.....	1,829,655	129,000	226,554	115,253	224,480	600,723	500,159
Fort Frances.....	2,886,880	198,310	571,092	375,778	535,471	930,891	674,023
Bowmanville.....	1,895,530	118,982	220,237	79,611	192,514	486,959	419,905
Newmarket.....	576,510	115,057	325,351	216,256	325,621	553,277	346,621
Rockland.....	641,475	25,579	39,954	50,003	50,003	97,428	30,273
Oakville.....	2,591,480	149,284	603,324	240,561	604,801	876,799	800,907
Pictou.....	1,816,580	137,568	377,568	128,227	335,106	289,284	50,096
Port Colborne.....	4,665,308	128,119	211,863	107,255	211,863	453,897	372,271
Petrolia.....	1,404,085	173,263	245,038	185,030	245,038	410,520	282,289
Riverside.....	2,703,480	73,494	415,988	229,001	455,093	553,916	498,233
New Toronto.....	4,730,390	148,163	401,736	167,641	409,151	660,311	656,624
Hanover.....	1,264,959	178,475	225,526	171,670	215,906	357,946	234,059
Amherstburg.....	1,763,900	77,465	349,585	138,489	313,726	584,832	101,577
Prescott.....	1,399,905	68,835	179,858	74,219	178,283	250,045	76,123

33.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Towns and Villages of 1,000 to 5,000 population for the calendar year 1922—con.

Towns or Villages.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Ontario—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Strathroy.....	1,294,830	78,677	113,525	47,608	111,861	184,633	131,927
Burlington.....	1,963,699	113,217	266,746	131,782	311,891	641,622	565,307
Merriton.....	1,452,170	92,263	136,275	132,706	132,706	284,519	67,449
Lastow.....	1,329,575	99,497	122,385	88,849	135,482	392,188	353,949
Bracebridge.....	986,400	68,660	114,886	86,811	119,751	352,709	147,594
Orangeville.....	1,405,827	77,832	135,729	86,294	135,086	123,657	80,972
Elmira.....	920,445	79,476	226,501	70,020	227,939	345,751	292,990
Wingham.....	1,016,740	108,935	172,604	113,061	172,604	508,170	295,604
Medford.....	1,268,969	74,474	199,122	83,617	200,272	314,800	235,571
Bridgeburg.....	1,875,141	86,485	146,332	115,774	147,371	270,905	259,399
Aurora.....	1,267,930	78,597	101,160	73,324	105,622	364,608	104,994
Copper Cliff.....	3,886,800	85,666	85,666	78,858	80,955	152,021	76,123
Ridgetown.....	968,825	63,732	114,960	40,936	120,636	163,474	138,655
Aylmer.....	1,210,235	63,949	137,146	57,929	137,146	202,650	182,885
New Liskeard.....	1,184,312	90,041	186,971	69,462	168,164	344,773	230,922
Kincardine.....	903,670	76,147	155,929	108,223	151,920	317,174	264,903
Kingsville.....	1,489,590	87,134	460,043	237,871	448,442	503,295	306,788
Milton.....	774,445	38,914	57,549	41,012	57,568	238,768	132,477
Grimsby.....	993,160	75,824	152,518	51,178	152,949	434,903	250,193
Dessaronto.....	830,000	53,160	104,975	46,477	104,864	116,693	83,142
Warton.....	656,490	61,274	262,051	54,069	257,331	255,292	107,081
Chesley.....	883,525	87,572	100,467	71,502	96,283	232,132	106,574
Matchell.....	878,905	79,636	110,401	77,782	110,850	231,729	85,332
Gravenhurst.....	520,275	41,320	73,270	39,541	75,217	219,011	154,151
Thessalon.....	550,966	37,602	102,996	30,737	104,158	134,976	120,182
Aetna.....	628,530	49,732	71,941	39,357	69,640	222,434	178,706
Pergus.....	809,190	76,490	95,707	77,407	95,546	158,795	151,430
Nugara.....	791,944	75,442	92,942	57,230	91,796	228,047	59,407
Vanklee Hill.....	500,150	30,420	30,420	19,960	25,069	108,703	30,912
Blenheim.....	806,985	41,053	179,076	142,295	176,933	185,332	8,556
Fort Erie.....	1,006,560	44,427	114,696	34,216	108,127	149,239	48,956
Southampton.....	644,170	38,724	64,255	44,305	67,205	128,486	69,238
Iroquois Falls.....	1,386,340	81,239	134,857	114,969	143,976	514,445	496,623
Mattawa.....	303,673	12,626	15,997	11,446	16,558	131,203	15,991
Victoria Harbour.....	283,615	21,876	31,376	21,538	31,038	27,348	5,746
Uxbridge.....	581,305	36,102	93,309	49,291	96,333	146,486	79,014
Dresden.....	563,820	47,122	138,342	99,902	136,972	203,862	117,623
Morrisburg.....	508,700	40,877	81,712	47,863	83,483	196,608	94,308
Rainy River.....	662,506	66,811	89,185	65,796	89,003	185,777	159,545
Humberstone.....	704,330	38,374	100,314	63,033	92,670	130,141	59,704
Port Dalhousie.....	1,096,420	55,363	149,615	73,094	130,463	246,140	220,148
Capreol.....	671,570	38,152	129,167	44,246	129,055	127,058	120,219
Harriston.....	574,535	35,194	57,609	34,281	54,605	121,750	16,849
Sioux Lookout.....	421,780	29,958	127,958	65,823	127,221	98,721	77,006
Port Dover.....	769,714	40,680	134,159	115,178	138,193	185,552	144,794
Brighton.....	650,805	32,658	57,754	29,894	57,859	126,367	86,082
Port Elgin.....	558,381	35,302	39,602	23,877	33,201	93,692	35,646
Albion.....	579,562	59,709	161,837	59,536	161,837	203,938	140,134
Cardinal.....	723,925	26,544	30,646	25,450	29,600	67,326	24,190
Colodonia.....	600,000	22,990	27,990	20,929	28,646	106,547	25,987
Kewatim.....	551,265	36,218	58,105	31,262	58,105	72,701	11,060
Havelock.....	358,519	19,203	40,371	22,302	43,180	53,271	19,368
Hagersville.....	507,825	50,389	56,318	55,611	57,928	96,680	25,380
Kemptville.....	520,050	30,112	30,112	29,885	30,477	58,307	14,978
Lakeside.....	499,525	26,776	45,741	27,161	44,817	116,776	84,611
Richmond Hill.....	645,075	46,483	90,924	87,002	114,736	238,450	169,687
Dryden.....	534,172	36,054	109,961	78,384	95,364	114,001	83,458
Port Credit.....	890,415	45,460	158,902	112,812	155,080	197,930	116,640
Stouffville.....	501,400	30,466	30,466	24,133	29,359	93,957	53,810
Waterford.....	717,800	31,858	31,858	15,922	17,011	108,777	13,649
Watford.....	381,075	44,881	130,136	67,951	123,727	125,302	111,024
Shelburne.....	446,000	32,439	55,348	36,545	55,348	99,489	40,032
Flora.....	489,920	51,671	57,632	43,619	50,751	57,021	13,387
Winchester.....	409,075	26,831	39,831	21,856	38,750	78,449	39,462
Arthur.....	494,010	37,963	48,363	36,288	47,875	54,865	47,872
Milverton.....	618,000	23,245	67,239	32,259	75,842	157,608	108,250
Madoc.....	475,425	38,171	46,261	36,786	46,110	65,228	30,216
Tavistock.....	519,575	44,331	51,231	46,457	50,764	66,025	35,669
Manitoba—							
Transcona.....	3,696,100	168,690	301,986	221,625	315,552	1,602,742	1,035,836
Selkirk.....	2,929,925	127,762	257,762	110,809	247,052	591,153	487,033

33.—Ordinary and Grand Total Receipts and Expenditures, Total Assets and Total Liabilities of Towns and Villages of 1,000 to 5,000 Population for the calendar year 1922—concluded.

Towns or Villages.	Assessed Value of Taxable Property.	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Total Assets.	Total Liabilities.
		Total Ordinary.	Grand Total.	Total Ordinary.	Grand Total all Expenditures.		
Manitoba—concluded.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Pas.....	1,059,250	126,600	126,600	126,565	126,565	510,905	391,888
Neepawa.....	1,138,995	116,947	143,856	109,016	143,856	376,654	296,891
Carman.....	806,640	106,353	106,669	57,882	100,676	171,671	144,965
Minnedosa.....	1,156,200	71,803	106,697	80,716	104,304	135,185	117,229
Virden.....	957,860	50,453	50,453	21,420	47,319	122,636	74,397
Morden.....	456,970	32,802	40,802	32,802	40,802	48,906	48,906
Tuxedo.....	2,630,700	40,231	78,185	72,755	78,755	209,374	77,495
Emerson.....	413,117	28,720	50,120	37,672	43,047	70,651	49,569
Beauséjour.....	399,400	11,448	14,995	13,060	18,586	46,961	22,946
Saskatchewan—							
North Battleford.....	3,756,355	356,749	356,749	308,749	310,978	1,915,070	1,613,794
Weyburn.....	3,687,805	279,909	285,589	258,892	292,279	1,366,658	951,487
Swift Current.....	2,369,000	254,891	254,891	186,519	186,519	2,598,016	1,819,204
Melville.....	2,059,947	148,054	148,054	149,407	158,279	658,222	588,783
Pestevan.....	2,446,193	173,937	186,674	121,970	188,235	666,287	535,114
Kamsack.....	1,113,904	128,294	162,511	115,097	161,015	340,788	234,579
Humboldt.....	1,698,678	118,909	118,909	118,250	118,250	725,427	646,637
Biggar.....	1,053,083	59,432	72,832	51,865	74,792	137,148	90,590
Melfort.....	1,498,079	143,021	172,837	137,204	151,479	392,693	301,861
Gravelbourg.....	578,668	38,903	68,268	33,925	62,637	260,131	121,218
Canora.....	1,122,655	96,341	96,341	68,234	74,363	285,669	185,650
Watrous.....	1,017,980	56,305	56,305	42,315	49,960	392,309	330,841
Moosomin.....	609,165	42,547	82,363	39,291	80,723	85,226	64,620
Assiniboia.....	806,253	60,213	67,713	55,203	66,059	179,658	96,551
Kindersley.....	700,315	77,929	94,893	70,497	93,474	301,494	212,588
Maple Creek.....	973,315	51,826	69,626	43,135	67,322	221,841	103,086
Wolseley.....	538,495	40,917	56,917	33,515	54,153	102,353	35,174
Alberta—							
Drumheller.....	944,248	100,247	214,275	115,042	207,635	139,593	85,546
Red Deer.....	1,649,120	117,117	250,727	120,976	251,481	665,797	402,312
Wetaskiwin.....	2,726,730	159,073	224,328	142,382	236,784	520,012	489,859
Coleman.....	1,599,716	12,402	12,402	9,952	9,952	27,234	27,007
Blainmore.....	967,150	46,522	46,522	30,367	30,367	148,551	58,489
Canrose.....	904,297	104,837	123,789	86,660	133,736	425,075	266,795
Cardston.....	996,580	52,737	57,452	56,952	66,813	214,335	162,941
Macleod.....	1,314,824	109,095	122,595	114,322	127,832	1,541,798	895,745
Vegreville.....	1,074,983	101,409	171,669	98,374	171,529	351,209	224,095
Taber.....	824,930	60,143	64,143	43,650	60,952	401,701	189,623
Raymond.....	3,082,906	50,311	63,422	49,880	64,427	185,151	76,561
Stettler.....	1,282,191	90,555	165,798	131,984	173,514	148,983	119,301
Edson.....	784,725	35,624	47,124	33,324	47,124	174,559	8,388
High River.....	769,370	77,138	77,138	72,383	72,602	284,651	161,072
Magrath.....	601,517	29,537	29,537	29,233	43,725	79,609	40,862
Grand Prairie.....	1,726,149	37,984	58,316	45,870	60,403	108,217	108,217
Claresholm.....	1,101,155	53,703	99,175	46,035	96,009	168,265	99,323
Pincher Creek.....	668,699	37,064	41,370	35,300	39,292	136,074	69,573
Big Valley.....	582,762	18,647	37,187	23,987	34,716	94,118	24,226
Beverly.....	921,870	25,272	28,772	21,814	24,114	115,810	62,272
Olds.....	439,767	27,856	40,040	28,906	40,040	48,373	21,633
St. Albert.....	345,479	13,241	13,241	8,345	13,300	62,438	32,196
Redcliffe.....	4,350,335	44,138	46,328	47,264	52,019	1,331,171	740,248
British Columbia—							
Fernie.....	2,246,467	192,822	193,072	169,298	169,298	771,459	577,079
Trail.....	2,017,773	131,888	197,095	184,570	185,570	494,348	378,894
Revelstoke.....	1,801,250	159,345	159,345	158,252	159,752	909,868	558,597
Kelowna.....	3,829,328	215,241	323,064	311,087	324,934	707,629	566,240
Prince George.....	1,819,416	104,563	209,725	123,726	220,245	711,449	503,680
Port Coquitlam.....	1,819,030	71,565	113,565	72,645	122,278	744,105	682,490
Merritt.....	1,097,359	72,860	97,136	71,990	97,236	189,349	111,809
Chilliwack.....	1,729,410	85,227	100,227	80,843	95,843	384,388	286,098
Grand Forks.....	1,005,140	85,545	90,697	77,552	92,534	202,867	88,693
Duncan.....	1,156,817	80,504	92,635	80,198	91,478	239,445	185,181
Port Moody.....	2,482,765	54,196	88,057	55,925	90,112	398,215	236,737
Port Alberni.....	1,590,107	56,261	59,514	52,407	59,514	385,931	270,059
Cumberland.....	624,536	45,420	55,333	44,804	50,945	92,280	7,575
Armstrong.....	1,094,847	60,699	81,390	75,272	80,480	286,987	193,842
Yukon Territory—							
Dawson City.....	659,685	29,582	36,582	36,942	36,942	51,638	-

4.—National Wealth and Income.

1.—National Wealth.

There are several methods of computing national wealth, *i.e.*, the aggregate value of property within the nation, apart from undeveloped natural resources. Perhaps the most familiar of these methods is that of working back to capital values through income tax returns, but this can be applied only in countries where incomes are thoroughly appraised. A second method is that of estimation from probate returns, the value of the estates of deceased persons being regarded as representative. A third is that of a complete census, based upon a canvass of the individual. In the accompanying tables a fourth method, namely, the so-called "inventory" method, is employed; it consists in totalling the amounts known from various sources to be invested in agriculture, manufactures, dwellings, etc.

It must be understood that statistics of this character are suggestive and indicative rather than strictly accurate. The concept of wealth is distinctly intangible, and there are numerous elements of uncertainty in a calculation of this nature. It should be pointed out that Tables 34 to 36 cover the year 1921 (the latest year for which the statistics are available), and that in 1921 the money values of commodities were still above normal. Estimates for subsequent years will doubtless, on this account, show considerable changes in several of the items. The present survey, which includes for the first time the provincial distribution of Canadian wealth, places the estimated aggregate of the tangible wealth of the Dominion in 1921 at \$22,195,000,000.

Aggregate and per capita Wealth of the Provinces, 1921.—As regards the provincial distribution of wealth, Ontario ranked first, with estimated aggregate wealth amounting to \$7,353,000,000, or 33.1 p.c. of the total, and Quebec second, with estimated wealth of \$5,542,000,000, or 25 p.c. of the whole. Saskatchewan was third, with estimated wealth of \$2,846,000,000, or 12.8 p.c. of the total for the Dominion.

While Ontario led in absolute wealth, the western provinces came first in per capita wealth; Saskatchewan held first rank with a per capita wealth of \$3,757, Alberta second with \$3,317, and Manitoba third with \$2,705. These figures may be compared with \$2,507 and \$2,347, the per capita wealth of Ontario and Quebec respectively. Further details are furnished in Tables 34 to 36.

34.—Provincial Distribution of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Analyses, 1921.

Provinces.	Estimated Wealth.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Wealth.	Population.	Percentage Distribu- tion of Population.	Wealth per Capita.
	\$	p.c.	No.	p.c.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	119,912,060	0.5	88,615	1.01	1,353
Nova Scotia.....	752,697,986	3.4	523,837	5.96	1,437
New Brunswick.....	597,596,369	2.7	387,876	4.41	1,541
Quebec.....	5,541,819,967	25.0	2,361,199	26.87	2,347
Ontario.....	7,353,397,816	33.1	2,933,662	33.38	2,507
Manitoba.....	1,650,495,868	7.4	610,118	6.94	2,705
Saskatchewan.....	2,845,642,985	12.8	757,510	8.62	3,757
Alberta.....	1,950,973,479	8.8	588,454	6.70	3,317
British Columbia.....	1,365,896,120	6.2	524,592	5.97	2,604
Yukon.....	16,869,792	0.1	4,157	0.14	4,058
Canada.....	22,195,302,443	100.0	8,788,483	100.0	2,525

¹Includes 7,988 persons in the Northwest Territories and 485 persons engaged in the Royal Canadian Navy.

Wealth of Canada by Items, 1921.—The capital invested in the farms of the country, including implements and live stock, as determined by the last decennial census, was the largest item in our national wealth, aggregating \$6,587,000,000, or 29·68 p.c. of the whole. The value of agricultural production in 1921, \$1,396,000,000, was also included to cover the average stocks of agricultural goods in the possession of farmers and traders and the amount invested in the preparation for the new crop. Thus the agricultural wealth of Canada totalled \$7,983,000,000, nearly 36 p.c. of the wealth of Canada.

The second largest element in the national wealth was urban real property. This includes the assessed valuations of taxed and exempted property, to which was added one-third to provide for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, bridges and sewers. The estimated value, as based on the returns for 1921, received from municipalities, was \$5,752,000,000, or 25·91 p.c. of the total wealth of the Dominion.

The wealth invested in steam railways, computed from the cost of road and equipment, and distributed by provinces on the basis of mileage, constituted the next largest item, amounting to \$2,159,000,000, or 9·73 p.c. of the total.

Other important items include stocks in process, raw material and finished products of manufacturing establishments, to which was added 100 p.c., as an estimate of the value of manufactured goods in the hands of dealers, the whole amounting to \$1,363,000,000, or 6·14 p.c., the tangible value of the forests, amounting to \$1,198,000,000, or 5·4 p.c., and household furnishings and other personal property, including automobiles, amounting to \$1,144,000,000, or 5·15 p.c.

On the basis of the 1921 population of 8,788,483, the per capita wealth invested in farms and equipment was \$749, in urban real property \$654, in steam railways \$246, in the forests \$136 and in household furnishings, clothing and motors \$130. The per capita wealth of all kinds was \$2,525. Further details of the items included are presented in Table 35.

35.—An Estimate of the National Wealth of Canada, with percentage and per capita Distribution of Component Items, 1921.

Items.	Aggregate Amount.	Percentage of Total.	Average Amount per head of Population.
Farm values (land, buildings, implements, machinery and live stock, census 1921).....	\$ 6,586,648,126	p. c. 29·68	\$ 749
Agricultural products in the possession of farmers and traders, 1921.....	1,396,223,000	6·29	159
Total agricultural wealth, 1921.....	7,982,871,126	35·97	908
Mines (capital employed, 1921).....	559,514,154	2·52	64
Forests (estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in wood operations).....	1,197,660,000	5·40	136
Fisheries (capital invested in boats, gear, etc., in primary operations, 1921).....	25,648,650	0·12	3
Central electric stations (capital invested, 1921).....	239,675,661	1·08	27
Manufactures (machinery and tools, 1921).....	610,068,624	2·75	70
Manufactures (materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers hands, 1921).....	1,362,535,764	6·14	155
Steam railways (investment in road and equipment).....	2,159,298,000	9·73	246
Electric railways (investment in road and equipment).....	186,519,439	0·84	21
Canals (amount expended on construction to March 31, 1922)...	141,425,373	0·64	16
Telephones (cost of property and equipment).....	158,678,229	0·71	18
Urban real property (assessed valuations and exempted property and estimated for under-valuation by assessors, and for roads, sewers, etc.).....	5,751,505,257	25·91	654
Shipping (estimated from 1918 census and distributed according to tonnage owned).....	100,000,000	0·45	11
Imported merchandise in store, being one-half imports during year 1921.....	373,902,166	1·68	43
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc., distributed according to wealth and population.....	1,144,000,000	5·15	130
Specie held by Government and chartered banks and estimated for public holdings.....	202,000,000	0·91	23
Total Estimated Wealth, 1921.....	22,195,302,443	100·00	2,525

36.—Estimated National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces and Chief Component Items, 1921.

(NOTE.—For a fuller description of the various items, see Table 35.)

Items.	Prince Edward Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	58,977,962	136,841,573	131,825,675	1,096,787,710	1,691,686,034
Agricultural products.....	21,431,000	44,234,000	48,458,000	325,291,000	441,418,000
Total agricultural wealth..	80,408,962	181,075,573	180,283,675	1,422,078,710	2,133,104,034
Mines.....	—	82,283,644	2,985,382	81,494,918	188,769,764
Forests.....	—	58,150,000	100,840,000	364,600,000	194,100,000
Fisheries.....	779,816	8,764,864	3,316,479	1,795,404	3,352,410
Central electric stations.....	435,294	3,987,037	2,523,413	69,673,905	109,708,766
Manufactures—					
Machinery and tools.....	416,367	23,466,288	23,678,211	178,830,643	317,313,962
Materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers' hands..	862,658	32,923,886	52,840,474	411,195,058	736,152,436
Steam railways.....	15,197,000	79,320,000	106,430,000	272,180,000	594,820,000
Electric railways.....	—	10,628,013	2,898,584	55,710,238	75,398,989
Canals.....	—	648,547	—	33,179,064	107,597,762
Telephones.....	599,220	6,371,040	2,914,054	66,689,329	7,480,225
Urban real property.....	8,931,108	177,891,231	52,977,267	2,091,052,019	2,232,795,204
Shipping.....	781,100	12,538,000	3,304,600	36,751,100	25,078,100
Imported merchandise in store.	500,535	9,419,863	13,604,230	107,189,579	183,926,164
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc..	9,000,000	53,100,000	40,100,000	295,100,000	376,400,000
Specie held by Government, chartered banks and public.	2,000,000	12,100,000	8,900,000	54,300,000	67,400,000
Total estimated wealth, 1921	119,912,060	752,697,986	597,593,369	5,541,819,967	7,353,397,816
Percentage by provinces.....	0.5	3.4	2.7	25.0	33.1
Percentage distribution of Canadian population by provinces and territories, 1921.....	1.01	5.96	4.41	26.87	33.38

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatch- ewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Canada.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Farm values.....	650,638,045	1,650,069,196	968,437,018	201,384,913	—	6,586,648,126
Agricultural products.....	100,016,000	253,712,000	124,512,000	37,151,000	—	1,396,223,000
Total agricultural wealth..	750,654,045	1,903,781,196	1,092,949,018	238,535,913	—	7,982,871,126
Mines.....	5,343,706	4,761,177	73,603,005	109,030,712	11,241,846	559,514,154
Forests.....	20,560,000	46,585,000	70,475,000	342,350,000	—	1,197,660,000
Fisheries.....	695,414	37,096	134,523	6,769,327	3,317	25,648,650
Central electric stations.....	14,873,661	6,720,585	8,531,270	22,775,600	446,130	239,675,661
Manufactures—						
Machinery and tools.....	14,687,848	4,099,873	7,363,086	40,190,889	21,457	610,068,624
Materials on hand, stocks in process; estimate for amount in dealers' hands..	35,108,300	9,873,336	15,662,382	67,841,758	75,476	1,362,535,764
Steam railways.....	250,610,000	312,590,000	255,810,000	239,110,000	3,171,000	2,159,298,000
Electric railways.....	13,307,741	3,579,386	6,279,366	18,717,122	—	186,519,439
Canals.....	—	—	—	—	—	141,425,373
Telephones.....	17,520,122	25,476,719	20,026,415	11,407,239	193,866	158,678,229
Urban real property.....	410,820,516	319,503,144	290,247,235	136,087,228	—	5,751,505,257
Shipping.....	784,200	36,500	—	20,660,000	66,400	100,000,000
Imported merchandise in store.	18,300,315	5,098,668	5,962,179	29,720,333	150,300	373,902,166
Household furnishings, clothing, carriages, motors, etc..	83,200,000	125,800,000	90,400,000	69,709,000	1,200,000	1,144,000,000
Specie held by Government, chartered banks and public.	14,000,000	17,400,000	13,500,000	12,100,000	300,000	202,000,000
Total estimated wealth, 1921	1,650,195,865	2,815,612,985	1,950,973,179	1,365,896,121	16,569,792	22,195,302,443
Percentage by provinces.....	7.4	12.8	8.8	6.2	0.1	100.0
Percentage distribution of Canadian population by provinces and territories, 1921.....	6.94	8.62	6.70	5.97	0.05	100.0

*The specie holdings are here distributed among the several provinces according to population.

2.—National Income.

The national income of Canada is necessarily less than its national production, a total for which is suggested in the general survey of production on pages 187-192 of this volume. If, as pointed out there, there is no reason to suppose that those whose activities are not connected with the production of "form-utilities" are less "productive" in the broad sense of the term than others, the total value of the production of 1923 must have been not less than \$4,580,000,000.

In order to arrive at the figure of national income, however, certain heavy deductions from the above amount must be made—deductions especially connected with the maintenance of the industrial equipment of the country—providing not only for depreciation but for obsolescence and replacement by new and improved apparatus of production. Altogether, the charges under this head may have been not less than \$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000. This would leave the 1923 income of the Canadian people at somewhere in the neighbourhood of \$4,200,000,000.

Incomes assessed for Income War Tax in Canada.—In those countries of the world where an income tax has been established for a considerable period of time, the figures of the assessed income have been generally accepted as furnishing a guide both to the amount and to the distribution by classes of the total national income. Estimates of the national income, based upon income tax statistics, have been published, for example, in Great Britain and in the United States.

In Canada, the income tax is a newer thing than in either of the above-mentioned countries; also, in a newer country than either, incomes are to a greater degree received in kind. Both of these considerations render it improbable that so large a percentage of the total national income of Canada is brought under the notice of the income tax authorities as in Great Britain or the United States. Nevertheless, the data collected by the Income Tax Branch of the Department of Customs and Excise, in the course of its administration of the income war tax, are significant both with regard to the total income assessed and with regard to the distribution of that income among various classes of the population, as well as by size of income groups.

In Canada, in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1921, 3,696 corporations and 190,561 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$912,410,429; in the following year 8,286 corporations and 290,584 individuals paid income tax on \$1,462,529,170; in the fiscal year ended 1923, 6,010 corporations and 281,182 individuals paid income tax on \$1,092,407,925; in the fiscal year ended 1924, 5,569 corporations and 239,036 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$1,108,027,871; and in the fiscal year ended 1925, 6,236 corporations and 225,514 individuals paid income tax on incomes aggregating \$999,160,248.

37.—Amount of Income Assessed for the Purposes of the Income War Tax, by Provinces for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922-1925.

Provinces.	Amount of Income Assessed.			
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	3,707,988	2,618,325	2,301,305	1,590,134
Nova Scotia.....	51,057,049	35,671,544	33,785,631	22,613,331
New Brunswick.....	35,238,694	28,450,436	22,809,357	19,500,707
Quebec.....	362,078,282	270,549,115	296,331,345	288,731,449
Ontario.....	598,456,379	469,654,705	473,015,674	436,971,432
Manitoba.....	134,039,184	86,665,622	92,286,842	73,497,253
Saskatchewan.....	89,942,132	56,568,615	50,778,824	40,415,300
Alberta.....	66,912,332	49,736,832	53,310,467	41,874,721
British Columbia.....	119,716,747	90,871,659	81,525,976	72,390,078
Yukon.....	1,380,383	1,621,072	1,882,450	1,575,843
Total.....	1,462,529,170	1,692,407,925	1,108,027,871	999,160,248

38.—Number of Individual and Corporate Taxpayers, by Size of Income and Amount of Taxes Paid under the Income War Tax Act, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1923-1925.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Income-Class.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
\$ 1,000 to \$ 6,000.....	146,178	\$ 3,414,475	127,718	\$ 3,066,580	126,481	\$ 2,993,574
\$ 2,000 to \$ 6,000.....	113,359	4,616,287	94,580	3,934,537	80,864	3,324,746
\$ 6,000 to \$10,000.....	13,030	3,603,536	10,140	3,187,012	11,129	2,904,996
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	6,069	5,212,937	4,700	4,288,847	5,236	4,363,520
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	1,365	2,997,914	1,047	2,521,615	983	2,413,905
\$30,000 to \$50,000.....	801	3,810,107	851	8,835,424	821	9,145,761
\$50,000 and over.....	380	8,212,112				
Total	281,182	31,867,368	239,036	25,834,015	225,514	25,146,502
Unclassified amount.....	—	490,046	—	533,799	—	350,379
Total	—	32,357,414	—	26,367,814	—	25,496,881
Refunds.....	—	667,997	—	710,478	—	340,113
Net Total	—	31,689,417	—	25,657,336	—	25,156,768

2.—CORPORATIONS.

\$ 1,000 to \$ 6,000.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$ 2,000 to \$ 6,000.....	2,407	546,081	2,381	598,939	2,604	509,986
\$ 6,000 to \$10,000.....	1,052	699,621	868	725,264	911	647,634
\$10,000 to \$20,000.....	959	1,478,950	817	1,361,531	964	1,326,502
\$20,000 to \$30,000.....	437	1,148,752	372	1,051,806	445	1,054,573
\$30,000 to \$50,000.....	413	1,682,344				
\$50,000 and over.....	742	22,987,549	1,126	25,817,750	1,304	28,288,797
Unclassified.....	—	—	5	10,600	8	23,024
Total	6,010	28,543,297	5,569	29,565,890	6,236	31,850,516
Unclassified amount.....	—	269,113	—	205,060	—	119,285
Total	—	28,812,410	—	29,770,950	—	31,969,801
Refunds.....	—	790,264	—	1,224,258	—	878,527
Net Total	—	28,022,146	—	28,546,692	—	31,091,274

38 (A).—Income Tax Paid, by Occupations of the Tax-payers, fiscal years 1923-25.

1.—INDIVIDUALS.

Classes.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Agrarians.....	8,220	\$ 473,049	4,663	\$ 275,627	3,061	\$ 162,945
Professionals.....	19,023	2,663,901	20,550	2,327,554	19,395	2,230,080
Employees.....	208,360	15,529,950	176,089	13,726,066	168,894	13,973,095
Merchants.....	21,186	5,474,256	17,031	2,816,352	14,843	2,189,116
Manufacturers.....	1,732	870,261	1,293	742,944	1,127	467,662
All others.....	22,661	6,855,951	19,410	5,945,472	18,194	6,123,604
Unclassified.....	—	490,046	—	533,799	—	350,379
Total	281,182	32,357,414	239,036	26,367,814	225,514	25,496,881
Refunds.....	—	667,997	—	710,478	—	340,113
Net Total	—	31,689,417	—	25,657,336	—	25,156,768

2.—CORPORATIONS.

Agrarians.....	10	7,304	13	6,302	7	3,193
Merchants.....	2,066	4,389,285	1,680	4,031,167	2,056	4,908,047
Manufacturers.....	1,618	11,541,870	1,535	12,332,850	1,882	14,435,726
All others.....	2,316	12,604,838	2,341	13,195,562	2,291	12,503,550
Unclassified.....	—	269,113	—	205,060	—	119,285
Total	6,010	28,812,410	5,569	29,770,950	6,236	31,969,801
Refunds.....	—	790,264	—	1,224,258	—	878,527
Net Total	—	28,022,146	—	28,546,692	—	31,091,274
Grand Total, Individuals and Corporations.....	—	59,711,563	—	54,204,028	—	56,248,042

II.—CURRENCY AND BANKING, LOAN AND TRUST COMPANIES.

1.—Canada's Monetary System.

Historical.—Early trade in Canada was carried on by barter, which at times resulted (*e.g.*, in transactions between Indians and fur traders) in the adoption of beads, blankets, etc., as recognized media of exchange. Later, during the French period in Canada, while barter still formed perhaps the most important means of exchange between individuals and merchants, a more or less satisfactory currency system developed. Beaver and other furs, tobacco and wheat were at times used as substitutes for currency, the last-named being at one time a legal tender. A makeshift currency system was also developed during the French régime, when playing cards stamped with a value and redeemable yearly on the receipt of bills of exchange on Paris, came into circulation. Other paper money was also issued, and the total amount outstanding at the time of the cession was estimated at 80,000,000 livres, which was nearly all lost to its holders.

The British Government next sought to establish a uniform standard of colonial currency, but since at this time French coinage again began to come into circulation and the Spanish dollar also rivalled the English shilling as the most common medium of exchange, this was not universally possible. English sovereigns were over-rated in terms of dollars in an endeavour to encourage their circulation. A rate of 5s. to the dollar was set in Halifax and was in use in government accounting systems, while in Montreal, York currency (the rates prevalent in New York), giving the dollar an exchange value of 7s. 6d. or 8s., was in common use.

Canadians again became more or less familiar with the characteristics of paper money as a result of the experiences of the various neighbouring northern States during the first half of the nineteenth century. During the war of 1812 this familiarity was increased by the establishment of an army bill office, issuing bills of various denominations, redeemable on presentation. The growing volume of trade between Canada and the United States also resulted in a tendency toward a decimal coinage, and in 1853 a measure was passed providing for the adoption of a decimal currency, with a dollar equivalent to the American dollar; the British sovereign was made legal tender at \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$. An Act of 1857 requiring all government accounts to be kept in dollars and cents came into force on Jan. 1, 1858; the formal adoption of decimal currency in the province of Canada dates from that time.

By the Uniform Currency Act of 1871 (34 Vict., c. 4), the decimal currency was extended throughout the Dominion, the British sovereign was made legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$ and the United States eagle legal tender for \$10, while authority was taken to coin a Canadian \$5 gold piece. No Canadian gold coinage was, however, issued prior to the establishment of the Canadian branch of the Royal Mint in 1908, the first coins then struck being sovereigns similar to those of Great Britain, but with a small "C" identifying them as having been coined in Canada. In May, 1912, the first Canadian \$10 and \$5 gold pieces were struck, but the Canadian gold coinage has so far been limited in amount, since Canadians have generally preferred Dominion notes to gold for use within the country, and when gold is needed for export, bullion or British and American gold coin serve the purpose equally well.

Gold.—Gold is used only to an insignificant extent as a circulating medium in Canada, its monetary use being practically confined to reserves, but 5-dollar and 10-dollar gold pieces weighing respectively 129 and 258 grains, 9-10 pure gold by weight, have been coined, the Canadian gold dollar thus containing 23.22 grains of pure gold. These coins were first issued in 1912, authority to issue them having been first conferred in 1910. By the Currency Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 14), British sovereigns, which are legal tender for \$4.86 $\frac{2}{3}$, and other gold coins, and the 5-dollar, 10-dollar and 20-dollar gold coins of the United States, which contain the same weight of gold as Canadian gold coins of these denominations, are also legal tender. These, however, are almost entirely divided between the Dominion Government and the banks, as reserves, and the chief circulating medium of the country is provided by paper and token currency. The gold coinages of the Ottawa branch of the Royal Mint, which was opened on Jan. 2, 1908, are given in Tables 39 and 40. Table 41, compiled by the Dominion Comptroller of Currency, gives the form in which the gold has been held by the Government in recent years. The American gold, it will be seen, greatly preponderates, and there is a considerable additional amount held by the banks, as it is legal tender in both countries.

39.—Coinage at the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint in the calendar years 1923-25.

Description of Coins.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.	Struck.	Issued.
Gold Sovereigns.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gold—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian \$5's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
" \$10's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silver.....	-	28,000.00	-	-	-	-
Bronze.....	10,191.60	19,300.00	15,963.88	11,900.00	10,003.60	22,100.00
Nickel (5c.).....	123,760.05	127,000.00	153,332.90	74,500.00	10,002.50	126,000.00

40.—Gold Coinages of the Ottawa Branch of the Royal Mint, 1908-1925.

Years.	Gold.			Years.	Gold.		
	Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency. ¹		Sovereigns.		Canadian Currency. ¹
	£	\$			\$	£	
1908.....	636	3,095.20	—	1917.....	58,845	286,379.00	—
1909.....	16,273	79,195.27	—	1918.....	106,516	518,377.87	—
1910.....	28,012	136,325.07	—	1919.....	135,889	661,326.47	—
1911.....	256,946	1,250,470.53	—	1920.....	—	—	—
1912.....	—	—	1,477,710	1921.....	—	—	—
1913.....	3,715	18,079.67	1,890,620	1922.....	—	—	—
1914.....	14,891	72,469.53	1,499,575	1923.....	—	—	—
1915.....	—	—	—	1924.....	—	—	—
1916.....	6,111	29,740.20	—	1925.....	—	—	—

¹Authority to issue Canadian gold coins was first conferred in 1910.

41.—Composition of Canadian Gold Reserves, Dec. 31, 1905-1925.

Years.	British Coin.	American Coin.	Canadian Coin.	Bullion.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1905.....	3,990,717	29,494,298	—	—
1906.....	7,375,857	31,040,149	—	—
1907.....	5,366,478	33,529,889	—	—
1908.....	6,261,715	54,909,076	—	—
1909.....	6,537,227	62,988,474	—	—
1910.....	6,304,524	68,261,279	—	222,934
1911.....	6,900,095	93,507,764	—	222,934
1912.....	4,554,691	98,648,736	650,185	222,934
1913.....	6,391,375	106,642,969	2,118,210	222,934
1914.....	4,482,524	86,382,620	3,440,150	320,345
1915.....	29,606,990	86,516,595	3,436,095	775,201
1916.....	29,333,111	86,034,920	3,426,760	803,002
1917.....	27,476,790	77,899,494	3,413,465	11,352,856
1918.....	27,362,255	75,785,665	3,411,465	14,701,439
1919.....	27,661,192	60,988,110	3,408,310	27,154,222
1920.....	26,728,016	35,896,485	3,387,125	35,090,344
1921.....	26,729,501	35,896,305	3,385,690	18,558,557
1922.....	26,730,576	67,941,550	3,340,650	34,572,504
1923.....	27,212,790	41,090,395	3,336,490	46,026,852
1924.....	26,342,019	77,173,105	3,327,125	34,905,387
1925.....	29,894,943	67,135,310	3,315,730	37,512,195

Token Currency.—Canadian silver dollars weighing 360 grains, 37-40 fine, are provided for by the Currency Act of 1910, but no silver dollars have ever been struck by the Mint. Fifty, twenty-five, ten and five-cent pieces of weight proportionate to their respective fractions of the dollar, and of the same fineness, are in circulation, but, by c. 9 of the Statutes of 1920, the standard of fineness was reduced to 8-10ths. In 1921 the coinage of a nickel five-cent piece weighing 70 grains was authorized, and a number of these coins have appeared.¹ Silver coins are legal tender only up to ten dollars, nickel coins to five dollars, and bronze coins to twenty-five cents.

42.—Circulation in Canada of Silver and Bronze Coin, Dec. 31, 1901-1925.

Years.	Net Amount of Silver Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.		Net amount of Bronze Coin Issued.		Amount per Head.	
	A. During the Year.	B. Since 1858.	Col. A.	Col. B.	C. During the Year.	D. Since 1858.	Col. C.	Col. D.
	\$	\$	cts.	\$	\$	\$	cts.	cts.
1901.....	420,000	8,279,924	7-8	1-53	41,000	676,429	0-8	11-0
1902.....	774,000	9,053,924	14-0	1-64	30,000	706,429	0-5	12-8
1903.....	633,850	9,687,774	11-1	1-70	40,000	746,429	0-7	13-1
1904.....	350,000	10,037,774	5-9	1-71	25,000	771,429	0-4	13-0
1905.....	450,000	10,487,774	7-4	1-72	20,000	791,429	0-3	13-0
1906.....	807,461	11,295,235	12-8	1-79	41,000	832,429	0-6	13-2
1907.....	1,194,000	12,489,235	17-9	1-88	32,000	864,429	0-5	13-0
1908.....	38,541	12,527,776	0-6	1-80	21,604	886,033	0-3	12-8
1909.....	648,700	13,176,476	9-0	1-83	39,300	925,333	0-5	12-9
1910.....	1,151,186	14,327,662	15-4	1-91	42,020	967,353	0-6	12-9
1911.....	1,343,001	15,670,663	18-6	2-18	54,275	1,021,628	0-8	14-0
1912.....	1,303,237	16,973,900	17-7	2-30	49,977	1,071,605	0-7	14-0
1913.....	927,131	17,901,031	12-3	2-38	55,572	1,127,177	0-7	15-0
1914.....	626,198	18,527,229	8-1	2-41	35,057	1,162,234	0-4	15-0
1915.....	61,344	18,588,573	0-8	2-36	50,354	1,212,588	0-6	15-0
1916.....	1,179,516	19,768,089	14-7	2-46	110,646	1,323,234	1-4	16-0
1917.....	1,790,941	21,559,030	21-9	2-64	116,800	1,440,034	1-4	17-0
1918.....	2,329,091	23,888,121	28-0	2-87	131,777	1,571,811	1-6	18-0
1919.....	3,196,027	27,084,148	37-7	3-19	115,011	1,686,822	1-4	19-0
1920.....	1,300,702	28,384,850	15-1	3-29	208,961	1,895,783	2-4	22-0
1921.....	40,191	28,344,659	0-5	3-22	60,543	1,956,326	0-7	22-0
1922.....	—	28,151,444 ²	0-0	3-15	11,742	1,968,068	0-1	21-0
1923.....	—	28,052,347 ²	0-0	3-09	19,118	1,987,186	0-2	21-0
1924.....	—	27,863,502 ²	0-0	3-02	11,430	1,998,616	0-1	21-0
1925.....	—	27,713,019 ²	0-0	2-97	21,854	2,020,470	0-2	21-0

¹ Nickel coinage issued in 1922-1925, was \$69,000, \$127,000, \$74,488 and \$125,983 respectively, a total of \$396,471 on Dec. 31, 1925 (4-2 cts. per capita).

² The decrease shown in recent years is due to the withdrawal of worn and mutilated silver coins from circulation.

Dominion Notes.—An important part of the Canadian monetary system is the paper currency of the Dominion Government. Under the Dominion Notes Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to and including \$50,000,000 against a reserve in gold equal to one-quarter of that amount. By c. 4, Acts of 1915, "An Act respecting the Issue of Dominion Notes," the Dominion Government is authorized to issue notes up to \$26,000,000 without any reserve of gold, \$16,000,000 of the notes to be against certain specified Canadian railway securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government.¹ Notes may be issued to any additional amount in excess of \$76,000,000, but (except as provided by the Finance Act, 1914—see foot-note on this page) an amount of gold equal to the excess must be held. Thus Dominion notes normally approximate to gold certificates. Under the Act, the Government issues notes of the denominations of 25 cents, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5, \$50, \$100, \$500 and \$1,000. In addition, "special" notes of the denominations of \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$50,000 (first issue of the last-mentioned September, 1918), are issued for use between banks only, the purpose being to safeguard against theft. Table 43 gives the main statistics of Dominion note circulation and the reserve on which it has been built since 1890, Table 44 statistics of gold held by the Minister of Finance from 1919 to 1923, while Table 45 shows the use of notes of different denominations during the past six years.

¹ The following is an outline of Canadian legislation respecting the issue of notes. After Confederation, by an Act of 1868 (31 Vict., c. 46), authority was given for the issue of notes to the extent of eight million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c. up to a circulation of five millions; beyond that, 25 p.c. to be held as reserve. The law of 1870 (33 Vict., c. 10), authorized a limit of nine million dollars. The reserve was fixed at 20 p.c., but the nine millions were only to be issued when the specie amounted to two millions. Dollar for dollar was to be held beyond nine millions. In 1872 (35 Vict., c. 7), the reserve for the excess over nine millions was fixed at 35 p.c. in specie. This was amended in 1875 (38 Vict., c. 5) by requiring dollar for dollar beyond twelve millions; for the reserve between nine and twelve millions, 50 p.c. in specie was to be held. In 1878 the law respecting Dominion notes was extended to the provinces of Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba. In 1880 (43 Vict., c. 13), the basis of the present standard was established. A reserve of 25 p.c. in gold and guaranteed debentures was required, of which 15 p.c. at least was to be in gold. The limit was raised to twenty million dollars. In 1894 (57-58 Vict., c. 21), the limit was raised to twenty-five millions but this was found unworkable and was repealed in 1895 (58-59 Vict., c. 16), and authority was given to issue notes to any amount over twenty millions, on holding dollar for dollar beyond that sum. In 1903 (3 Edw. VII, c. 43), the Minister of Finance was required to hold gold and guaranteed debentures of not less than 25 p.c. on Dominion notes issued and outstanding up to thirty million dollars; beyond thirty millions he was required to hold gold equal to the excess. In 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 4), this amount was raised to fifty millions and in 1915 to seventy-six millions, under the conditions stated in the text. The Finance Act, 1914 (5 Geo. V, c. 3), makes provision, in case of war, panic, etc., for the issue of Dominion notes against approved securities.

43.—Dominion Note Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-1925.

Years ended June 30.	Notes in circulation.					Reserves of Specie.	Circulation uncovered by Specie. ⁴	Percentage of Specie Reserve to Circulation.
	Notes, 1, 2, 4 and 5, and fractional. ¹	Large notes, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000. ²	Total.					
			Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. ³			
	\$	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	p.c.
1890.....	6,665,942	8,691,950	15,357,892	3.20	65.3	3,285,515	10,125,711	21
1891.....	6,768,666	9,407,650	16,176,316	3.34	68.2	3,887,027	10,452,623	24
1892.....	6,898,348	10,384,350	17,282,698	3.53	72.0	5,061,577	10,414,455	29
1893.....	7,136,743	11,311,750	18,448,493	3.73	76.1	6,449,348	10,052,479	35
1894.....	6,967,818	13,093,900	20,061,718	4.09	83.5	8,292,405	9,822,647	41
1895.....	7,059,331	12,460,900	19,520,231	3.87	79.0	7,761,084	9,812,481	40
1896.....	7,377,096	12,995,100	20,372,196	4.00	81.6	8,758,252	9,667,295	43
1897.....	7,519,345	14,798,750	22,318,095	4.34	88.6	10,723,649	9,650,780	48
1898.....	8,157,243	14,020,950	22,178,193	4.26	86.9	10,813,739	9,417,788	49
1899.....	8,770,165	15,466,300	24,236,465	4.60	93.9	13,061,775	9,228,024	54
1900.....	9,640,473	16,454,450	26,094,923	4.90	100.0	12,476,044	11,672,213	48
1901.....	10,161,809	17,736,700	27,898,509	5.19	105.9	14,578,117	11,394,769	52
1902.....	11,029,985	21,750,400	32,780,385	5.92	120.8	18,901,639	11,932,080	58
1903.....	12,173,248	26,832,950	39,006,198	6.87	140.2	25,930,594	11,128,938	66
1904.....	12,581,833	28,992,950	41,574,783	7.13	145.5	23,422,625	16,205,492	56
1905.....	13,045,820	34,288,400	47,334,220	7.89	161.0	28,890,837	16,062,098	61

Footnotes 1, 2, 3 and 4 p. 822.

43.—Dominion Note Circulation and Reserves at June 30, 1890-1925—concluded.

Years ended June 30.	Notes in circulation.						Reserves of Specie.	Circulation uncovered by Specie. ⁴	Percentage of Specie Reserve to Circulation.
	Notes, 1, 2, 4 and 5, and fractionals. ¹	Large notes, 50, 100, 500, 1000, 5000. ²	Total.						
			Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. ³				
1906.....	14,633,576	35,307,850	49,941,426	8-09	165-1	29,013,931	18,980,829	58	
1907.....	15,939,131	42,377,400	58,316,531	9-25	188-7	34,989,270	21,380,595	60	
1908.....	15,279,675	47,778,450	63,058,125	9-71	198-2	39,141,184	21,950,275	62	
1909.....	15,860,149	63,145,150	79,005,299	11-80	240-8	55,363,266	21,695,367	70	
1910.....	17,871,477	71,414,250	89,285,727	12-90	263-3	66,409,121	20,929,940	74	
1911.....	19,840,695	79,468,250	99,308,945	13-78	281-2	78,005,231	21,303,714	78	
1912.....	22,982,588	88,949,650	111,932,238	15-19	310-0	92,442,098	19,490,140	82	
1913.....	28,845,737	87,517,800	116,363,537	15-45	315-3	94,943,499	21,420,038	81	
1914.....	24,586,448	89,595,650	114,182,098	14-84	302-8	92,663,575	21,518,523	81	
1915.....	25,183,685	126,937,050	152,120,735	19-34	394-7	89,573,041	62,547,693	59	
1916.....	27,283,425	148,213,750	175,497,175	21-84	445-7	114,071,032	61,426,143	66	
1917.....	29,498,409	149,069,600	178,568,009	21-82	445-3	119,110,113	59,457,896	67	
1918.....	32,623,514	248,716,000	281,339,514	33-78	689-4	114,951,618	166,387,896	41	
1919.....	35,084,194	265,665,650	300,749,844	35-47	723-9	118,268,407	182,481,437	39	
1920.....	37,203,890	254,812,400	292,016,290	33-83	690-4	95,538,190	196,478,100	33	
1921.....	34,403,934	234,365,250	268,769,184	30-58	624-1	83,854,487	184,914,697	31	
1922.....	31,404,161	201,344,250	232,748,411	25-96	529-8	85,495,068	147,253,343	37	
1923.....	33,276,533	200,869,900	234,146,433	25-60	522-4	121,025,725	113,120,708	52	
1924.....	34,816,442	175,492,150	210,308,592	22-54	460-0	96,732,954	113,575,638	46	
1925.....	32,294,827	176,096,650	208,391,477	22-25	454-1	116,263,994	92,127,483	56	

¹ Includes Provincial notes amounting to \$52,857 in 1890 and reduced gradually to \$27,687 in 1925.² Includes issue of \$50,000 notes, 1919-1925.³ Per capita circulation in 1900 is taken as 100.

⁴ The circulation uncovered by specie reserve was to a considerable extent covered between 1890 and 1910 by the holdings of guaranteed debentures, amounting to \$1,946,666. Since 1914 it has been covered in the main by the holding against it of \$16,000,000 of guaranteed Canadian railway securities and of other approved securities. On June 30, 1925, the Dominion notes outstanding against securities, approved under the Finance Act, 1914, and amendments, and c. 4 of the Statutes of 1915, amounted to no less than \$77,200,000.

44. Gold held by the Minister of Finance during the years 1919-1925.¹

Years.	Gold Reserve held on Savings Bank Deposits.	Gold held for redemption of Dominion Notes.	Total Gold held by Minister of Finance.
1919.....	\$ 4,909,675	\$ 118,489,692	\$ 123,399,367
1920.....	4,067,897	98,751,773	102,819,670
1921.....	3,686,009	84,568,064	88,234,073
1922.....	3,293,287	89,939,108	93,232,395
1923.....	3,154,358	120,651,627	123,805,985
1924.....	3,308,575	107,257,428	110,566,003
1925.....	3,241,490	119,744,819	122,986,309

¹ Yearly average.**45.—Denominations of Dominion Notes in Circulation, Mar. 31, 1920-1925.**

Denominations.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1.....	16,550,738	16,456,102	15,387,109	15,921,292	16,491,335	16,294,009
2.....	13,238,915	12,819,010	11,335,549	11,854,375	12,051,573	11,617,597
4.....	38,299	37,567	36,735	35,791	34,915	34,259
5.....	3,434,275	3,699,880	1,886,410	2,154,470	2,975,625	1,959,850
50.....	3,950	3,800	3,750	3,750	150	650
500.....	2,596,000	2,683,500	2,728,500	3,034,000	2,022,000	1,826,000
1,000.....	4,773,000	5,050,000	4,999,000	6,019,000	4,209,000	3,306,000
500 special.....	95,000	70,000	13,500	2,000	—	—
1,000 ".....	1,159,000	962,000	931,000	935,000	982,000	555,000
5,000 ".....	234,105,000	191,980,000	142,505,000	124,845,000	96,840,000	24,240,000
50,000 ".....	34,650,000	42,800,000	60,350,000	76,550,000	79,700,000	145,550,000
Fractional currency.....	1,260,872	1,293,283	1,257,163	1,275,372	1,290,715	1,301,036
Provincial notes.....	27,743	27,743	27,710	27,710	27,691	27,687
Total.....	311,932,792	277,882,885	241,461,426	242,657,765	216,625,004	206,712,098

Bank Notes.—Bank notes form the chief circulating medium in use in Canada. Under the Canadian Bank Act, the banks are authorized to issue notes of the denominations of \$5 and multiples thereof to the amount of their paid-up capital. These notes are not in normal times legal tender.

In addition, during the period of the movement of the crops (Sept. 1 to Feb. 28-29), the banks may issue "excess" circulation to the amount of 15 p.c. of their combined capital and "rest or reserve" funds. In the event of war or panic, the Government may permit the "excess" to run all the year. The banks pay interest on the excess at 5 p.c. If a bank desires to extend its circulation, it may also do so by depositing dollar for dollar in gold or Dominion notes in the central gold reserves.

In case of insolvency, the notes of a bank are a first lien upon its assets. They are further secured, in case of insolvency, by the bank circulation redemption fund, to which all banks contribute on the basis of 5 p.c. of their average circulation, the sum thus secured being available for the redemption of the notes of failed banks.

The figures of bank note circulation are given in Table 46. Table 47 brings together the statistics of the quantity of circulating media in the hands of the general public, yearly averages being used where possible.

46.—Statistics of Bank Note Circulation, 1892-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Paid up Capital.	"Rest" Fund.	Bank Circulation Redemption Fund ¹ (Deposited with Minister of Finance).	Notes in Circulation.		
				Amount.	Per capita.	Index No. per capita ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1892.....	61,626,311	24,511,709	1,314,240	33,788,679	6.91	79.0
1893.....	62,099,346	25,837,753	1,790,619	33,811,925	6.85	78.3
1894.....	62,063,371	27,041,235	1,817,511	31,166,003	6.37	72.8
1895.....	61,800,700	27,273,500	1,814,089	30,807,041	6.12	69.9
1896.....	62,043,173	26,526,632	1,831,191	31,456,297	6.18	70.6
1897.....	62,027,703	27,087,782	1,864,937	34,350,118	6.68	76.3
1898.....	62,571,920	27,627,520	1,938,660	37,873,934	7.28	83.2
1899.....	63,726,399	28,958,989	2,033,865	41,513,139	7.89	90.2
1900.....	65,154,594	32,372,394	2,221,128	46,574,780	8.75	100.0
1901.....	67,035,615	36,249,145	2,487,541	50,601,205	9.36	107.0
1902.....	69,869,670	40,212,943	2,832,401	55,412,598	10.02	114.5
1903.....	76,453,125	47,761,536	2,971,260	60,244,072	10.62	121.4
1904.....	79,234,191	52,082,335	3,237,891	61,769,888	10.60	121.1
1905.....	82,655,828	56,474,124	3,448,463	64,025,643	10.68	122.1
1906.....	91,035,604	64,002,266	3,923,531	70,638,870	11.44	130.7
1907.....	95,953,732	69,806,892	4,304,524	75,784,482	12.02	137.4
1908.....	96,147,526	72,041,265	4,249,367	71,401,697	11.00	125.7
1909.....	97,329,333	75,887,695	4,317,006	73,943,119	11.04	126.2
1910.....	98,787,929	79,970,346	4,844,475	82,120,303	11.87	135.7
1911.....	103,009,256	88,892,256	5,353,838	89,982,223	12.57	143.7
1912.....	112,730,943	102,090,476	6,211,891	100,146,541	13.60	155.4
1913.....	116,297,729	109,129,393	6,536,341	105,265,336	13.98	160.0
1914.....	114,759,807	113,130,626	6,693,684	104,600,185	13.60	155.4
1915.....	113,982,741	113,020,310	6,756,648	105,137,092	13.37	152.8
1916.....	113,175,353	112,989,541	6,811,213	126,691,913	15.77	180.2
1917.....	111,637,755	113,560,997	6,324,442	161,029,606	19.69	225.0
1918.....	110,618,504	114,041,500	5,817,646	198,645,254	23.85	272.6
1919.....	115,004,960	121,160,774	6,054,419	218,919,261	25.82	295.1
1920.....	123,617,120	128,756,690	6,122,715	228,800,379	26.51	303.0
1921.....	129,096,339	134,104,030	6,417,287	194,621,710	22.15	253.1
1922.....	125,456,485	129,627,270	6,493,593	166,466,109	18.62	212.8
1923.....	124,373,293	126,441,667	6,662,665	170,420,792	18.76	214.4
1924.....	122,409,504	123,841,666	6,347,378	166,136,765	18.00	205.7
1925.....	118,831,327	123,295,866	6,026,617	163,235,168	17.64	203.3

¹ This fund is in cash, i.e., gold or Dominion notes.

² Circulation per capita in 1900 is taken as 100.

47.—Circulating Media in the Hands of the General Public, 1900-1925.

Years.	Silver.		Bronze.		Bank Notes.	
	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Amount. ²	Per Capita.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1900.....	7,911,998	1.49	635,429	.11	46,574,780	8.75
1901.....	8,279,924	1.53	676,429	.12	50,601,205	9.36
1902.....	9,053,924	1.64	706,429	.13	55,412,598	10.02
1903.....	9,687,774	1.70	746,429	.13	60,244,072	10.62
1904.....	10,037,774	1.71	771,429	.13	61,769,888	10.60
1905.....	10,487,774	1.72	791,429	.13	64,025,643	10.68
1906.....	11,295,235	1.79	832,429	.13	70,638,870	11.45
1907.....	12,489,235	1.88	864,429	.13	75,784,482	12.03
1908.....	12,527,776	1.80	886,033	.13	71,401,697	11.00
1909.....	13,176,476	1.83	925,333	.13	73,943,119	11.04
1910.....	14,327,662	1.91	967,353	.13	82,120,303	11.87
1911.....	15,670,663	2.18	1,021,628	.14	89,982,223	12.49
1912.....	16,973,900	2.30	1,071,605	.15	100,146,541	13.60
1913.....	17,901,031	2.38	1,127,177	.15	105,265,336	13.98
1914.....	18,527,229	2.41	1,162,234	.15	104,600,185	13.60
1915.....	18,588,573	2.36	1,212,588	.15	105,137,092	13.37
1916.....	19,768,089	2.46	1,323,234	.17	126,691,913	15.77
1917.....	21,559,030	2.64	1,440,034	.18	161,029,606	19.69
1918.....	23,888,121	2.87	1,571,811	.19	198,645,254	23.12
1919.....	27,084,148	3.19	1,686,822	.20	218,919,261	23.82
1920.....	28,384,850	3.29	1,895,783	.22	228,800,379	26.51
1921.....	28,344,569	3.22	1,956,326	.22	194,621,710	22.15
1922.....	28,151,444	3.15	2,037,068 ⁴	.23 ⁴	166,466,109	18.62
1923.....	28,052,347	3.09	2,183,186 ⁴	.24 ⁴	170,420,792	18.76
1924.....	27,863,502	3.02	2,269,104 ⁴	.25 ⁴	166,136,765	18.00
1925.....	27,713,019	2.97	2,416,941 ⁴	.26 ⁴	165,235,168	17.64

Years.	Dominion Notes, \$1, \$2, \$4, \$5 and fractionals. ¹		Total.		
	Amount. ²	Per Capita.	Amount.	Per Capita.	Index Number per Capita. ³
	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1900.....	9,997,044	1.88	65,119,251	12.24	100.0
1901.....	10,595,169	1.97	70,152,727	13.06	106.7
1902.....	11,442,138	2.07	75,615,089	13.67	111.7
1903.....	12,321,172	2.17	82,999,447	14.63	119.5
1904.....	12,813,912	2.20	85,393,003	14.66	119.8
1905.....	13,499,894	2.25	88,804,740	14.82	121.1
1906.....	14,797,483	2.40	97,564,017	15.81	129.2
1907.....	15,973,227	2.53	105,111,373	16.68	136.3
1908.....	15,615,082	2.41	100,430,588	15.47	126.4
1909.....	16,235,774	2.43	104,280,702	15.58	127.3
1910.....	18,098,111	2.62	115,513,429	16.70	136.4
1911.....	21,497,429	2.98	128,171,943	17.79	145.3
1912.....	27,277,341	3.70	145,469,387	19.75	161.3
1913.....	29,067,278	3.86	153,360,822	20.37	166.4
1914.....	26,964,063	3.51	151,253,711	19.66	160.6
1915.....	25,881,570	3.29	150,819,823	19.18	156.7
1916.....	27,857,543	3.47	175,640,779	21.86	178.6
1917.....	31,221,311	3.82	215,249,981	26.31	214.9
1918.....	34,146,836	4.10	258,252,022	31.01	253.3
1919.....	35,492,643	4.19	283,182,874	33.40	272.8
1920.....	37,272,725	4.22	296,353,737	34.33	280.5
1921.....	33,825,582	3.85	258,748,277	29.44	240.5
1922.....	31,888,024	3.57	228,542,645	25.56	208.8
1923.....	33,387,155	3.68	234,043,480	25.77	210.6
1924.....	34,332,178	3.72	230,601,549	24.99	204.2
1925.....	32,175,284	3.44	227,510,412	24.30	198.5

¹ Dominion notes of larger denominations in hands of banks are not included, but a small amount of provincial notes, amounting to \$27,687 in 1925, is included.

² Yearly average. ³ Per capita circulation in 1900=100. ⁴ Includes nickel coinage. See note to Table 42.

2.—Banking in Canada.

Historical.—In the early days of banking one of the chief functions of banks was to issue promissory notes payable to the bearer on demand; where the bank's credit was good these notes passed freely from hand to hand, creating an auxiliary uniform circulating medium, which in various cases was preferred to that issued by national governments.

The lack of a uniform circulating medium in Canada was felt by the merchants of Montreal toward the end of the eighteenth century, and the prospectus of a proposed bank of issue to be known as the Canada Banking Company was issued in 1792. This scheme, however, was allowed to drop, while a second project in 1808 for the incorporation of a Bank of Canada, failed to secure the assent of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

At the close of the war of 1812, the army bill currency was withdrawn, and public attention once more turned to the expediency of securing a currency through the establishment of banks. The Bank of Montreal began business toward the end of 1817, with a charter based on that of the First Bank of the United States. In the following year the Quebec Bank was established, as well as the Bank of Canada at Montreal and the Bank of Upper Canada at Kingston. The three Lower Canadian institutions, commencing as private banks, obtained their charters in 1822, while the Bank of Upper Canada, also a private institution, was superseded by a second Bank of Upper Canada, established at York (Toronto) as a chartered bank in 1821. Meanwhile the Bank of New Brunswick had been incorporated in 1820, while in Nova Scotia the Halifax Banking Co. (private) commenced business in 1825, and the Bank of Nova Scotia received a regular charter in 1832. All of these earlier banks made note issue their main business.

The Bank of British North America, previously incorporated in Great Britain, commenced business in Canada in 1836, while Molsons Bank was established in 1853, the Bank of Toronto in 1855, the Banque Nationale in 1860 and the Banque Jacques-Cartier (later the Banque Provinciale du Canada) in 1862. The Union Bank was established in 1866, the Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1867, the Merchants' Bank of Halifax (now the Royal Bank) in 1869, the Dominion Bank in 1871, the Bank of Hamilton in 1872, the Banque d'Hochelaga in 1873, the Bank of Ottawa in 1874, the Imperial Bank in 1875 and the Standard Bank in 1876.

The Canadian Banking System.¹—A brief *résumé* of the Canadian banking system must emphasize its growth, from the beginning as closely related to the Montreal produce and export trade, its development of the branch bank system in order to meet the demands of a rapidly moving frontier of settlement, its adaptation to the requirements of the grain and cattle trade of the west, and the consolidation during later years of the features which tended towards its early success. The development of a stable system has been accompanied by failures, particularly marked about the middle of the 19th century, but progress has nevertheless been steady, based on sound principles and adapted as closely as could be to the particular needs of the country.

The branch bank forms perhaps the most distinctive feature of the Canadian system as it exists today, and for a country such as Canada, vast in area and with a small population, the plan has proved a good one. A result of the growth of branch banks has been the partially centralized system that now obtains—centralized as to banks, of which there are now 11,² rather than as to districts, as in the partially centralized system of the United States.

¹ For details regarding Canadian bank note issue, see page 823. ² Dec. 31, 1925.

A second peculiarity of the system may be noted—the existence and operation of the Canadian Bankers' Association. Through this body, which was incorporated in 1900 and acts under the authority of the Dominion Treasury Board, co-operation of individual banks is facilitated and encouraged. The association supervises clearing house transactions, appoints curators to supervise the affairs of banks which have suspended business and oversees the printing and issue of notes to its members. Adherence to similar principles and a linking together of the credit of the system result from the co-operation secured through the association.

The elimination of weaker banks and their amalgamation with more stable ones has been a progressive move towards greater efficiency. Co-operation between the banks and the Dominion Government has been made permanent through the medium of periodic returns and the regulation of note issues and reserves.

Apart from the many detailed services rendered to its clients, the Canadian banking system may be said, in addition, to perform three main functions. In brief, they are as follows:—

1. To put into circulation the paper currency which forms the circulating medium for small exchanges.
2. To provide a mechanism of exchange by the issue of bills of exchange, etc.
3. To form a means by which the credit of the banks and unused deposits may be put to immediate productive use.

Banking Legislation.—Note issue was formerly considered as the chief function of the banks, and banking legislation dealt mainly with such issue. In 1830 the Banking Act was amended so that the total amount of notes of less than \$5 in circulation might not at any one time exceed one-fifth of the paid-up capital, that no notes under \$1 should be issued and that all issues of less than \$5 might be limited or suppressed by the Legislature. In 1841, in the first session of the Canadian Legislature after the Union, the Banking Act imposed a tax of 1 p.c. upon the bank note circulation, together with provisions for the double liability of shareholders. In 1850 a new Act prohibited any bank other than those incorporated by Act of Parliament or Royal Charter from issuing notes. The tax on circulation was abolished, and instead a deposit with the Government of \$100,000 in provincial debentures was required; for the first time monthly bank statements were required to be furnished to the Government.

In 1871, the first Dominion Bank Act provided for a minimum capital of \$500,000, the restriction of bank note issue to notes of \$4 and upwards, the redemption by banks of their own notes at any of their offices, the limitation of dividends until a reasonably large reserve fund had been accumulated, the holding of Dominion notes to the extent of at least one-third of the cash reserve, the prohibition of a bank lending money on its own stock and the forfeiture of the charter of any bank which left any of its liabilities unpaid for 90 days; also, in order that the double liability might be effectively enforced, banks were required to transmit certified lists of shareholders to the Minister of Finance. The charters were granted for ten years only, so as to facilitate the contemplated decennial revisions of the Act.

The first revision of the Bank Act took place in 1881. The noteholder was now recognized as prior creditor and the banks were prohibited from issuing notes under \$5, while notes of higher denominations were to be multiples of this sum. Dominion notes were to constitute not less than 40 p.c. of a bank's cash reserve, and banks were upon request to pay in Dominion notes sums not exceeding \$50.

At the second revision of the Bank Act (1891), the chief change was the establishment of the bank note circulation redemption fund, founded as a consequence of

the losses to which the noteholders of insolvent banks were still subjected through being unable to turn their notes into cash. It was provided that bank notes should bear interest from the day of suspension of the bank until the date when their redemption was undertaken by the liquidator. If this was not done within two months, the Minister of Finance was authorized to redeem them out of the bank note circulation redemption fund. Such expenditure, if not made good out of the assets of the failed bank, was to be financed by contributions from the other banks *pro rata* to circulation.

At the third regular revision of the Bank Act, in 1901, the Canadian Bankers' Association was given authority to appoint an inspector to supervise the bank note circulation and see that no bank issued circulation in excess of its paid-up capital. In 1908, after the financial crisis of 1907, provision was made for emergency circulation during the crop-moving season from October to January, during which banks were allowed to issue excess circulation up to 15 p.c. of their combined paid-up capital and reserve or rest fund, this emergency circulation to be taxed at the rate of 5 p.c. per annum. In 1912 the period during which emergency circulation might be issued was extended to the six months from September to February inclusive.

At the fourth revision, which took place in 1913, the Bank Act was amended by providing for the establishment of central gold reserves in which banks might deposit gold or Dominion notes, issuing additional notes of their own against such deposit. A shareholders' audit was also provided for. As a consequence of the war, the provision for emergency circulation was extended to cover the whole year in 1914, while banks were authorized to make payments in their own notes instead of in gold or Dominion notes.

The fifth revision of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 32) resulted in numerous important changes. The qualifications of provisional directors were re-defined in sec. 11, while provision was made for keeping records of attendance at directors' meetings and bringing them to the notice of shareholders. Annual and special statements were given further attention and more complete returns were required from the banks, particularly in cases where operations other than banking were carried on (sec. 54). Detailed provisions were added regarding a shareholders' audit of the affairs of the banks (sec. 56), while the personal liability of directors in case of distribution of profits in excess of legal limits was fixed by sec. 59. Regulations regarding loans were amended (sec. 76), and annual returns to the Minister regarding real and immovable property were required (sec. 79). Registration of security for loans was provided for (sec. 88a); monthly and special returns were to be made when called for by the Minister (sec. 112); certain loans were prohibited (sec. 146); and the punishment of directors and other bank officials making false statements of a bank's position was stipulated in sec. 153.

Banking Statistics.—In Table 48 is given a historical summary of Canadian banking business since Confederation. In order to afford a clear view of the nature of banking transactions in Canada, bank liabilities have been classified in two main groups, liabilities to shareholders and liabilities to the public, the latter group only being considered when determining the ordinary financial position of any such institution. Assets are divided into four groups, other assets being included in the total. As of interest to students of banking practice, the relative rates of increase of capital and reserve funds may be noted, also the great increase in the proportion of liabilities to the public to total liabilities and the gradually increasing percentage of liabilities to the public to total assets.

48.—Historical Summary showing the Development of Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1925.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Calendar Years.	LIABILITIES.				
	Liabilities to Shareholders.		Liabilities to the Public.		
	Capital Paid Up.	Rest or Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Total on Deposit. ¹	Total Liabilities to the Public.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1867 (6 mos.)	30,926,470	—	9,346,081	31,375,316	43,273,969
1868	30,507,447	—	9,350,646	33,653,594	45,144,854
1869	30,782,637	—	9,539,511	40,028,090	50,940,226
1870	33,031,249	—	15,149,031	48,763,205	65,685,870
1871	37,095,340	—	20,914,637	56,287,391	80,250,974
1872	45,190,085	—	25,296,454	61,481,452	90,864,688
1873	54,690,561	—	27,165,878	65,426,042	98,982,668
1874	60,388,340	—	27,904,963	77,113,754	116,412,392
1875	64,619,513	—	23,035,039	74,642,446	104,609,356
1876	66,804,398	—	21,245,935	72,852,686	99,614,014
1877	65,206,009	—	20,704,338	74,166,287	99,810,731
1878	63,682,863	—	20,475,586	70,856,253	95,538,831
1879	62,737,276	—	19,486,103	73,151,425	96,760,113
1880	60,052,117	—	22,529,623	85,303,814	111,838,941
1881	59,534,977	—	28,516,692	94,346,481	127,176,249
1882	59,799,644	—	33,582,080	110,133,124	149,777,214
1883	61,390,118	—	33,283,302	107,648,383	145,938,095
1884	61,579,021	18,149,193	30,449,410	102,398,228	137,493,917
1885	61,711,566	17,879,716	30,720,762	104,014,660	138,762,695
1886	61,662,093	17,817,693	31,030,499	111,449,365	146,954,260
1887	60,860,561	17,873,582	32,478,118	112,656,985	149,704,402
1888	60,345,035	18,529,911	32,205,259	125,136,473	163,990,797
1889	60,229,752	19,766,426	32,207,144	134,650,732	173,029,602
1890	59,974,902	21,127,838	32,834,511	135,548,704	173,207,587
1891	60,700,697	22,821,501	33,061,042	148,396,968	187,332,325
1892	61,626,311	24,511,709	33,788,679	166,668,471	208,062,169
1893	62,009,346	25,837,753	33,811,925	174,776,722	217,195,975
1894	62,063,371	27,041,235	31,166,003	181,743,890	221,066,724
1895	61,800,700	27,273,500	30,807,041	190,916,939	229,794,322
1896	62,043,173	26,526,632	31,456,297	193,616,049	232,338,086
1897	62,027,703	27,087,782	34,350,118	211,788,096	252,660,708
1898	62,571,920	27,627,520	37,873,934	236,161,062	281,076,656
1899	63,726,399	28,958,989	41,513,139	266,504,528	318,624,033
1900	65,154,594	32,372,394	46,574,780	305,140,242	356,394,095
1901	67,035,615	36,249,145	50,601,205	349,573,327 ²	420,003,743
1902	69,869,670	40,212,943	55,412,598	390,370,493 ²	465,963,829
1903	76,453,125	47,761,536	60,244,072	424,167,140 ²	507,527,550
1904	79,234,191	52,082,335	61,769,888	470,265,744 ²	554,014,076
1905	82,655,828	56,474,124	64,025,643	531,243,476 ²	618,678,633
1906	91,035,604	64,002,266	70,638,870	605,968,513 ²	713,790,553
1907	95,953,732	69,806,892	75,784,482	654,839,711 ²	769,026,924
1908	96,147,526	72,041,265	71,401,697	658,367,015 ²	762,077,184
1909	97,329,333	75,887,695	73,943,119	783,298,880 ²	882,598,547
1910	98,787,929	79,970,346	82,120,303	909,964,839 ²	1,019,177,601
1911	103,009,256	88,892,256	89,982,223	980,433,788 ²	1,097,661,393
1912	112,730,943	102,090,476	100,146,541	1,102,910,383 ²	1,240,124,354
1913	116,297,729	109,129,393	105,265,336	1,126,871,523 ²	1,287,372,534
1914	114,759,807	113,130,626	104,600,185	1,144,210,363 ²	1,309,944,006
1915	113,982,741	113,020,312	105,137,092	1,198,340,315 ²	1,353,629,123
1916	113,175,353	112,989,541	126,691,913	1,418,035,429 ²	1,596,905,337
1917	111,637,755	113,560,997	161,029,606	1,643,203,020 ²	1,866,228,236
1918	110,618,504	114,041,500	198,645,254	1,912,395,780 ²	2,184,359,820
1919	115,004,960	121,160,774	218,919,261	2,189,428,885 ²	2,495,582,568
1920	123,617,120	128,756,690	228,800,379	2,438,079,792 ²	2,784,068,698
1921	129,096,339	134,104,030	194,621,710	2,264,586,736 ²	2,556,454,190
1922	125,456,485	129,627,270	166,466,109	2,120,997,030 ²	2,364,822,657
1923	124,373,293	126,441,667	170,420,792	2,107,606,111 ²	2,374,308,376
1924	122,409,504	123,841,666	166,136,765	2,130,621,760 ²	2,438,771,901
1925	118,831,327	123,295,866	165,235,168	2,221,160,611 ²	2,532,831,231

¹ Includes the deposits of Dominion and Provincial Governments.

² Includes amounts deposited elsewhere than in Canada, not included in deposits prior to 1901.

48.—Historical Summary showing the Development of Canadian Banking Business, calendar years 1867-1925—concluded.

Calendar Years.	ASSETS.					Percentage of Liabilities to the Public to Total Assets.
	Specie and Dominion Notes (including Deposits in Central Gold Reserves 1913-1925).	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Municipal Securities in Canada and Public Securities elsewhere than in Canada.	Total Loans.	Total Assets.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
1867 (6 mos.)....	-	-	-	53,889,703	78,294,670	55-27
1868.....	-	-	-	52,299,050	79,860,976	56-53
1869.....	-	-	-	56,433,953	86,283,693	59-04
1870.....	-	-	-	66,276,961	103,197,103	63-65
1871.....	-	-	-	84,799,841	125,273,631	64-06
1872.....	-	-	-	106,744,665	148,862,445	61-04
1873.....	-	-	-	119,274,317	166,056,595	56-60
1874.....	-	-	-	131,680,111	187,921,031	61-95
1875.....	-	-	-	136,029,307	186,255,330	56-17
1876.....	-	-	-	127,621,577	183,499,801	54-29
1877.....	-	-	-	125,681,658	181,019,194	55-14
1878.....	-	-	-	119,682,659	175,450,274	54-45
1879.....	-	-	-	113,485,108	173,548,490	55-75
1880.....	-	-	-	102,166,115	184,276,190	60-69
1881.....	-	-	-	116,953,497	200,613,879	63-39
1882.....	-	-	-	140,077,194	227,426,835	65-86
1883.....	-	-	-	143,944,957	228,084,650	63-98
1884.....	-	-	-	130,490,053	219,998,642	62-50
1885.....	-	-	-	126,827,792	219,147,080	63-32
1886.....	-	-	-	132,833,313	228,061,872	64-44
1887.....	-	-	-	139,753,755	230,393,072	64-98
1888.....	-	-	-	141,002,373	243,504,164	67-35
1889.....	-	-	-	149,958,980	253,789,803	68-18
1890.....	-	-	-	153,301,335	254,546,329	68-05
1891.....	-	-	-	171,082,677	269,307,032	69-56
1892.....	17,794,201	-	-	193,455,883	291,635,251	71-34
1893.....	19,714,648	-	-	206,623,042	302,696,715	71-75
1894.....	22,371,954	-	-	204,124,939	307,520,020	71-87
1895.....	22,992,872	-	-	203,730,800	316,536,510	72-50
1896.....	22,318,627	-	-	213,211,996	320,937,643	72-39
1897.....	24,178,151	-	-	212,014,635	341,163,505	74-06
1898.....	25,330,564	-	-	223,806,320	370,583,991	75-86
1899.....	26,682,970	-	-	251,467,076	412,504,768	77-24
1900.....	29,047,382	-	-	279,279,761	459,715,065	77-52
1901.....	32,088,501	11,331,385	13,031,176	388,299,888	531,829,324	78-97
1902.....	35,478,598	9,804,998	14,487,632	430,662,670	585,761,109	79-72
1903.....	42,510,574	11,186,607	14,896,472	472,019,689	641,543,226	79-11
1904.....	50,307,871	10,705,202	15,560,145	509,011,993	695,417,756	79-67
1905.....	56,590,323	8,833,626	18,820,985	559,814,918	767,490,183	80-61
1906.....	61,287,581	9,360,614	20,460,670	655,869,879	878,512,076	81-25
1907.....	70,550,520	9,546,927	21,198,817	709,975,274	945,685,708	81-32
1908.....	80,654,276	9,522,743	19,788,937	670,170,833	941,290,619	80-96
1909.....	95,558,461	11,653,798	21,707,363	762,195,546	1,067,007,534	82-72
1910.....	104,735,626	14,741,621	21,696,987	870,100,890	1,211,452,351	84-13
1911.....	120,146,690	10,637,580	22,848,170	926,909,616	1,303,131,260	84-23
1912.....	132,853,405	9,388,968	22,586,119	1,061,843,991	1,470,065,478	84-36
1913.....	141,872,884	9,995,237	23,183,162	1,111,993,263	1,530,093,671	84-14
1914.....	165,845,957	11,697,603	22,707,738	1,101,880,924	1,555,676,395	84-20
1915.....	208,438,854	12,814,898	31,553,091	1,066,252,854	1,596,424,643	84-75
1916.....	230,113,831	29,717,007	117,902,686	1,135,866,531	1,839,286,709	86-82
1917.....	265,389,567	131,078,854	183,341,125	1,219,161,252	2,111,559,555	88-38
1918.....	351,762,841	162,821,026	252,936,568	1,339,660,669	2,432,331,418	89-81
1919.....	370,775,723	214,621,625	256,270,715	1,552,971,202	2,754,568,118	90-60
1920.....	367,165,054	120,356,255	210,826,991	1,935,449,637	3,064,133,843	90-86
1921.....	335,081,032	166,688,116	156,552,503	1,781,181,115	2,841,782,079	89-96
1922.....	305,522,425	198,826,031	90,131,491	1,643,643,413	2,638,776,483	89-62
1923.....	291,999,879	242,292,315	112,642,627	1,606,932,483	2,643,778,986	92-16
1924.....	266,961,330	314,099,097	135,597,860	1,546,792,080	2,701,427,011	90-28
1925.....	259,797,376	358,344,887	147,563,292	1,351,268,710	2,789,619,061	90-80

Bank Assets and Liabilities.—Tables 49 and 50 show in detail the assets and liabilities of Canadian chartered banks for the four years 1921 to 1924, the figures being yearly averages of the totals shown in the monthly statements to the Minister of Finance. Attention may be drawn to the reduction by almost \$46,000,000 of quick assets in 1923, followed by a further decrease of almost \$13,000,000 in 1924, the increase since 1921 of almost \$147,500,000 in the holdings of Canadian government and provincial government securities, and the holdings of Canadian municipal securities, which show an increase of almost \$45,500,000 since 1922. The increase in the amount of "other liquid assets" of some \$95,000,000 in 1924 served to balance the decreases in "quick assets" and "other assets" and to cause an increase in total assets over the previous year of \$57,653,025. The table of liabilities shows some notable changes from 1923 figures. Demand deposits in Canada decreased by almost \$12,000,000, deposits elsewhere than in Canada increased by over \$30,000,000, acceptances under letters of credit show an increase of \$29,500,000, and total liabilities show an increase of almost \$60,000,000.

49.—Assets of Chartered Banks for calendar years 1921-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Assets.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Quick Assets—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Current gold and subsidiary coin.....	80,671,931	80,776,592	68,920,115	85,296,966
Dominion notes.....	174,802,401	170,393,300	165,581,398	150,446,230
Deposit with Minister of Finance for security of note circulation.....	6,417,287	6,493,593	6,662,665	6,347,378
Deposit in central gold reserves.....	79,606,700	54,352,533	57,498,366	57,281,700
Notes of other banks.....	51,267,964	40,571,207	37,441,300	14,885,399
Cheques of other banks.....	111,726,865	104,878,651	111,387,509	108,568,475
Deposits made with, and balances due from other banks in Canada.....	6,179,469	5,243,496	5,008,577	4,679,352
Due from banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	12,857,830	10,309,844	8,090,470	7,819,605
Due from banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	60,885,266	87,972,048	54,358,289	66,701,920
Total Quick Assets.....	584,415,713	560,991,264	514,948,689	502,027,025
Other Liquid Assets—				
Dominion Government and Provincial Government securities.....	166,688,146	198,826,031	242,292,315	314,099,097
Canadian municipal securities, and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian.....	156,552,503	90,131,491	112,642,627	135,597,860
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks.....	45,728,878	43,208,758	46,857,264	52,864,890
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans in Canada on stocks, debentures and bonds.....	109,542,625	101,320,268	98,874,726	109,035,615
Call and short (not exceeding thirty days) loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	172,137,325	178,457,564	198,047,516	181,705,220
Total Other Liquid Assets.....	650,649,477	611,944,112	698,714,448	793,302,682
Other Assets—				
Other current loans and discounts in Canada.....	1,246,018,266	1,122,255,707	1,052,132,479	979,153,750
Other current loans and discounts elsewhere than in Canada.....	156,571,063	149,586,461	161,594,278	181,651,237
Loans to the Government of Canada.....	158,750	—	—	—
Loans to provincial governments.....	12,806,347	9,556,612	13,158,705	13,467,969
Loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.....	77,140,465	74,627,370	73,681,116	68,954,363
Overdue debts.....	6,809,940	7,839,461	9,443,664	12,813,926
Real estate other than bank premises.....	4,357,257	4,977,208	6,191,758	7,579,417
Mortgages on real estate sold by the bank.....	3,070,228	3,682,344	3,664,563	3,745,652
Bank premises at not more than cost, less amounts (if any) written off.....	65,808,576	70,909,881	70,073,851	71,871,773
Liabilities of customers under letters of credit as per contra.....	30,079,462	18,358,731	26,146,908	55,650,929
Other assets not included under the foregoing heads.....	3,896,535	4,047,332	14,023,537	11,199,288
Total Other Assets.....	1,606,716,889	1,465,841,107	1,430,110,849	1,406,097,304
Grand Total Assets.....	2,841,782,079	2,638,776,483	2,643,773,986	2,701,427,011

50.—Liabilities of Chartered Banks for calendar years 1921-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from the twelve monthly returns in each year.

Liabilities.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Liabilities to the Public—				
Notes in circulation.....	194,621,710	166,466,109	170,420,792	166,136,765
Balance due to Dominion Government after deducting advances for credits, pay lists, etc.....	109,405,020	83,669,096	50,581,598	53,862,784
Balances due to provincial governments.....	28,794,562	28,833,208	34,311,455	34,760,335
Deposits by the public payable on demand in Canada.....	551,914,643	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736
Deposits by the public payable after-notice or on a fixed day in Canada.....	1,289,347,063	1,191,637,004	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	285,125,448	314,076,484	302,265,063	332,533,491
Deposits made by and balances due to other banks in Canada.....	11,756,766	9,931,819	12,832,965	12,887,711
Due to banks and banking correspondents in the United Kingdom.....	8,078,047	9,775,026	6,035,201	5,758,400
Due to banks and banking correspondents elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom.....	32,532,361	28,762,762	33,381,652	31,631,012
Bills payable.....	11,494,432	7,484,191	7,779,149	8,971,846
Acceptances under letters of credit.....	30,079,462	18,358,731	26,146,908	55,659,929
Liabilities not included under foregoing heads.....	3,304,676	3,046,993	10,105,599	27,103,578
Total Liabilities to the Public.....	2,556,454,190	2,364,822,657	2,374,308,376	2,438,771,001
Liabilities to Shareholders—				
Capital paid up.....	129,096,339	125,456,485	124,373,293	122,409,504
Amount of rest or reserve fund.....	134,104,030	129,627,270	126,441,667	123,841,666
Total Liabilities to Shareholders...	263,200,369	255,083,755	250,814,960	246,251,170
Grand Total Liabilities.....	2,819,654,559	2,619,906,412	2,625,123,336	2,685,022,171

In Tables 51 and 52 bank assets and liabilities on Dec. 31, 1924, are given by individual banks, the assets being classified according to their nature and availability in meeting liabilities. The tables illustrate, in addition to the comparative volume of business done by the various banks, particular types of transactions carried on by the individual units in the system. It is significant evidence of the tendency to consolidation that the 14 banks for which statistics are given in these tables have since the date of the return been reduced to 11, Molsons Bank, the Sterling Bank and the Union Bank having been absorbed by stronger institutions. For details see Table 62 of this section.

51.—Principal and Total Assets of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada, Dec. 31, 1924.

Chartered Banks.	Current Gold and Subsidiary Coin.	Dominion Notes.	Deposit in Central Gold Reserves.	Due from other Banks.	Securities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	16,112,329	79,803,591	17,000,000	63,003,078	116,278,949
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	11,779,413	21,416,576	6,250,000	16,698,404	49,296,621
Bank of Toronto.....	1,077,848	4,978,280	2,500,000	11,771,403	27,079,703
Molsons Bank ²	673,830	4,886,473	2,000,000	8,983,791	8,625,879
Banque Provinciale du Canada	203,511	317,271	350,000	7,470,179	8,105,575
Union Bank of Canada ³	1,208,994	6,261,475	2,100,000	8,746,767	26,377,046
Canadian Bank of Commerce..	12,148,699	15,848,349	8,300,000	44,065,891	94,118,920
Royal Bank of Canada.....	36,231,516	22,602,566	11,000,000	56,591,970	118,079,131
Dominion Bank.....	2,284,015	10,982,524	800,000	12,886,742	21,667,724
Standard Bank of Canada.....	1,007,565	3,633,017	600,000	5,231,646	10,771,967
Banque d'Hochelaga.....	1,119,905	3,259,243	6,000,000	9,044,388	25,904,925
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	2,330,117	7,124,070	3,502,533	10,036,527	18,207,927
Sterling Bank of Canada ⁴	86,583	1,022,523	—	1,213,993	10,699,944
Weyburn Security Bank.....	20,387	52,211	300,000	1,408,345	458,532
Total.....	86,284,712	182,188,169	60,702,533	257,153,124	535,672,843

Chartered Banks.	Loans and Discounts.			Total Assets. ¹
	Call Loans in Canada.	Current Loans in Canada.	Call and Current Loans outside of Canada.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	7,542,690	194,881,455	152,551,511	690,677,163
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	13,309,795	74,484,221	24,927,835	235,045,965
Bank of Toronto.....	8,776,938	44,645,853	—	107,919,517
Molsons Bank ²	3,414,185	32,615,737	1,500,000	68,602,710
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	6,387,228	15,632,988	—	42,368,655
Union Bank of Canada ³	13,354,934	46,138,743	6,253,277	126,663,347
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	29,527,890	191,003,850	47,317,345	491,002,452
Royal Bank of Canada.....	23,448,470	137,050,692	132,128,445	592,588,220
Dominion Bank.....	5,159,718	54,989,837	3,869,812	122,539,333
Standard Bank of Canada.....	5,926,309	33,978,959	500,000	68,144,805
Banque d'Hochelaga.....	6,354,912	54,510,318	637	121,925,898
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	4,750,695	51,943,923	2,750,000	114,144,253
Sterling Bank of Canada ⁴	44,420	4,962,796	—	20,845,201
Weyburn Security Bank.....	200,000	1,872,358	—	5,003,896
Total.....	129,198,184	938,711,730	371,798,862	2,807,476,420

¹ Includes other assets. ² Incorporated with the Bank of Montreal, Jan. 20, 1925. ³ Incorporated with the Royal Bank, Aug. 31, 1925. ⁴ Incorporated with the Standard Bank, Dec. 31, 1924.

52.—Principal and Total Liabilities of each of the Chartered Banks of Canada,
Dec. 31, 1924.

Chartered Banks.	Capital Paid Up.	Reserve Fund.	Notes in Circulation.	Due to Dominion and to Provincial Governments.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	27,250,000	27,250,000	38,316,090	19,522,261
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	10,000,000	19,500,000	14,143,160	3,489,555
Bank of Toronto.....	5,000,000	6,000,000	7,022,102	1,500,714
Molsons Bank ²	4,000,000	3,000,000	4,927,082	950,802
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3,000,000	1,500,000	3,552,663	224,170
Union Bank of Canada ³	8,000,000	1,750,000	9,024,125	7,807,242
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	20,000,000	20,000,000	26,107,719	17,124,336
Royal Bank of Canada.....	20,400,000	20,400,000	28,690,968	16,685,911
Dominion Bank.....	6,000,000	7,000,000	6,684,596	6,045,729
Standard Bank of Canada.....	4,000,000	2,750,000	4,888,295	4,198,333
Banque d'Hochelega.....	5,500,000	5,500,000	11,361,344	1,564,126
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	7,000,000	7,500,000	9,036,114	3,415,030
Sterling Bank of Canada ⁴	1,235,000	500,000	1,191,963	3,510,562
Weyburn Security Bank.....	524,560	225,000	725,922	99,084
Total.....	121,909,560	122,875,000	165,672,143	86,137,855

Chartered Banks.	Deposits.			Due to Other Banks.	Total Liabilities. ¹
	Demand in Canada.	Notice in Canada.	Outside of Canada.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Montreal.....	155,815,295	315,053,623	86,949,238	9,272,907	688,855,397
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	30,041,542	112,940,846	33,471,517	5,522,391	234,422,879
Bank of Toronto.....	30,312,476	49,723,728	—	5,238,313	106,278,776
Molsons Bank ²	13,241,122	40,190,719	—	680,955	68,388,186
Banque Provinciale du Canada	4,744,024	29,215,326	—	173	42,305,565
Union Bank of Canada ³	32,362,976	51,878,226	5,995,437	5,709,627	126,372,513
Canadian Bank of Commerce.	130,613,694	204,482,310	46,436,038	9,821,937	488,848,132
Royal Bank of Canada.....	103,174,947	200,019,294	154,528,210	12,355,554	501,063,143
Dominion Bank.....	29,547,876	56,013,419	4,071,260	3,319,225	121,639,208
Standard Bank of Canada.....	15,400,935	34,602,825	—	1,465,150	67,495,640
Banque d'Hochelega.....	19,132,751	74,168,706	2,067,921	1,508,038	121,447,933
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	25,840,918	58,132,134	—	1,294,550	112,554,835
Sterling Bank of Canada ⁴	3,394,789	9,536,603	—	1,350,853	20,740,575
Weyburn Security Bank.....	1,701,780	1,653,508	—	15,451	5,008,896
Total.....	595,325,125	1,237,611,267	333,519,621	57,555,124	2,795,421,678

¹Includes other liabilities.

²Incorporated with the Bank of Montreal, Jan. 20, 1925.

³Now incorporated with the Royal Bank.

⁴Incorporated with the Standard Bank, Dec. 31, 1924.

Deposits, Loans and Discounts.—As an index of the course of banking business, of the nature of many transactions undertaken and of the general security of bank assets, loans and discounts are of great value. They illustrate clearly the channels into which a large proportion of the potential earning power of the banks is directed, and, by providing a comparison between investments made in lending operations inside and outside of Canada, afford essential information regarding the conduct by a bank of one of its most important activities.

Bank deposits, to a large extent the product of lending operations, by which credit is advanced on security, followed by the deposit of the proceeds of a loan, are also of considerable importance, and, on account of their derivation, are one of the most valuable records of the volume of business done at any time. Actual deposits of cash are, of course, included with the amounts deposited after the granting of loans.

Tables 53 and 54, following, give the deposits and loans of Canadian chartered banks for the years 1920 to 1924. The increase of over \$30,000,000 in deposits elsewhere than in Canada largely accounts for the increased deposits shown in 1924, while in Table 54 the most important change from the 1923 figures is the decrease of nearly \$78,000,000 in the amount of current loans in Canada, indicating quieter business in 1924.

53.—Deposits in Chartered Banks in Canada and elsewhere, for the calendar years 1920-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Deposits by the public of Canada—					
Payable on demand.....	653,862,869	551,914,643	502,781,234	523,170,930	511,218,736
Payable after notice or on a fixed day.....	1,239,308,076	1,289,347,063	1,191,637,004	1,197,277,065	1,198,246,414
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada.....	335,164,532	285,125,448	314,076,484	302,265,063	332,533,491
Balances due to Dominion and Provincial Governments.....	209,744,315	138,199,582	112,502,308	84,893,053	88,623,119
Total Deposits.....	2,438,079,792	2,264,586,736	2,120,997,030	2,107,606,111	2,130,621,760

54.—Loans of Canadian Chartered Banks, for the calendar years 1920-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada.....	118,956,035	109,542,625	101,320,268	98,874,726	109,035,615
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	200,098,050	172,137,325	178,457,564	198,047,516	181,705,220
Current loans in Canada ¹	1,410,602,684	1,323,158,731	1,196,883,077	1,125,813,594	1,048,118,113
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada.....	186,891,995	156,571,063	149,586,461	161,594,278	181,651,237
Loans to governments.....	13,945,219	12,965,097	9,556,612	13,158,705	13,467,969
Overdue debts.....	4,952,320	6,809,274	7,839,461	9,443,664	12,813,926
Total Loans.....	1,935,446,303	1,781,184,115	1,643,643,443	1,606,932,483	1,546,792,080

¹ Includes loans to cities, towns, municipalities and school districts.

Bank Reserves.—The Bank Act contains no specific provisions as to the amount of gold to be held against either note circulation or the general business of a bank. It requires, however, that 40 p.c. of whatever cash reserves a bank finds it expedient to carry shall be in Dominion notes. A second provision instructs the Minister of Finance to arrange for the delivery of Dominion notes to any bank in exchange for specie. Thus the gold reserve against Dominion notes, to the extent that the notes are held by the banks, is reserve against banking operations, the Dominion Government being the custodian of the gold for the banks. The other cash element in bank reserves is specie in hand. In addition to this cash on hand, Canadian banks carry three other kinds of assets which are regarded as reserves, being funds more or less immediately available for the liquidation of liabilities. These are:—(1) cash balances in banks outside of Canada; (2) call and short loans in New York (the favourite call loan market); and (3) readily marketable securities. These are shown, together with net liabilities, in Table 55. In Table 56 the ratio to net liabilities of each element of the reserve is shown.

55.—Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are averages computed from monthly returns in each year.

Years.	Specie and Dominion Notes.	Cash Due from			Call and Short Loans elsewhere than in Canada.
		Banks in the United Kingdom.	Banks elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom.	Total.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	17,794,201	2,058,538	20,728,669	22,787,207	—
1893.....	19,714,648	2,651,533	17,318,101	19,969,634	—
1894.....	22,371,954	3,439,354	18,904,416	22,343,770	—
1895.....	22,992,872	4,915,458	23,183,161	28,098,619	—
1896.....	22,318,627	7,147,788	17,207,798	24,355,586	—
1897.....	25,178,151	11,149,437	22,060,471	33,209,908	—
1898.....	25,330,564	11,078,459	21,849,137	32,927,596	—
1899.....	26,682,970	11,872,548	24,136,270	36,008,818	—
1900.....	29,047,382	6,972,195	15,443,217	22,415,412	28,228,469 ¹
1901.....	32,088,501	5,598,939	12,811,524	18,410,463	40,020,238
1902.....	35,478,598	6,598,159	13,519,799	20,117,958	46,162,659
1903.....	42,510,574	5,638,954	14,192,232	19,831,186	38,025,662
1904.....	50,307,871	7,523,615	16,817,357	24,340,972	41,212,007
1905.....	56,590,323	9,960,560	19,201,939	29,162,499	51,452,955
1906.....	61,287,581	8,877,979	16,801,119	25,679,098	59,363,639
1907.....	70,550,520	6,027,157	15,363,728	21,390,885	52,907,513
1908.....	80,654,276	9,828,186	30,822,761	40,650,947	60,764,075
1909.....	95,558,461	10,311,864	31,779,144	42,091,008	119,728,263
1910.....	104,735,696	18,892,833	28,301,602	47,194,435	112,777,530
1911.....	120,146,690	21,122,092	29,695,985	50,818,077	91,097,704
1912.....	132,853,405	21,338,926	28,894,103	50,233,029	105,718,070
1913.....	135,267,623	13,329,642	28,238,329	41,567,971	98,602,615
1914.....	159,775,124	12,230,533	36,932,958	49,163,491	112,438,696
1915.....	200,113,021	20,824,559	43,781,939	64,606,498	118,896,692
1916.....	207,797,164	24,025,192	72,923,228	96,948,420	164,786,760
1917.....	210,475,400	17,885,648	53,021,952	70,907,600	157,430,643
1918.....	256,656,174	10,973,606	47,419,961	58,393,567	162,233,308
1919.....	257,429,889	12,359,426	50,904,693	63,264,119	163,227,204
1920.....	259,462,332	17,669,923	62,100,182	79,770,105	200,098,050
1921.....	255,474,332	12,857,830	60,885,266	73,745,346	172,137,325
1922.....	251,160,892	10,309,844	87,972,048	98,279,642	178,457,564
1923.....	234,501,513	8,090,470	54,358,289	62,448,759	198,047,516
1924.....	235,743,196	7,819,605	66,701,920	74,521,525	181,705,220

¹ Average of six months, July to Dec., 1900.

55.—Bank Reserves, with Liabilities, 1892-1924—concluded.

Years.	Securities.				Total Reserves.	Net Liabilities. ¹
	Dominion and Provincial Government Securities.	Canadian municipal, British, Foreign and Colonial, other than Canadian.	Railway and other Bonds.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1892.....	3,173,714	7,709,634	7,060,065	17,943,413	58,524,821	200,590,342
1893.....	3,221,223	9,223,577	5,919,928	18,364,728	58,049,010	209,917,600
1894.....	3,152,962	10,634,982	7,893,695	21,681,639	66,397,363	214,163,371
1895.....	2,792,147	9,423,850	9,566,175	21,782,172	72,873,663	222,531,570
1896.....	2,802,821	9,310,414	11,505,439	23,618,674	70,292,887	225,090,083
1897.....	3,049,525	12,559,340	13,728,645	29,337,510	87,725,569	244,627,721
1898.....	4,898,081	16,529,414	17,241,967	38,669,462	96,927,622	271,451,376
1899.....	4,952,525	16,622,875	15,023,469	36,598,869	99,290,657	307,537,537
1900.....	8,163,571	14,364,547	19,561,005	42,089,123	121,780,386	344,672,898
1901.....	11,331,385	13,031,176	30,440,258	54,802,819	145,322,021	405,915,468
1902.....	9,804,998	14,487,633	34,859,390	59,152,021	160,911,236	451,052,607
1903.....	11,186,607	14,896,472	37,800,893	63,883,972	161,251,394	489,439,303
1904.....	10,705,202	15,560,146	38,779,477	65,044,825	180,905,675	534,147,781
1905.....	8,833,627	18,820,985	39,974,520	67,629,132	204,834,909	595,027,264
1906.....	9,360,614	20,460,625	41,125,898	70,947,137	217,277,455	684,185,650
1907.....	9,546,760	21,198,817	41,239,589	71,985,166	216,834,084	737,505,039
1908.....	9,522,743	19,788,937	42,651,006	71,962,686	254,031,984	726,443,676
1909.....	11,653,798	21,707,363	50,783,614	84,144,775	341,522,507	844,098,072
1910.....	14,741,621	21,696,987	56,194,734	92,633,342	357,341,003	974,731,187
1911.....	10,637,580	22,848,170	60,909,240	94,394,990	356,457,461	1,044,712,367
1912.....	9,388,968	22,586,119	64,080,763	96,055,850	384,860,354	1,178,577,787
1913.....	9,995,237	23,183,161	70,713,075	103,891,473	379,329,682	1,222,752,292
1914.....	11,697,603	22,707,738	68,636,267	103,041,608	424,418,919	1,251,372,615
1915.....	12,814,898	31,553,091	74,020,538	118,388,527	502,004,738	1,298,018,989
1916.....	29,717,007	117,902,686	68,386,482	216,006,175	685,538,519	1,520,438,686
1917.....	131,078,854	183,341,125	58,958,908	373,378,887	812,192,530	1,771,264,882
1918.....	162,821,026	252,936,568	56,103,418	471,861,012	949,144,061	2,071,307,749
1919.....	214,621,625	256,270,715	54,429,301	525,321,641	1,009,242,853	2,363,044,215
1920.....	120,356,255	210,826,991	48,031,228	379,214,474	918,544,961	2,608,151,193
1921.....	166,688,146	156,552,503	45,728,878	368,969,527	870,324,280	2,393,459,361
1922.....	198,826,031	90,131,491	43,208,758	332,166,280	860,073,353	2,219,372,799
1923.....	242,292,015	112,642,627	46,857,264	401,792,206	896,789,994	2,225,229,569
1924.....	314,099,097	135,597,860	52,864,890	502,561,847	994,531,788	2,814,701,740

¹ Net liabilities are obtained by deducting from total liabilities, as shown in Table 50, the items "notes of other banks," "cheques on other banks," "loans to other banks in Canada, secured, including bills rediscounted," which represent indebtedness within the system and are counterbalanced by credits within the system.

56.—Ratio of Bank Reserves to Net Liabilities, 1892-1924.

NOTE.—The statistics in this table are based upon the averages of the monthly returns in each year. See Table 55 for actual amounts.

Years.	Cash on hand.	Cash due from banks outside of Canada.	Call and short loans else- where than in Canada.	Securities.	Total Reserves.
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1892.....	8.8	11.3	—	8.9	29.0
1893.....	9.4	9.5	—	8.7	27.6
1894.....	10.4	10.4	—	10.1	30.9
1895.....	10.4	12.6	—	9.8	32.8
1896.....	9.9	10.8	—	10.5	31.2
1897.....	10.3	13.6	—	11.9	35.8
1898.....	9.3	12.1	—	14.2	35.6
1899.....	8.7	11.7	—	11.8	32.2
1900.....	8.4	6.5	—	12.2	27.1
1901.....	8.0	4.5	10.0	13.5	36.0
1902.....	7.9	4.4	10.2	13.1	35.6
1903.....	8.9	4.0	7.7	13.0	33.6
1904.....	9.4	4.5	7.7	12.1	33.7
1905.....	9.5	4.9	8.6	11.3	34.3
1906.....	8.9	3.7	8.7	10.4	31.7
1907.....	9.5	2.9	7.2	9.7	29.3
1908.....	11.1	5.5	8.3	9.9	34.8
1909.....	11.3	5.0	14.2	9.9	40.4
1910.....	10.7	4.8	11.5	9.5	36.5
1911.....	11.5	4.8	8.7	9.0	34.0
1912.....	11.3	4.3	8.9	8.1	32.5
1913.....	11.1	3.4	8.1	8.5	31.1
1914.....	12.8	3.9	9.0	8.2	33.9
1915.....	15.4	5.0	9.2	9.1	38.7
1916.....	13.7	6.4	10.8	14.2	45.1
1917.....	11.9	4.0	8.9	21.1	45.9
1918.....	12.4	2.8	7.8	22.8	45.8
1919.....	10.9	2.7	6.9	22.2	42.7
1920.....	9.9	3.1	7.7	14.5	35.2
1921.....	10.7	3.1	7.2	15.4	36.4
1922.....	11.3	4.4	8.0	15.0	38.7
1923.....	10.6	2.8	8.9	18.1	40.4
1924.....	10.2	3.2	7.9	21.7	43.0

Chartered Banks in Canada.—During the period from 1881 to 1901, the number of chartered banks doing business in Canada under the Bank Act remained almost the same, 36 in 1881 and 1891 and 34 in 1901, but during the present century there has been in banking, as in industry, an era of amalgamations, the number of banks having dropped to 25 in 1913 and to 11 in December, 1925. That this has been far from involving a curtailment of banking facilities is seen in Table 48, which shows the development of the banking business since 1867, and in Table 57, which compares the number of branch banks existing in Canada at different periods, showing a growth from 123 at Confederation to 4,040 at Dec. 31, 1924, besides 189 branches in other countries. Table 58 gives the number of branches of the various banks, by provinces, as at Dec. 31, 1924, while Table 59 contains the statistics of branches of Canadian banks doing business outside of Canada, an extension of Canadian banking (more especially to Newfoundland and the West Indies) which has proceeded very rapidly in recent years.

57.—Number of Branches of Chartered Banks in Canada, by Provinces, 1868, 1902, 1905, 1916 and 1924.

Provinces.	1868.	1902.	1905.	1916 ¹ .	1924. ¹
Prince Edward Island.....	—	9	10	17	33
Nova Scotia.....	5	89	101	111	141
New Brunswick.....	4	35	49	82	124
Quebec.....	12	137	196	784	1,138
Ontario.....	100	349	549	1,154	1,401
Manitoba.....	—	52	95	200	249
Saskatchewan.....	—	30	87	413	452
Alberta.....	—	—	—	247	299
British Columbia.....	2	46	55	187	200
Yukon.....	—	—	3	3	3
Total.....	123	747	1,145	3,198	4,040

¹ Includes sub-agencies for receiving deposits for the banks employing them.

58.—Number and Location of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks, as at Dec. 31, 1924.

Chartered Banks.	P. E. Island.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.
Bank of Montreal.....	1	14	15	81	181	38
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	9	38	38	19	127	8
Bank of Toronto.....	—	—	—	11	90	11
Molsons Bank.....	—	—	—	45	64	2
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	3	—	16	95	17	—
Union Bank of Canada.....	—	1	2	10	85	56
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	7	20	7	65	174	50
Royal Bank of Canada.....	8	63	25	59	189	33
Dominion Bank.....	—	—	1	5	84	11
Standard Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	1	106	6
Banque d'Hochelega.....	—	—	1	217	20	10
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	2	103	8
Sterling Bank of Canada.....	—	—	—	1	63	7
Weyburn Security Bank.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	28	136	106	611	1,303	240
Sub-agencies (Provincial).....	5	5	18	527	98	9
Grand Total.....	33	141	124	1,138	1,401	249

Chartered Banks.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Other Countries.	Provincial Sub-agencies.	Total.
Bank of Montreal.....	59	62	45	1	15	26	538
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	14	4	5	—	37 ¹	23	322
Bank of Toronto.....	31	9	5	—	—	5	162
Molsons Bank.....	—	3	3	—	—	7	124
Banque Provinciale du Canada.....	—	—	—	—	—	210	341
Union Bank of Canada.....	91	61	9	—	2	12	329
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	92	60	56	2	16	22	571
Royal Bank of Canada.....	75	36	51	—	116 ²	13	665
Dominion Bank.....	5	5	3	—	2	2	118
Standard Bank of Canada.....	15	21	1	—	—	12	163
Banque d'Hochelega.....	7	7	—	—	1	345	608
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	29	24	17	—	—	—	183
Sterling Bank of Canada.....	4	—	—	—	—	1	76
Weyburn Security Bank.....	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Total.....	448	292	195	3	189	678	4,229
Sub-agencies (Provincial).....	4	7	5	—	—	—	—
Grand Total.....	452	299	200	3	189	—	4,229

¹ Includes one sub-agency.

² Includes one auxiliary company.

59.—Number of Branches of Canadian Chartered Banks in other Countries, with their Location, Dec. 31, 1924.

Banks and Location.	Branches.	Banks and Location.	Branches.
Bank of Montreal—		The Canadian Bank of Commerce—con.	
Newfoundland.....	4	Newfoundland.....	3
Great Britain.....	2	St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	1
France.....	1	Trinidad.....	2
United States.....	3	United States.....	4
Mexico.....	5		
The Bank of Nova Scotia—		The Royal Bank of Canada—	
Newfoundland.....	12	Newfoundland.....	5
Jamaica.....	11 ¹	Cuba.....	64
Cuba.....	5	Porto Rico, etc.....	15
Porto Rico.....	2	British West Indies.....	15
Dominican Republic.....	3	Central and South America.....	13
United States.....	3	United States.....	1
London, England.....	1	Spain.....	1
		Great Britain.....	1
Union Bank of Canada—		Auxiliary—	
London, England.....	1	The Royal Bank of Canada, Paris..	1
United States.....	1		
The Canadian Bank of Commerce—		The Dominion Bank—	
Barbados.....	1	Great Britain.....	1
Brazil.....	1	United States.....	1
Cuba.....	1		
Great Britain.....	1	Banque d'Hochelaga—	
Jamaica.....	1	France.....	1
Mexico.....	1		
		Total	189

¹ Includes one sub-agency.

Clearing House Transactions.—The appended table shows for the years 1921 to 1925 the total volume of clearings in the clearing houses of Canada. These figures, it may be added, represent not only actual city clearings but exchanges between numerous rural branches of the banks in each district.

60.—Amount of Exchanges of the Clearing Houses of Chartered Banks in Canada for the calendar years 1921-1925.

Clearing Houses.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	39,282,713	33,077,338	30,970,260	29,796,999	31,805,295
Brantford.....	62,020,507	54,067,486	52,924,931	46,050,667	50,714,486
Calgary.....	335,465,202	263,240,201	272,438,886	343,415,332	355,320,700
Chatham.....	—	—	—	29,916,684	30,170,496
Edmonton.....	260,288,619	234,211,250	217,371,339	220,329,390	239,350,281
Fort William.....	43,619,961	41,147,691	49,754,115	48,122,905	43,110,272
Halifax.....	181,802,598	160,112,236	152,328,563	148,486,237	153,908,814
Hamilton.....	297,932,727	283,272,009	301,554,611	255,781,872	250,224,656
Kingston.....	33,872,694	34,679,436	34,886,561	35,733,539	36,429,859
Kitchener.....	51,159,583	32,490,715	51,889,983	48,875,860	49,231,111
Lethbridge.....	35,350,739	31,069,140	31,976,083	27,718,555	28,410,028
London.....	161,956,960	147,787,996	151,868,946	140,877,832	136,640,609
Medicine Hat.....	21,927,687	17,707,369	17,688,504	16,463,676	15,359,364
Moncton.....	56,262,833	59,344,596	50,243,509	41,537,923	41,258,871
Montreal.....	5,720,258,173	5,093,943,172	5,493,105,775	5,353,492,000	5,143,250,794
Moose Jaw.....	74,739,761	64,035,266	63,910,782	58,471,697	61,186,405
New Westminster.....	30,735,069	27,367,207	29,251,758	30,816,486	33,049,655
Ottawa.....	404,237,674	370,775,449	353,699,360	332,140,501	328,862,264
Peterborough.....	44,295,516	37,100,117	39,376,920	40,621,725	40,564,340
Prince Albert.....	—	—	18,010,599	16,572,708	17,347,717
Quebec.....	302,491,518	284,684,618	303,116,299	291,476,519	296,868,697
Regina.....	203,659,640	184,949,431	190,195,987	179,302,867	225,429,503
St. John.....	147,301,169	142,488,125	141,395,039	133,734,811	131,306,092
Saskatoon.....	100,523,291	87,892,572	89,106,604	83,355,957	91,330,855
Sherbrooke.....	53,641,710	43,259,747	43,320,228	41,432,014	42,169,656
Toronto.....	5,104,893,766	4,974,949,873	5,591,568,205	5,255,433,826	4,914,651,845
Vancouver.....	708,205,932	682,964,537	750,693,482	803,051,359	807,197,610
Victoria.....	122,416,244	105,775,654	105,229,802	108,146,581	101,269,481
Windsor.....	162,268,354	170,789,802	176,443,115	164,187,469	172,716,001
Winnipeg.....	2,682,141,103	2,563,938,704	2,528,311,969	2,682,635,199	2,892,376,615
Total	17,443,051,743	16,247,121,737	17,332,632,215	17,008,039,190	16,761,512,372

Bank clearings, though generally regarded as a leading barometer of business conditions, are defective in that they record only inter-bank transactions—transactions through which one bank becomes either the debtor or the creditor of another. They do not record the numerous transactions in which the transfer of value is made within a single bank, as, for example, where the purchaser and the seller of values that are paid for by cheque carry their accounts in the same bank. As the number of separate banks has in recent years been steadily diminishing through amalgamations, there being only 11 in December, 1925 as compared with 18 in December, 1923, inter-bank transactions are bearing a steadily decreasing proportion to the total of business transacted, a fact which goes far to explain the decline in bank clearings shown in Table 60.

Bank Debits.—Since bank clearings have ceased to be a satisfactory measure of general business, the Bureau of Statistics in 1923 took up with the Canadian Bankers' Association the advisability of securing a record of bank debits, *i.e.*, of all cheques charged against accounts at any bank. The Bankers' Association agreed to secure from January, 1924, the monthly aggregate figures of the amount of cheques charged to accounts at all banking offices situated in the clearing house centres of Canada, and the figures of cheques charged to accounts (bank debits) are given for the first two years for which the record was compiled in Table 61. The Weyburn Security Bank, operating in Southern Saskatchewan, has voluntarily added a record of all cheques charged to accounts at any of its branches.

It will be noted, as establishing the need of the newer record, that bank debits for 1925 show a distinct advance over those of 1924, while bank clearings in the later year show a distinct falling off. The bank debits are a comparable record for the two years; the bank clearings, owing to the reduction in the number of banks, are not.

61.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years 1924-1925.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	Increase(+)or decrease (-), 1924-1925.
	\$	\$	\$
Maritime Provinces—			
Halifax.....	249,104,107	291,519,137	+ 42,415,030
Moncton.....	73,359,527	72,670,817	- 688,710
St. John.....	262,397,740	208,309,576	- 54,088,164
Total.....	584,861,374	572,499,530	- 12,361,844
Quebec—			
Montreal.....	7,502,004,244	7,765,597,874	+ 263,593,630
Quebec.....	533,783,980	606,288,225	+ 72,504,245
Sherbrooke.....	97,202,878	103,338,392	+ 6,135,514
Total.....	8,132,991,102	8,475,224,491	+ 342,233,389
Ontario—			
Brantford.....	85,522,249	97,400,194	+ 11,897,945
Chatham.....	83,843,306	72,552,158	- 11,291,148
Fort William.....	94,542,523	80,641,924	- 13,900,599
Hamilton.....	551,817,813	561,986,639	+ 10,168,816
Kingston.....	63,623,168	60,681,605	- 2,938,563
Kitchener.....	95,723,382	101,458,597	+ 5,735,215
London.....	265,782,161	258,399,664	- 7,382,497
Ottawa.....	1,957,362,315	2,019,304,868	+ 61,942,553
Peterborough.....	69,005,106	74,622,879	+ 5,617,773
Toronto.....	7,659,055,119	7,587,940,228	- 71,114,891
Windsor.....	283,117,899	321,031,895	+ 37,913,996
Total.....	11,209,395,041	11,236,043,641	+ 26,648,600

61.—Bank Debits at the Clearing House Centres of Canada, by Individual Centres, calendar years 1924-1925—concluded.

Clearing House Centres.	1924.	1925.	Increase(+) or decrease (-), 1924-1925.
Prairie Provinces—	\$	\$	\$
Brandon.....	48,518,157	51,160,658	+ 2,642,501
Calgary.....	638,161,968	622,214,679	- 15,947,289
Edmonton.....	343,500,746	368,310,143	+ 24,809,397
Lethbridge.....	58,854,511	58,423,735	- 430,776
Medicine Hat.....	51,545,072	41,053,260	- 10,491,812
Moose Jaw.....	97,032,711	105,510,363	+ 8,477,652
Prince Albert.....	24,529,364	24,528,983	- 381
Regina.....	299,873,256	376,635,145	+ 76,761,889
Saskatoon.....	117,115,462	126,233,796	+ 9,118,334
Winnipeg.....	3,792,888,543	4,182,585,261	+ 389,696,718
Branches of the Weyburn Security Bank.....	33,043,169	43,391,860	+ 10,348,691
Total.....	5,505,062,959	6,000,047,883	+ 494,984,924
British Columbia—			
New Westminster.....	59,364,225	61,256,015	+ 4,891,790
Vancouver.....	1,409,852,038	1,475,010,772	+ 65,158,734
Victoria.....	255,947,472	302,978,421	+ 47,030,952
Total.....	1,725,163,735	1,842,245,211	+ 117,081,476
Grand Total for Canada.....	27,157,474,211	28,126,060,756	+ 968,586,545

Bank Amalgamations and Insolvencies.—Two tables are appended which may be of interest to students of Canadian banking history. The first, showing bank insolvencies since 1867, gives the capital paid up, reserve, assets and liabilities of insolvent banks, and shows also the payments p.c. to noteholders and depositors. In the majority of cases, both these classes of creditors have received payment in full. The table of bank absorptions gives the dates of absorption of the 33 banks which were incorporated with other institutions between 1867 and 1925.

62.—Canadian Bank Insolvencies since 1867.

Name.	Date of Suspension.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Fund.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Paid to Noteholders.	Paid to Depositors.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.	p.c.
Commercial Bank of N.B.....	1868	600,000	-	671,420	1,222,454	100	100
Bank of Acadia.....	April, 1873	100,000	-	106,914	213,346	-	-
Metropolitan Bank.....	Oct., 1876	800,170	-	293,379	779,225	100	100
Mechanics' Bank.....	May, 1879	194,794	-	547,238	721,455	57½	57½
Bank of Liverpool.....	Oct., 1879	370,548	-	136,480	207,877	100	96½
Consolidated Bank of Can.....	Aug., 1879	2,080,920	-	1,794,249	3,077,202	100	100
Stadacona Bank.....	July, 1879	991,890	-	341,500	1,355,675	100	100
Bank of Prince Edward I'd.....	Nov. 28, 1881	120,000	45,000	1,108,000	953,244	59½	59½
Exchange Bank of Canada.....	Sept., 1883	500,000	300,000	2,868,884	3,779,493	100	66½
Maritime Bank of Dom. of Canada.....	Mar., 1887	321,900	60,000	1,409,482	1,825,993	100	10½
Pictou Bank.....	Sept., 1887	200,000	-	74,364	277,017	100	100
Bank of London in Canada.....	Aug., 1887	241,101	50,000	1,031,280	1,310,675	100	100
Central Bank of Canada.....	Nov., 1887	500,000	45,000	2,631,378	3,231,518	100	99½
Federal Bank.....	Jan., 1888	1,250,000	150,000	3,449,499	4,869,113	100	100
Commercial Bank of Manitoba.....	June 30, 1893	552,650	50,000	1,341,251	1,951,151	100	100
Banque du Peuple.....	July 15, 1895	1,200,000	600,000	7,761,209	9,533,537	100	75½
Banque Ville Marie.....	July 25, 1899	479,620	10,000	1,766,841	2,267,516	100	17½
Bank of Yarmouth.....	Mar. 6, 1905	300,000	35,000	388,660	723,660	100	100
Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906	1,500,000	700,000	15,272,271	15,920,307	100	100
Sovereign Bank of Canada.....	Jan. 18, 1908	3,000,000	-	16,174,408	19,218,746	100	100
Banque de St. Jean.....	April 28, 1908	316,386	10,000	560,781	326,118	100	30½
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	Jan. 24, 1908	331,235	75,000	1,172,630	1,576,443	100	100
St. Stephen's Bank.....	Mar. 10, 1910	200,000	55,000	549,830	818,271	100	100
Farmers Bank.....	Dec. 19, 1910	567,579	-	1,997,041	2,616,683	100	1
Bank of Vancouver.....	Dec. 14, 1914	445,188	-	912,137	1,532,786	100	1
Home Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 17, 1923	1,960,591	550,000	24,889,049	27,434,709	100	1

¹ Liquidation incomplete.

² This bank was only in existence for 3 months and 26 days. Only some of its notes were redeemed on its re-opening for a few days. The Dominion Government received 25 cents on the dollar on several thousand dollars worth of the notes which it held.

63.—Bank Absorptions in Canada since 1867.¹

Purchasing Bank.	Bank Absorbed.	Date. ²
Bank of Montreal.....	Exchange Bank, Yarmouth, N.S.....	Aug. 13, 1903
	People's Bank of Halifax, N.S.....	June 27, 1905
	Ontario Bank.....	Oct. 13, 1906
	People's Bank of New Brunswick.....	April 15, 1907
	Bank of British North America.....	Oct. 12, 1918
	Merchants Bank.....	Mar. 20, 1922
	Molsons Bank.....	Jan. 20, 1925
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	Gore Bank.....	May 19, 1870
	Bank of British Columbia.....	Dec. 31, 1900
	Halifax Banking Co.....	May 30, 1903
	Merchants Bank of P.E.I.....	May 31, 1906
	Eastern Townships Bank.....	Feb. 29, 1912
	Bank of Hamilton.....	Dec. 31, 1923
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Union Bank of P.E.I.....	Oct. 1, 1883
	Bank of New Brunswick.....	Feb. 15, 1913
	The Metropolitan Bank.....	Nov. 14, 1914
	The Bank of Ottawa.....	April 30, 1919
Royal Bank of Canada.....	Union Bank of Halifax.....	Nov. 1, 1910
	Traders Bank of Canada.....	Sept. 3, 1912
	Quebec Bank.....	Jan. 2, 1917
	Northern Crown Bank.....	July 2, 1918
	Union Bank of Canada.....	Aug. 31, 1925
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	Niagara District Bank.....	June 21, 1875
Standard Bank of Canada.....	Western Bank of Canada.....	Feb. 13, 1909
	Sterling Bank of Canada.....	Dec. 31, 1924
Banque d'Hochelaga.....	Banque Nationale.....	April 30, 1924
<hr/>		
Bank of New Brunswick.....	Summerside Bank.....	Sept. 12, 1901
Merchants Bank of Canada.....	Merchants Bank.....	Feb. 22, 1868
	Commercial Bank of Canada.....	June 1, 1868
Union Bank of Halifax.....	Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	Oct. 31, 1902
Northern Crown Bank.....	The Northern Bank.....	July 2, 1908
	Crown Bank of Canada.....	July 2, 1908
Union Bank of Canada.....	United Empire Bank.....	Mar. 31, 1911
Home Bank of Canada.....	La Banque Internationale du Canada.....	April 15, 1913

¹ The purchasing banks named in the latter part of the table are no longer in business.

² Dates given since 1900 are of the Orders in Council authorizing the absorption.

Government and Other Savings Banks.¹—There are two classes of Dominion Government Savings Banks in Canada, the Post Office Savings Banks, under the Post Office Department, and the Dominion Government Savings Banks, attached to the Department of Finance. The former were established under the Post Office Act of 1867 (31 Vict., c. 10) in order "to enlarge the facilities now available for the deposit of small savings, to make the Post Office available for that purpose, and to give the direct security of the Dominion to every depositor for repayment of all money deposited by him, together with the interest due thereon." On Mar. 31, 1925, the number of offices authorized to transact business was 1,369, and the number of savings accounts was 80,550. Statistics of deposits are given in Table 65. The Government Savings Banks proper, under the authority of the Finance Department, are established in the leading cities of Canada under the management of the Assistant Receiver-General, and in other places in the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, under managers appointed by the Governor in Council. Statistics of their deposits are given in Table 66, and for the two systems combined in Table 67.

¹ The system of Government of Ontario Savings Offices, established as sub-Treasury Offices of the Province, conducts a purely savings bank business, paying 3 p.c. on deposits, all of which are repayable on demand. The system has been in operation for about four years, during which time total deposits have grown to \$20,000,000 (Oct., 1925), number of depositors to between 90,000 and 100,000, and the number of offices to 15, mostly in the western sections of the province. The province effects a saving by utilizing deposits for governmental purposes, rather than procuring funds by means of bond issues.

A similar system is in operation in Manitoba, where 4 or 5 sub-Treasury Offices of the Province had about 45,000 accounts and deposits of about \$15,000,000 in Sept., 1925.

Other Savings Banks.—The Montreal City and District Savings Bank, founded in 1846, and now operating under a charter granted in 1871, had a paid-up capital on June 30, 1925, of \$1,498,570, deposits of \$53,742,372, and total liabilities of \$54,844,405. Total assets amounted to \$58,245,341, including over \$41,000,000 of Dominion, provincial and municipal securities. The Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec, founded in 1848 under the auspices of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, incorporated by Act of the Canadian Legislature in 1855 and given a Dominion charter by 34 Victoria, c. 7, had on June 30, 1925, deposits of \$12,373,296, a paid-up capital of \$1,000,000 and an excess of assets over liabilities of \$2,122,779.

The co-operative people's banks of Quebec (113 in number) are also an important element in promoting thrift and assisting business in that province. Loans granted in 1923 numbered 12,273, amounting to \$3,429,445, an increase over the figures for 1922. Profits realized amounted to \$354,804.

Historical statistics of Post Office savings banks, of Dominion Government savings banks, of the Montreal City and District Savings Bank and of the Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec are given in Table 64.

64.—Deposits with Government and other Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and March 31, 1907-1925.

Years.	Postal Savings Banks.	Dominion Government Savings Banks.	Other Savings Banks (Montreal City and District and Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec).	Total.	Amount per head of Population
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1868.....	204,589	1,483,219	3,369,799	5,057,607	1-50
1869.....	856,814	1,594,525	3,960,818	6,412,157	1-83
1870.....	1,588,849	1,822,570	5,369,103	8,780,522	2-54
1871.....	2,497,260	2,072,037	5,766,712	10,336,009	2-96
1872.....	3,096,500	2,154,233	5,557,126	10,807,859	2-99
1873.....	3,207,052	2,958,170	6,768,662	12,933,884	3-53
1874.....	3,204,965	4,005,296	6,811,009	14,021,270	3-67
1875.....	2,926,090	4,245,091	6,611,416	13,782,597	3-55
1876.....	2,740,952	4,303,166	6,519,229	13,563,347	3-43
1877.....	2,639,937	4,830,694	6,054,456	13,525,087	3-37
1878.....	2,754,484	5,742,529	5,631,172	14,128,185	3-46
1879.....	3,105,191	6,102,492	5,494,164	14,701,847	3-55
1880.....	3,945,669	7,107,287	6,681,025	17,733,981	4-21
1881.....	6,208,227	9,628,445	7,685,888	23,522,560	5-44
1882.....	9,473,661	12,295,001	8,653,435	30,427,096	6-94
1883.....	11,076,237	14,242,870	8,791,045	35,010,152	7-90
1884.....	13,245,553	15,971,983	8,851,142	38,068,679	8-49
1885.....	15,090,540	17,888,536	9,191,895	42,170,971	9-29
1886.....	17,159,372	20,014,442	9,177,132	46,350,946	10-10
1887.....	19,497,750	21,334,525	10,092,143	50,924,418	10-98
1888.....	20,689,033	20,682,025	10,475,292	51,846,350	11-06
1889.....	23,011,423	19,994,934	10,761,061	53,717,419	11-33
1890.....	21,990,653	19,021,812	10,908,987	51,921,452	10-83
1891.....	21,738,648	17,661,378	10,982,232	50,382,258	10-40
1892.....	22,298,402	17,231,146	12,236,100	51,765,648	10-59
1893.....	24,153,194	17,696,464	12,823,836	54,673,494	11-08
1894.....	25,257,868	17,778,144	12,919,578	55,955,599	11-23
1895.....	26,805,542	17,644,956	13,128,483	57,578,981	11-44
1896.....	28,932,930	17,866,389	14,459,833	61,259,152	12-04
1897.....	32,380,829	16,554,147	15,025,564	63,960,540	12-44
1898.....	34,480,938	15,630,181	15,482,100	65,593,219	12-62
1899.....	34,771,605	15,470,110	15,893,567	66,135,282	12-57
1900.....	37,507,456	15,642,267	17,425,472	70,575,195	13-26
1901.....	39,950,813	16,098,146	19,125,097	75,174,056	13-95
1902.....	42,320,209	16,117,779	20,360,888	78,798,876	14-44
1903.....	44,255,326	16,515,802	21,241,993	82,013,121	14-83
1904.....	45,419,706	16,738,714	23,063,143	85,221,593	15-21
1905.....	45,368,321	16,649,136	25,050,966	87,068,423	14-53
1906.....	45,736,488	16,174,134	27,399,194	89,309,816	14-47

64.—Deposits with Government and other Savings Banks,¹ June 30, 1868-1906, and March 31, 1907-1925—concluded.

Years.	Postal Savings Banks.	Dominion Government Savings Banks.	Other Savings Banks (Montreal City and District and Caisse d'Economie de Notre-Dame de Québec).	Total.	Amount per head of Population.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	47,453,228	15,088,584	28,359,618	90,901,430	14.42
1908.....	47,564,284	15,016,871	28,927,248	91,508,403	14.10
1909.....	45,190,484	14,748,436	29,867,973	89,806,893	13.41
1910.....	43,586,357	14,677,872	32,239,620	90,503,849	13.08
1911.....	43,330,579	14,673,752	34,770,386	92,774,717	12.87
1912.....	43,563,764	14,655,564	39,526,755	97,746,083	13.27
1913.....	42,728,942	14,411,541	40,133,351	97,273,834	12.92
1914.....	41,591,286	13,976,162	39,110,439	94,677,887	12.31
1915.....	39,995,406	14,006,158	37,817,474	91,819,038	11.68
1916.....	40,008,418	13,519,855	40,405,037	93,933,310	11.69
1917.....	42,582,479	13,633,610	44,139,978	100,356,067	12.27
1918.....	41,288,474	12,177,280	42,000,548	95,466,305	11.46
1919.....	41,654,960	11,402,098	46,799,877	99,856,935	11.78
1920.....	31,605,594	10,729,218	53,118,053	95,452,865	11.06
1921.....	29,010,619	10,150,189	58,576,775	97,737,583	11.12
1922.....	24,837,181	9,829,653	58,292,920	92,959,754	10.40
1923.....	22,357,268	9,433,839	59,327,961	91,119,068	10.03
1924.....	25,156,449	9,055,091	64,245,811	98,457,351	10.67
1925.....	24,462,060	8,449,973	65,537,254	98,449,287	10.62

¹ Does not include provincial government savings banks.

65.—Business of the Post Office Savings Banks, March 31, 1920-1925.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Savings banks.....No.	1,323	1,328	1,303	1,307	1,345	1,369
Deposits.....\$	10,003,068	6,631,685	3,499,339	2,606,611	7,118,912	4,089,059
Transferred from Government S.B. to Post Office S.B.....\$	184,303	589,247	56,468	—	207,053	—
Interest on deposits.....\$	1,056,545	883,842	767,302	677,918	672,436	733,136
Total cash and interest.....\$	11,243,916	8,104,774	4,323,109	3,284,529	7,791,348	4,822,195
Withdrawals.....\$	21,293,282	10,699,749	8,496,547	5,764,442	5,199,220	5,316,584
At credit of open accts..\$	31,605,594	29,010,619	24,837,181	22,357,268	25,156,449	24,662,060
Open accounts.....No	97,154	88,563	82,196	76,111	81,104	80,550

66.—Business of the Dominion Government Savings Banks, March 31, 1920-1925.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Deposits.....\$	2,378,600	2,103,873	1,400,906	1,223,171	1,344,503	1,105,021
Interest on deposits.....\$	318,800	324,542	288,210	378,640	363,551	391,223
Total cash and interest.....\$	2,698,400	2,398,222	1,690,116	1,501,811	1,608,054	1,366,244
Withdrawals.....\$	3,371,280	2,977,251	2,010,652	1,897,625	1,986,806	1,472,262
At credit of depositors.....\$	10,729,218	10,150,189	9,829,653	9,433,839	9,055,086	8,949,068

67.—Combined Business of Post Office and Dominion Government Savings Banks, March 31, 1920-1925.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Deposits.....\$	12,565,971	9,324,805	4,956,713	3,829,782	8,463,415	5,194,080
Interest on deposits.....\$	1,376,345	1,175,191	1,056,512	956,558	935,987	994,359
Total cash and interest.....\$	13,942,316	10,502,996	6,013,225	4,786,340	9,399,402	6,188,439
Withdrawals.....\$	24,664,582	13,677,000	10,507,199	7,992,097	7,189,026	6,788,846
At credit of depositors.....\$	42,334,512	39,160,508	34,666,824	31,791,107	34,211,535	33,611,128

3.—Loan and Trust Companies.

Business such as that now transacted by loan and trust companies was first carried on by an incorporated Canadian company in 1844, when the Lambton Loan and Investment Company was established. In order to legalize and encourage such operations, an Act to this end was passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada in 1846, followed in the same year by a similar Act in Lower Canada, and in 1847 and 1849 by Acts in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia respectively. These early companies were termed building societies; their activities comprised mainly the lending of money on security of real estate and also the lending of money to members without their being liable to the contingency of losses or profits in the business of the society. In addition to these operations, such companies were authorized, by an Act of 1859, to "borrow money to a limited extent." Later, by the Building Societies Act of 1874, authority was given to receive money on deposit and for the board of directors to issue debentures subject to certain restrictions as to amounts of deposits.

The number of loan and savings societies in operation and making returns to the Government at Confederation was 19, with an aggregate paid-up capital of \$2,110,403 and deposits of \$577,299. Rapid increases in the number of companies and total volume of business resulted from subsequent legislation until in 1899, 102 companies made returns, showing capital stock paid up of \$47,337,544, reserve funds of \$9,923,728 and deposits of \$19,466,676. Total liabilities had increased from \$3,233,985 to \$148,143,496 between 1867 and 1899.

After slight decreases in the number of companies in operation shortly after the turn of the century, further increases were again recorded until, in 1924, a total of 127 companies were in existence in Canada. Of this number, however, complete statistics are available of only 28, the companies which are incorporated by the Dominion Parliament under the Loan Companies Act, 1914, and the Trust Companies Act of the same year. These companies alone are required to make returns to the Dominion Government, provincially incorporated companies having purely voluntary relations with Dominion Departments.

The statistics published by the Finance Department in the "Annual Report of the Affairs of Building Societies, Loan and Trust Companies in the Dominion of Canada" until 1913, including voluntary returns from corporations operating under provincial charters, have been replaced, since 1914, by those in the "Annual Statements of the Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by Acts of the Parliament of Canada"; the latter, since the report of 1923, includes a brief statement of the business of provincially incorporated companies.

Trust companies, it may be added, act as executors, trustees and administrators under wills or by appointment, as trustees under marriage or other settlements, as agents or attorneys in the management of the estates of the living, as guardians of minor or incapable persons, as financial agents for municipalities and companies and, where so appointed, as authorized trustees in bankruptcy. Some companies receive deposits but the loaning of actual trust funds is restricted by law. The principal function of loan companies is the loaning of funds on first mortgage security, the money thus made available for development purposes being secured mainly by the sale of debentures to the investing public and by savings department deposits. Of the loan companies operating under provincial charters, the majority conduct loan, savings and mortgage business, generally in the more prosperous farming communities.

The Abstract of Statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, published by the Department of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1923, made possible for the first time in recent years a comparison of the statistics of the operations of provincially incorporated loan and trust companies and those of companies chartered by the Dominion Government. These figures are of particular interest in the case of trust companies, which, on account of the nature of their transactions, are peculiarly provincial institutions, since their chief duties are intimately connected with the matter of probate, which lies within the sole jurisdiction of the provinces. Loan companies also, which often confine the bulk of their operations to particular districts and whose finances are frequently bound up with those of the community, are similar in many respects.

The appended figures of operations for the year 1923 illustrate the relative importance of companies chartered by the Dominion and by Provincial Governments. In the case of trust companies, the item of "Estates, Trust and Agency Funds" affords an idea of the predominance of provincial concerns. Loan company statistics, on the other hand, indicate a rather close comparison between the volume of business done by companies operating under different types of charters.

68.—Summary Statistics of the Operations of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada, 1923.

LOAN COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Book value of Assets.....	83,319,970	104,866,102	188,186,072
Liabilities to the public.....	42,175,344	63,600,094	105,775,438
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	55,955,860	94,178,780	150,134,640
Subscribed.....	22,939,232	36,503,340	59,442,572
Paid up.....	22,473,552	24,939,622	47,413,174
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	16,098,586	14,879,516	30,978,102
Other liabilities to shareholders.....	1,749,768	1,420,574	3,170,342
Total liabilities to shareholders.....	40,321,906	41,239,712	81,561,618
Net profit realized during year.....	2,018,549	2,125,293	4,143,942

TRUST COMPANIES.

Items.	Provincial Companies.	Dominion Companies.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$
Assets—			
Company Funds.....	32,172,116	10,830,509	43,002,625
Guaranteed Funds.....	40,436,259	10,649,004	51,085,263
Estates, Trusts and Agency Funds.....	648,253,964	102,764,835	751,018,799
Total.....	720,862,339	124,244,348	845,106,687
Capital Stock—			
Authorized.....	32,800,000	16,100,000	48,900,000
Subscribed.....	19,602,700	9,653,750	29,256,450
Paid up.....	16,731,329	7,772,749	24,504,078
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	9,871,011	1,908,887	11,779,898
Unappropriated Surplus.....	1,133,549	104,699	1,238,248
Net profit realized during year.....	1,753,281	348,474	2,101,755

Following are the detailed figures of loan and trust company business carried on by companies chartered by the Dominion Government for the years 1914 to 1924.

69.—Liabilities and Assets of Loan Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1924.

LIABILITIES.

Years.	Liabilities to Shareholders.			Liabilities to the Public.				
	Capital paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Total. ¹	Debentures and Debenture Stock.		Deposits.	Interest due and accrued.	Total. ²
				Canada.	Elsewhere and sundries.			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	19,238,512	9,374,363	29,375,689	6,688,124	26,101,702	8,104,072	318,504	41,212,402
1915.....	19,401,856	9,878,266	30,155,708	6,764,836	25,538,301	9,193,194	340,627	41,836,958
1916.....	19,673,934	10,319,176	29,993,110	6,889,946	24,653,657	8,987,720	347,864	40,879,187
1917.....	19,813,217	10,705,215	30,518,432	7,075,081	22,430,846	8,934,825	351,420	38,792,172
1918.....	19,945,858	10,938,193	30,884,051	7,442,982	23,501,565	7,802,539	364,087	39,111,173
1919.....	20,191,612	11,923,234	32,114,846	—	—	9,347,096	—	42,405,175
1920.....	24,062,521	13,442,364	39,110,640	16,982,032	18,451,054	15,257,840	—	51,302,620
1921.....	25,750,966	14,278,619	40,629,689	17,682,083	20,265,766	15,868,926	480,547	54,651,433
1922.....	25,241,600	14,740,834	40,013,363	20,360,480	22,390,990	16,910,558	499,661	60,386,903
1923.....	24,939,622	14,879,516	41,239,712	22,667,861	24,315,010	15,854,029	577,460	63,600,093
1924 ³	22,592,057	13,729,813	37,904,193	25,426,434	21,901,431	15,970,077	543,131	63,988,572

ASSETS.

Years.	Real Estate. ⁴	Mortgages on Real Estate.	Collateral Loans.	Bonds, Debentures, Stocks and other Company property.	Cash on hand and in Banks.	Interest, rents, etc., due and accrued.	Total. ⁵
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	1,763,892	53,710,084	—	11,301,869	3,220,803	591,443	70,588,091
1915.....	1,779,030	52,807,357	—	12,793,309	3,933,004	679,966	71,992,666
1916.....	1,485,267	51,981,926	—	13,482,805	3,241,053	681,246	70,872,297
1917.....	1,577,576	49,712,872	—	14,156,080	3,478,220	751,475	69,676,223
1918.....	1,512,520	48,293,988	—	16,640,017	3,023,839	524,664	69,995,028
1919.....	—	—	—	—	2,838,636	261,810	74,520,021
1920.....	4,753,049	63,725,084	1,750,128	16,593,932	3,363,877	1,658	90,413,261
1921.....	4,979,779	67,147,513	1,618,865	15,328,797	4,568,984	2,790,348	96,698,810
1922.....	5,309,854	69,824,985	1,916,976	16,967,305	4,800,649	2,989,460	102,462,090
1923.....	5,515,170	73,858,726	1,772,148	16,445,635	3,467,822	3,353,822	101,866,102
1924 ⁵	4,037,898	71,123,450	1,722,803	18,605,129	3,636,592	2,779,765	101,920,063

¹Includes other liabilities to shareholders.³Includes other assets.²Includes other liabilities to the public.⁴Book value of real estate for company's use.⁵Subject to revision.**70.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1924.**

COMPANY FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	To Shareholders.				To the Public.	Total.
	Capital paid up.	Reserve Funds.	Other Liabilities.	Total.	Taxes, borrowed money, etc.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	6,051,146	2,541,413	202,427	8,794,986	1,948,414	10,743,400
1915.....	5,307,128	1,159,479	233,738	6,700,345	606,005	7,306,350
1916.....	5,673,670	1,245,589	287,214	6,919,259	620,470	7,826,943
1917.....	5,297,130	1,275,789	352,153	6,925,072	731,220	7,656,292
1918.....	6,266,203	1,477,617	415,938	8,159,758	676,379	8,856,137
1919.....	7,356,474	1,643,464	391,625	9,391,563	616,378	10,007,941
1920.....	7,465,376	1,908,753	391,975	9,766,104	561,265	10,327,369
1921.....	7,532,777	1,746,579	167,303	9,446,656	499,264	9,945,923
1922.....	7,678,401	1,912,123	46,068	9,636,592	329,822	9,966,419
1923.....	7,772,749	1,908,887	5,674	9,687,310	832,724	10,520,034
1924 ¹	8,797,255	2,060,269	74,770	10,932,294	734,721	11,667,015

¹Subject to revision.

70.—Liabilities and Assets of Trust Companies chartered by the Dominion Government, 1914-1924—concluded.

COMPANY FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Loans			Real estate.	Government, municipal and school securities, owned.	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Market value of real estate, government securities, etc., over book value.	All other assets belonging to the companies.	Total assets of the companies.
	On real estate, first liens.	On real estate, second liens.	On stocks and securities.							
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914....	5,189,797	113,095	557,625	—	787,400	—	179,928	879,039	3,033,756	10,740,640
1915....	3,972,520	102,395	647,524	—	876,760	—	172,448	5,181	1,529,522	7,306,350
1916....	3,906,986	544,747	374,392	—	1,116,110	—	266,964	32,231	1,585,513	7,826,943
1917....	3,993,484	297,387	253,781	—	1,145,815	—	173,130	3,331	1,789,364	7,656,292
1918....	3,933,962	101,784	294,472	—	1,839,000	—	724,689	5,865	1,936,365	8,836,137
1919....	4,432,455	557,171	496,769	—	2,170,618	—	706,763	8,392	1,635,773	10,007,941
1920....	4,736,064	—	512,800	701,564	2,500,942	349,294	576,125	—	847,463	10,224,252
1921....	4,408,914	—	344,302	908,618	2,400,914	253,779	603,618	-253,598	1,317,785	10,237,930
1922....	5,251,434	—	391,475	567,970	1,584,234	264,186	473,687	-302,974	1,412,205	10,353,243
1923....	5,402,752	—	375,129	1,018,682	1,656,301	292,561	481,672	-255,343	1,573,406	10,830,509
1924 ¹	5,238,189	—	449,505	1,551,673	1,498,970	336,819	624,839	-250,734	2,317,702	12,017,698

TRUST FUNDS—LIABILITIES.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.			Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.	Total.
	Principal. ¹	Interest due and accrued.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914....	8,560,468	—	8,560,468	29,832,343	38,392,811
1915....	9,727,099	—	9,727,099	31,002,934	40,730,033
1916....	10,405,318	—	10,405,318	36,756,902	47,162,220
1917....	11,149,958	—	11,149,958	38,141,389	49,291,347
1918....	12,743,379	—	12,743,379	56,194,857	68,938,236
1919....	12,704,672	—	12,704,672	52,034,047	64,788,719
1920....	9,339,070	135,971	9,475,041	57,225,303	66,700,344
1921....	8,424,128	125,514	8,549,642	79,252,639	87,811,965
1922....	8,473,720	126,868	8,600,588	92,449,298	101,049,886
1923....	10,306,767	178,096	10,484,863	102,764,835	113,249,698
1924 ²	14,027,121	502,429	14,529,550	123,082,289	137,611,839

TRUST FUNDS—ASSETS.

Years.	Guaranteed Funds.					Estate, Trust and Agency Funds.
	First mortgages, and hypothecques upon improved freehold property.	Bonds and debentures.	Stocks.	Cash on hand and in banks.	Other assets.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1914.....	13,238,642	2,420,545	—	870,994	13,184,047	29,734,228
1915.....	12,267,515	4,214,787	—	778,473	11,706,041	28,966,816
1916.....	9,273,771	4,841,833	—	2,661,481	13,400,107	30,177,192
1917.....	9,251,407	6,707,457	—	1,351,416	14,247,227	31,557,507
1918.....	9,314,270	9,833,060	—	2,027,618	15,428,747	36,603,704
1919.....	10,950,249	11,393,564	—	2,694,454	19,256,564	44,294,831
1920.....	4,247,183	2,437,106	329,801	843,832	941,588	8,809,510
1921.....	4,169,039	2,508,197	—	550,010	1,556,622	8,783,868
1922.....	5,241,872	1,823,290	150,951	546,929	1,022,363	8,785,405
1923.....	8,552,388	1,010,225	137,791	251,508	476,375	10,649,004
1924 ²	12,617,122	990,831	137,806	404,999	155,994	14,678,917

¹ Includes money in trust for investment amounting to \$2,562,455 in 1914, \$3,113,170 in 1915, \$3,799,149 in 1916, \$3,443,682 in 1917 and \$5,170,463 in 1918; similar amounts are included under the heading Estate, Trust and Agency Funds for the years 1920 to 1924. The figure for 1919 is not available.

² Subject to revision.

III.—INSURANCE.

Insurance companies transacting business throughout the Dominion of Canada are licensed by the Dominion Government under Acts administered by the Department of Insurance, under the Minister of Finance, while other insurance companies, doing business only in one province, or, by arrangement, in more provinces than one, are licensed by Provincial Governments. The statistics here published are in the main those of companies doing business under license from the Dominion Government and are divided into three classes relating to:—(1) insurance against fire, (2) life insurance and (3) insurance of a miscellaneous character, covering risks of accident, guarantee, employers' liability, sickness, burglary, hail, steam boiler, tornado, weather, inland transportation, automobile, sprinkler leakage, live stock and titles. These statistics refer in all cases to the calendar year and are compiled from the reports of the Department of Insurance.

Since 1915, the Department of Insurance has endeavoured to collect from the available sources statistics of the business transacted by companies holding licenses from the Provincial Governments of Canada, or permitted by the laws of the provinces to transact business without a license. The business of the provincial licensees is divided into three classes:—(1) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies within the province by which they are incorporated; (2) business transacted by provincially incorporated companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated; and (3) business transacted by British and foreign companies licensed by the Provincial Governments. Further, under section 129 of the Insurance Act of 1917 (7-8 Geo. V, c. 29), fire insurance on property in Canada may be effected, under specified conditions, with companies or associations outside of Canada which are not licensed to transact insurance business in Canada.

1.—Fire Insurance.

Fire insurance in Canada began with the establishment by British fire insurance companies of agencies, usually situated in the sea ports and operated by local merchants. The oldest existing agency of a British company is that of the Phoenix Fire Office of London, now the Phoenix Assurance Co., Ltd., which commenced business in Montreal in 1804. On account of the growth of the insurance business of these early British companies, branch offices were established and local managers were appointed, charged with directing the companies' affairs in Canada.

The Halifax Fire Insurance Co. is the first purely Canadian company of which any record is obtainable. Founded in 1809 as the Nova Scotia Fire Association, it was chartered in 1819 and operated in the province of Nova Scotia until 1919, when it was granted a Dominion license. Among the other pioneer fire insurance companies still in operation, mention may be made of the following:—the Quebec Fire Assurance Co., which commenced business in 1818 and was largely confined in ownership and operations to Quebec province; the British America Assurance Co., incorporated in 1833, the oldest company in Ontario; the Western Assurance Co., organized in 1851 and, after a rapid and steady growth, one of the largest companies of its kind on the continent; two American companies, the Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., and the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., which commenced business in Canada in 1821 and 1836 respectively.

A company desirous of carrying on business throughout Canada must obtain a license from the Dominion Government. If it proposes restricting its operations

to one particular province, a license may be had from that province, and it may transact business within such limits without regard to any general laws of the Dominion relating to insurance. In 1875 a Department of Insurance was created as a branch of the Finance Department at Ottawa, under the supervision of an officer known as the "Superintendent of Insurance," whose duties are to see that the laws enacted from time to time by the Canadian Parliament are duly observed by the companies. Some important requirements under these laws are:—(1) a deposit of \$50,000 of approved securities with the Government; (2) the appointment of a chief agent with power of attorney from the company; (3) the filing of a statement showing the financial position of the company at the time of its application for a license, and subsequent annual statements of its business. In addition, books of record must be kept at its chief office and be open to the inspection of government officers whose practice is to examine them annually.

The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows that at that date there were 173 fire insurance companies doing business in Canada under Dominion licenses, of which 42 were Canadian, 53 were British and 78 were foreign companies, whereas in 1875, the first year for which authentic records were collected by the Insurance Department, 27 companies operated in Canada, 11 Canadian, 13 British and 3 American. The proportionate increase in the number of British and foreign companies from 59 to 76 p.c. of the total number is a very marked point of difference between the fire and life insurance businesses in Canada, the latter being carried on very largely by Canadian companies.

The growth of business, as shown by the amount of insurance in force and premiums received yearly, has been a fairly steady one, the year 1924 showing a small decrease in premiums received and decreased payments for losses, when compared with 1923. A general decline in the rate of losses paid to premiums received may be noticed in recent years; fire companies suffered particularly heavy losses in 1877 and 1904, owing to the great fires which took place in those years in St. John and Toronto respectively.

Although in its early days the Dominion did not prove a very lucrative field for fire insurance companies, of late the great advance in building construction and the wide use of improved fire appliances and safety devices reduce materially the danger of serious conflagrations and place the risks assumed by companies in Canada on an equality with those of other countries.

A feature of the fire insurance business during recent years, besides the increase in premiums received, is the continued increase in the number of companies which are operating on the mutual or reciprocal plan. These companies, in which all profits or losses are directly received or paid by the policyholders, are making themselves felt as competitive factors in the fire insurance business.

Statistics of Fire Insurance.—Statistical tables of fire insurance in Canada are added, illustrative of the progress of total business since 1869, and of the operations of individual companies for the year 1924. The net amount of fire insurance policies, new and renewed, taken during 1924 was \$7,360,055,375, as compared with \$7,712,005,882 in the preceding year. The net cash received for premiums was \$54,655,535, while net cash paid for losses was \$32,630,560, or 60 p.c. of the premiums. The net amount in force with companies holding Dominion licenses on Dec. 31, 1924, was \$7,220,431,096, while the net amount in force with provincial companies on the same date was \$1,037,552,176. In addition, policies amounting to

\$557,317,894 were effected during the year 1923, the latest year for which information is available, by companies, associations or underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Table 71 shows figures of the growth since 1869 of companies holding Dominion licenses and Table 72 illustrates the business done in Canada by individual companies during the year 1924, while in Tables 73, 74 and 75 are given figures of the assets, liabilities and income and expenditure of companies of various nationalities during the years 1920 to 1924. A close study of the various items included in these tables will afford an excellent idea of the type of business transacted by these various groups. A further summary of business by provinces is given in Table 76 for the years 1923 and 1924, with premiums and losses shown by nationality of companies. Further, a general summary of the business transacted by both Dominion and provincial licensees is given in Table 77, with business by unlicensed companies added in Table 78.

71.—Fire Insurance in force, Premiums received, Losses paid and Percentage of Losses to Premiums, 1869-1924.¹

Years.	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percent- age of losses to pre- miums.	Years.	Amount in force at end of year.	Premiums received.	Losses paid.	Percent- age of losses to pre- miums.
\$	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	\$	p.c.		
1869...	188,359,809	1,785,539	1,027,720	57.56	1897...	868,522,217	7,157,661	4,701,833	65.69
1870...	191,549,586	1,916,779	1,624,837	84.77	1898...	895,394,107	7,350,131	4,784,487	65.09
1871...	228,453,784	2,321,716	1,549,199	66.73	1899...	936,869,668	7,910,492	5,182,038	65.51
1872...	251,722,940	2,628,710	1,909,975	72.66	1900...	992,332,360	8,331,948	7,774,293	93.31
1873...	278,754,835	2,968,416	1,682,184	55.67	1901...	1,038,687,619	9,650,348	6,774,956	70.20
1874...	306,844,219	3,522,303	1,926,159	54.68	1902...	1,075,263,168	10,577,084	4,152,289	39.26
1875...	364,421,029	3,594,764	2,563,531	71.31	1903...	1,140,453,716	11,384,762	5,870,716	51.57
1876...	404,608,180	3,708,006	2,867,295	77.33	1904...	1,215,013,931	13,169,882	14,099,534	107.06
1877...	420,342,681	3,764,005	8,490,919	225.58	1905...	1,318,146,495	14,285,671	6,000,519	42.00
1878...	409,899,701	3,368,430	1,822,674	54.11	1906...	1,443,902,244	14,687,963	6,584,291	44.83
1879...	407,357,985	3,227,488	2,145,198	66.47	1907...	1,614,703,536	16,114,475	8,445,041	52.41
1880...	411,563,271	3,479,577	1,666,578	47.90	1908...	1,700,708,263	17,027,275	10,279,455	60.37
1881...	462,210,968	3,827,116	3,169,824	82.83	1909...	1,863,276,504	17,049,464	8,646,826	50.72
1882...	526,856,478	4,229,706	2,664,986	63.01	1910...	2,034,276,740	18,725,531	10,292,393	54.96
1883...	572,264,041	4,624,741	2,920,228	63.14	1911...	2,279,868,346	20,575,255	10,936,948	53.16
1884...	605,507,789	4,980,128	3,245,323	65.16	1912...	2,684,355,895	23,194,518	12,119,581	52.25
1885...	611,794,479	4,852,460	2,679,287	55.22	1913...	3,151,930,389	25,745,947	14,003,759	54.39
1886...	586,773,022	4,932,335	3,301,388	66.93	1914...	3,456,019,009	27,499,158	15,347,284	55.81
1887...	634,767,337	5,244,502	3,403,514	64.90	1915...	3,531,620,802	26,474,833	14,161,949	53.49
1888...	650,735,059	5,437,263	3,073,822	56.53	1916...	3,720,058,236	27,783,852	15,114,063	54.40
1889...	684,538,378	5,588,016	2,876,211	51.47	1917...	3,986,197,514	31,246,530	16,379,101	52.42
1890...	720,679,621	5,836,071	3,266,567	55.97	1918...	4,523,514,841	35,954,405	19,359,252	53.84
1891...	759,602,191	6,168,716	3,905,697	63.31	1919...	4,923,024,381	40,031,474	16,679,355	41.67
1892...	821,410,072	6,512,327	4,377,270	67.22	1920...	5,969,872,278	50,527,937	21,935,387	43.41
1893...	814,687,057	6,793,595	5,052,690	74.37	1921...	6,020,513,832	47,312,564	27,572,560	58.28
1894...	836,067,202	6,711,369	4,589,363	68.38	1922...	6,348,637,436	48,168,310	32,848,020	68.19
1895...	837,872,864	6,943,382	4,993,750	71.92	1923...	6,806,937,041	51,169,250	32,142,494	62.82
1896...	845,574,352	7,075,850	4,173,501	58.98	1924...	7,220,431,096	49,837,480	29,247,450	58.66
Total...					- 804,987,510 468,405,565 58.19				

¹ Dominion companies.

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1924.¹

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Canadian Companies—						
Acadia Fire.....	43,171,878	504,002	1.17	218,840	155,306	70.97
Antigonish Farmers.....	192,975	2,053	1.06	2,053	1,651	80.38
Beaver Fire.....	10,871,280	134,798	1.24	31,880	8,912	27.96
British American.....	87,041,138	896,618	1.09	675,424	311,805	46.16
British Colonial.....	8,121,438	427,295	1.32	75,183	29,086	38.69
British Northwestern.....	37,208,168	311,375	0.84	165,692	107,561	64.92
Canada Accident and Fire.....	33,232,835	342,602	1.03	157,589	82,236	52.18
Canada National.....	20,612,430	294,607	1.43	155,667	91,574	58.83
Canada Security.....	17,879,565	211,620	1.18	98,393	57,519	58.46
Canadian Fire.....	55,720,471	691,715	1.24	356,749	179,684	50.37
Canadian Indemnity.....	10,730,751	193,383	1.60	124,246	71,418	57.48
Canadian Lumbermen's.....	1,081,125	25,286	2.34	1,390	164	11.80
Casualty Company of Canada.....	1,141,994	12,751	1.12	8,003	1,260	15.75
Cumberland Farmers.....	253,020	2,548	1.01	2,548	923	36.22
Dominion Fire.....	32,415,983	355,849	1.10	195,510	77,396	39.59
Dominion Gresham.....	11,595,572	121,402	1.05	38,230	18,425	48.20
Dominion of Canada Guarantee and Accident.....	25,099,626	222,330	0.89	115,970	56,003	48.29
Ensign.....	4,884,631	49,671	1.11	25,767	12,387	48.07
Fire Insurance Co. of Canada.....	48,547,283	554,560	1.14	272,739	176,651	64.77
General Accident of Canada.....	13,819,095	147,563	1.07	71,668	41,021	57.24
Globe Indemnity.....	43,556,701	430,112	0.99	104,232	44,331	42.53
Grain Insurance.....	33,150,015	320,930	0.97	293,891	193,109	65.71
Guardian Insurance.....	29,769,842	288,766	0.95	92,018	46,063	50.06
Halifax Fire.....	10,560,625	163,048	1.54	55,036	32,951	59.82
Hudson Bay.....	27,039,429	301,697	1.12	130,391	100,383	76.99
Imperial Guarantee and Accident.....	1,000	31	3.11	31	-	-
Imperial.....	34,385,017	328,319	0.95	141,834	57,432	40.49
King's Mutual.....	2,896,225	29,941	1.03	28,790	37,851	131.47
Liverpool-Manitoba.....	63,738,271	651,668	1.02	293,062	143,619	49.01
London Mutual.....	45,476,498	506,015	1.11	189,504	137,744	72.69
Mercantile.....	33,879,761	295,580	0.87	126,371	44,221	34.99
Mount Royal.....	115,775,196	116,368,227	1.19	712,001	448,827	63.04
Mutual Fire.....	513,455	911,851	2.10	10,096	11,750	116.39
North Empire.....	41,748,485	29,254,705	1.15	240,951	164,635	68.33
North West.....	18,343,282	19,867,112	1.14	126,841	86,265	68.01
Occidental.....	38,113,326	34,982,886	1.21	211,326	146,897	69.51
Pacific Coast.....	36,272,524	27,174,886	1.00	191,454	102,862	53.73
Pictou County Farmers.....	775,083	2,048,773	0.76	5,908	4,521	76.52
Quebec.....	40,837,058	34,009,170	1.03	178,711	57,264	32.04
Reliance.....	11,888,767	7,649,100	0.95	38,535	11,994	31.12
Scottish Canadian.....	14,374,131	11,514,758	1.35	80,029	34,714	43.38
Western.....	86,750,464	113,354,838	1.09	679,967	371,852	54.69
Total.....	1,193,466,413	1,053,226,159	1.10	6,724,570	3,760,267	55.92
British Companies—						
Alliance.....	42,654,287	401,181	0.94	357,741	204,509	57.17
Anglo-Scottish.....	23,488,599	249,205	1.06	155,612	100,147	64.36
Atlas.....	93,499,094	948,999	1.01	746,019	435,072	58.32
Autocar.....	9,568,783	110,355	1.15	86,275	72,782	84.36
Bankers and Traders.....	4,020,507	49,093	1.22	43,078	4,499	10.44
British Crown.....	47,227,521	500,943	1.06	372,803	303,307	81.36
British and European.....	9,486,330	90,737	0.96	57,889	19,221	33.20
British General.....	24,166,967	216,858	0.90	136,167	67,371	49.48
British Oak.....	18,757,140	220,123	1.17	147,704	169,008	114.42
British Traders.....	38,445,999	316,945	0.82	251,559	133,306	52.99
Caledonian.....	56,033,355	588,994	1.05	410,236	210,491	51.31
Car and General.....	38,473,625	297,233	0.77	211,081	161,975	76.74
Central.....	16,421,761	142,935	0.87	76,987	13,634	17.71
Century.....	48,615,307	483,322	0.99	315,019	175,328	55.66
Commercial Union.....	135,856,565	1,156,106	0.85	866,414	557,745	64.37
Cornhill.....	16,846,937	174,521	1.04	149,951	84,414	56.29

¹ Subject to revision.

Canada Year Book, 1925

Erratum, p. 852, column 3.

Companies	Premiums charged thereon
	\$
Mount Royal	1,380,682
Mutual Fire	10,206
North Empire	479,077
North West	208,800
Occidental	460,934
Pacific Coast	359,404
Pictou County Farmers	5,922
Quebec	419,481
Reliance	112,626
Scottish Canadian	194,220
Western	896,316
Total	13,340,803

In the same column, the "premiums charged" by the Guardian Insurance Co. should be "\$283,766", not "\$288,766"

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1924¹—con.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses..	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
British Companies—concluded.						
Eagle Star.....	57,734,987	578,811	1.00	449,279	248,898	55.40
Employers' Liability.....	101,162,970	917,554	0.91	699,174	469,632	67.17
Essex and Suffolk.....	26,119,358	242,165	0.93	89,198	52,564	58.93
General Accident Fire.....	53,906,557	471,555	0.87	376,633	234,458	62.25
Guardian Assurance.....	154,622,125	1,738,260	1.12	1,483,622	818,750	55.19
Law Union and Rock.....	45,133,462	457,953	1.01	377,647	225,388	59.68
Liverpool and London and Globe	173,910,492	1,948,076	1.12	1,422,687	770,722	54.17
Local Government.....	11,704,333	66,899	0.57	39,559	7,117	17.99
London Guarantee and Acc't....	56,757,032	590,206	1.04	352,116	239,237	67.94
London and Lancashire.....	188,733,830	1,601,311	0.85	1,296,172	709,313	54.72
London and Provincial.....	462,000	5,026	1.09	4,576	27	0.59
London Assurance.....	63,352,288	669,415	1.06	576,568	305,809	53.04
Merchants Marine.....	37,949,806	287,334	0.76	193,652	92,989	48.02
Motor Union.....	11,910,471	118,924	1.00	83,359	77,405	92.86
National Provincial.....	23,910,134	234,729	0.98	157,705	61,998	39.31
North British and Mercantile...	144,171,384	1,411,650	0.98	1,140,368	741,101	64.99
Northern Assurance.....	92,897,096	1,003,294	1.08	819,008	508,544	62.09
Norwich Union.....	119,384,041	1,300,921	1.09	1,042,892	593,457	56.90
Ocean Accident.....	51,631,218	523,247	1.01	380,510	213,447	56.09
Palatine.....	50,338,598	528,686	1.05	410,621	301,894	73.52
Patriotic.....	14,257,133	145,037	1.02	115,399	79,014	68.47
Phoenix of London.....	142,006,040	1,654,868	1.17	1,164,506	632,533	54.32
Provincial.....	25,873,730	277,928	1.07	241,601	118,487	49.04
Prudential.....	24,000,961	289,640	1.21	241,311	108,834	45.10
Queensland.....	25,808,623	270,883	1.05	227,230	193,364	85.10
Royal Exchange.....	77,198,636	746,279	0.97	535,085	282,833	49.12
Royal Insurance.....	236,248,136	2,324,180	0.98	1,886,271	977,901	51.84
Royal Scottish.....	26,650,243	269,266	1.01	199,683	160,515	80.40
Scottish Metropolitan.....	27,041,949	304,484	1.13	249,448	152,463	61.12
Scottish Union.....	50,383,819	479,891	0.95	415,388	168,390	40.54
Sun Insurance.....	99,016,187	1,034,386	1.04	842,529	534,146	63.40
Union Assurance.....	75,724,381	764,262	1.01	585,761	340,371	58.11
Union of Canton.....	71,268,067	570,944	0.80	428,104	239,521	55.95
United British.....	11,496,148	102,814	0.89	75,937	43,879	57.78
World Marine.....	9,575,593	78,128	0.82	62,359	29,370	47.10
Yangtze.....	14,763,020	172,665	1.17	135,408	86,707	64.03
Yorkshire.....	42,811,097	451,200	1.05	366,587	214,373	58.48
Total.....	3,063,478,722	30,580,411	1.00	23,552,491	13,728,289	58.29
Foreign Companies—						
Ætna.....	79,717,055	662,491	0.83	572,712	286,344	50.00
Affiliated Underwriters.....	15,310,446	91,189	0.60	80,303	2,753	3.43
Agricultural.....	18,805,473	144,785	0.77	89,308	41,525	46.50
Alliance Insurance.....	29,128,734	217,756	0.75	174,434	152,397	87.37
American Alliance.....	3,000,833	32,927	1.10	9,956	4,450	44.70
American Central.....	39,444,839	373,819	0.95	189,623	123,932	65.36
American Equitable.....	9,352,552	109,582	1.17	90,837	79,256	87.25
American Exchange.....	7,212,550	25,792	0.36	21,728	78	0.36
American Fire.....	16,866,877	184,002	1.09	86,416	62,970	72.87
American Insurance.....	13,377,627	123,504	0.92	87,259	107,269	122.93
American Lloyd's.....	8,263,233	75,019	0.91	63,785	53,600	84.03
Baloise.....	11,855,245	159,392	1.34	120,024	117,575	97.96
Boston.....	20,126,074	220,859	1.10	119,842	103,601	86.45
Caledonian-American.....	10,315,817	115,244	1.12	54,964	25,979	47.27
California.....	19,555,415	202,162	1.03	154,035	90,681	58.87
Central Manufacturers Mutual...	1,005,200	24,146	2.40	21,402	2,829	13.22
Citizens of Missouri.....	4,051,672	59,914	1.48	46,039	11,119	24.15
Columbia.....	19,646,831	232,443	1.18	132,535	75,667	57.09
Commercial Union of New York	1,745,581	29,004	1.66	15,337	8,013	52.44
Connecticut.....	29,273,221	268,907	0.92	179,826	102,516	57.03
Continental.....	55,793,471	582,639	1.04	406,368	291,388	71.71
Equitable Fire & Marine.....	23,917,073	212,916	0.89	53,916	27,559	51.11
Fidelity-Phoenix.....	47,960,766	516,461	1.08	372,561	222,810	59.80

¹Subject to revision.

72.—Fire Insurance Business transacted in Canada, 1924¹—concluded.

Companies.	Gross amount of risks taken during year.	Premiums charged thereon.	Rate of premiums per cent of risks.	Net cash received for premiums.	Net cash paid for losses.	Percentage of losses paid to premiums received.
	\$	\$	p.c.	\$	\$	p.c.
Foreign Companies—concluded.						
Fire Association of Philadelphia	36,660,109	438,895	1.20	325,804	154,440	47.42
Fire Reassurance	35,961,009	371,619	1.03	192,811	122,453	63.51
Fireman's Fund	24,096,160	203,624	0.85	149,291	132,904	89.02
Firemen's Insurance	7,854,306	100,668	1.28	71,085	56,041	78.84
Franklin	11,035,737	125,556	1.14	—	—	—
General of Paris	18,560,155	180,719	0.97	128,330	58,435	45.63
Girard	3,157,900	36,801	1.17	20,794	3,415	16.42
Glens Falls	33,275,851	305,921	0.92	202,239	159,091	78.66
Globe and Rutgers	113,710,431	1,117,166	0.98	707,348	573,176	81.03
Grain Dealers	1,166,024	19,051	1.63	10,647	6,793	63.80
Great American	76,283,529	726,206	0.95	517,071	334,170	64.63
Hardware Dealers	9,395,026	211,091	2.25	181,475	69,846	38.49
Hartford Fire	233,694,892	1,991,404	0.85	1,601,035	829,155	51.79
Home	208,244,002	2,310,548	1.11	1,806,232	1,157,628	64.09
Imperial Assurance	14,712,610	190,651	1.30	111,035	63,267	56.98
Individual Underwriters	35,439,777	112,988	0.32	102,890	38,844	37.75
Insurance Co. of North America	144,388,909	1,117,162	0.77	845,256	503,929	59.62
Insurance Co. of State of Pennsylvania	25,724,831	231,215	0.90	144,381	142,700	98.84
Lumbermen's Indemnity	12,668,284	338,494	2.67	193,707	468,201	241.71
Lumbermen's Underwriting Alliance	25,133,985	443,943	1.77	337,067	1,073	0.32
Lumber Underwriters	5,877,890	105,726	1.80	78,377	4,908	6.26
Manufacturing Lumbermen	18,247,799	325,844	1.79	249,944	2,044	0.82
Mechanics and Traders	1,526,543	31,438	2.06	19,002	24,580	129.35
Merchants Fire	27,868,698	366,208	1.31	283,552	109,386	38.58
Millers National	8,858,947	102,105	1.16	87,660	42,774	48.80
Mill Owners Mutual	3,483,305	60,453	1.74	46,941	13,427	28.60
Minnesota Implement	9,395,026	211,091	2.25	181,475	69,846	38.49
National-Ben Franklin	22,935,742	264,651	1.15	217,596	77,519	35.63
National Fire of Hartford	75,533,940	845,980	1.12	664,564	412,899	62.13
National Union	28,909,934	202,231	0.70	147,640	98,228	66.53
La Nationale	62,258,995	727,467	1.17	557,731	322,680	57.86
Newark	18,703,404	188,512	1.01	114,685	47,257	41.21
New Hampshire	26,985,563	267,909	0.99	187,103	135,774	72.57
New Jersey	11,875,360	140,980	1.19	90,679	58,045	64.01
New York Reciprocal	37,553,787	100,883	0.27	94,379	48,457	51.34
Niagara	52,840,300	459,971	0.87	287,532	151,573	52.71
Northwestern Mutual	45,917,270	856,604	1.87	667,598	284,609	42.63
Northwestern National	30,582,997	376,211	1.23	226,449	82,974	36.64
Pacific Fire	30,005,496	266,528	0.89	218,800	137,050	62.64
Phenix of Paris	22,368,560	221,762	0.99	144,247	80,706	55.95
Phoenix of Hartford	69,234,136	634,164	0.92	395,282	215,941	54.63
Providence Washington	42,820,334	372,133	0.87	182,141	107,110	58.81
Queen of America	88,192,173	890,587	1.01	705,438	365,975	51.88
Retail Hardware	9,395,026	211,091	2.25	181,475	69,846	38.49
Rossia	66,083,618	693,558	1.05	491,029	357,865	72.88
St. Paul Fire and Marine	59,677,890	518,712	0.87	364,150	254,732	69.95
Security	18,534,068	196,133	1.06	122,220	79,762	65.26
Springfield	45,811,288	443,643	0.98	311,275	207,066	66.52
Sprinklered Risk	5,445,000	15,086	0.28	13,534	446	3.30
Sterling	15,109,599	112,394	0.74	90,608	59,135	65.26
Stuyvesant	27,379,962	265,743	0.97	217,286	175,400	80.72
Tokio	16,065,342	131,062	0.82	70,645	41,030	58.08
L'Union of Paris	33,971,005	372,808	1.10	312,181	235,523	75.44
Union States Fire	89,761,455	868,245	0.97	519,621	372,746	71.73
Westchester	35,891,672	328,235	0.91	216,645	141,597	65.36
World Fire and Marine	1,372,077	9,460	0.69	9,233	45	0.49
Total	2,723,354,313	27,424,282	1.01	19,560,425	11,753,890	60.12
Grand Total	6,980,299,448	71,109,757	1.02	49,837,487	29,247,449	58.68

¹Subject to revision.

73.—Assets of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Assets in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924 ¹ .
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Real estate.....	2,009,353	2,515,633	2,819,459	2,755,452	2,801,254
Loans on real estate.....	2,275,827	2,723,882	2,601,497	2,495,241	2,986,606
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	23,291,113	23,223,601	23,227,586	24,144,569	26,895,067
Agents' balances and premiums out-standing.....	5,535,073	3,622,844	3,458,213	3,264,940	3,142,934
Cash on hand and in banks ²	4,997,250	3,372,212	3,219,828	3,643,973	4,103,098
Interest and rents.....	521,380	504,320	514,694	501,479	506,059
Other assets.....	1,010,843	913,236	2,055,959	1,627,622	1,267,506
Total assets.....	39,640,839	36,875,728	37,907,236	38,433,276	41,702,525
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	2,899,249	3,245,714	3,911,121	3,595,718	3,863,431
Loans on real estate.....	13,047,264	3,862,043	3,128,477	3,379,708	3,456,590
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	32,024,536	33,012,921	35,595,688	36,258,738	39,003,137
Agents' balances and premiums out-standing.....	4,124,467	3,671,432	3,872,381	3,957,915	3,878,957
Cash on hand and in banks ²	4,817,260	3,737,475	3,776,300	3,619,826	3,958,147
Interest and rents.....	819,590	297,468	310,931	318,393	342,985
Other assets in Canada.....	698,257	506,296	402,878	436,715	730,069
Total assets in Canada.....	58,430,623	48,333,349	50,997,776	51,567,014	55,233,286
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Loans on real estate.....	—	—	—	—	—
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	17,745,711	20,453,162	21,388,605	6,500	139,500
Agents' balances and premiums out-standing.....	2,551,869	2,416,245	2,612,539	23,278,914	25,793,014
Cash on hand and in banks ²	6,626,823	4,591,978	4,255,256	2,694,384	2,901,999
Interest and rents.....	183,333	216,573	225,652	5,313,792	4,979,440
Other assets in Canada.....	93,478	32,926	183,623	248,108	245,443
				67,128	263,761
Total assets in Canada.....	27,201,214	27,710,884	28,665,675	31,608,827	34,323,157
All Companies—					
Real estate.....	4,908,602	5,761,347	6,730,580	6,351,170	6,664,685
Loans on real estate.....	15,323,091	6,585,925	5,729,974	5,881,449	6,582,696
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	73,061,360	76,689,684	80,211,879	83,682,221	91,691,218
Agents' balances and premiums out-standing.....	12,211,409	9,710,521	9,943,133	9,917,239	9,923,890
Cash on hand and in banks ²	16,441,333	11,701,665	11,251,384	12,577,591	13,040,685
Interest and rents.....	1,524,303	1,018,361	1,051,277	1,067,980	1,094,487
Other assets in Canada.....	1,802,578	1,452,458	2,652,460	2,131,465	2,261,336
Total assets in Canada.....	125,272,676	112,919,961	117,570,687	121,609,117	131,258,968

¹Subject to revision.

²Or deposited with government.

74.—Liabilities of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Liabilities in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ¹
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	4,950,257	4,439,371	4,090,186	3,584,601	3,483,292
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	10,908,023	10,796,291	10,808,481	11,388,977	11,773,352
Sundry items.....	4,374,692	3,818,689	4,456,190	4,020,225	4,314,525
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	20,232,972	19,054,351	19,354,857	18,993,804	19,571,169
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	19,407,867	17,821,377	18,552,678	19,439,472	22,131,356
Capital stock paid up.....	13,884,478	14,096,696	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351
British Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	3,019,747	3,194,287	4,410,430	3,199,093	3,146,168
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	16,561,259	16,327,032	16,563,650	17,461,387	17,568,411
Sundry items.....	1,471,491	2,108,192	1,404,142	1,391,843	1,227,051
Total liabilities in Canada.....	21,052,497	21,629,511	22,378,222	22,052,323	21,941,630
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	37,378,126	26,703,838	28,619,554	29,514,691	33,291,657
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign Companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	1,937,173	2,089,288	2,825,192	2,329,418	1,993,554
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	9,621,789	9,668,233	10,295,153	11,744,730	11,825,634
Sundry items.....	1,313,944	811,667	717,936	733,330	688,851
Total liabilities in Canada.....	12,872,906	12,569,188	13,838,281	14,807,478	14,508,039
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	14,328,308	15,141,686	14,827,294	16,800,349	19,815,117
Capital stock paid up.....	—	—	—	—	—
All companies—					
Unsettled losses.....	9,907,177	9,722,946	11,325,808	9,113,112	8,623,014
Reserve of unearned premiums.....	37,091,071	36,791,556	37,667,284	40,595,094	41,167,397
Sundry items.....	7,160,127	6,738,548	6,578,268	6,145,398	6,230,427
Total liabilities in Canada, not including capital.....	54,158,375	53,253,050	55,571,360	55,853,605	56,020,838
Excess of assets over liabilities, excluding capital.....	71,114,301	59,666,901	61,999,526	65,754,512	75,238,130
Capital stock paid up ²	13,884,478	14,096,696	14,927,193	14,852,692	15,087,351

¹Subject to revision.²Canadian companies only.

75.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Companies selling Fire Insurance or Fire Insurance and other classes of Insurance, and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies other than Canadian transacting such business in Canada, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924 ¹ .
INCOME.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Net cash for premiums from fire and other.....	21,662,202	19,302,371	19,494,334	20,050,502	20,512,826
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,424,109	1,558,982	1,524,868	1,524,230	1,632,791
Sundry items.....	190,538	189,324	1,100,656	1,903,653	2,752,825
Total cash income.....	23,276,849	21,051,177	22,119,858	23,478,385	24,898,442
British Companies²—					
Net cash for premiums.....	25,332,651	30,891,766	30,621,397	32,210,224	31,138,766
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	2,026,582	1,583,811	1,710,848	1,771,528	1,826,141
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	7,636,827	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	1,053	6,374	67,887	8,858	1,490
Total cash income.....	34,997,113	32,481,951	32,357,571	33,990,610	32,966,397
Foreign Companies²—					
Net cash for premiums.....	17,191,584	19,976,929	21,280,172	24,609,308	22,959,518
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	898,663	1,104,775	1,020,165	1,170,595	1,248,505
From branches other than Fire or Life.....	4,011,276	—	—	—	—
Sundry items.....	202	33,191	9,310	876	294,140
Total cash income.....	22,101,725	21,114,895	22,309,647	25,780,779	24,502,163
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Paid for losses.....	5,712,042	6,807,210	7,329,784	7,109,798	7,551,132
General expenses.....	5,418,225	5,451,726	4,938,317	5,827,546	5,318,718
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	9,487,924	9,201,593	7,756,401	8,082,280	7,588,079
Dividends or bonus to shareholders.....	1,087,082	842,083	795,233	671,318	756,600
Taxes.....	—	—	791,182	704,505	759,503
Total cash expenditure.....	21,705,273	22,302,612	21,610,917	22,398,367	21,981,507
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,571,576	—1,251,435	508,941	1,080,018	2,916,935
British Companies²—					
Paid for losses.....	11,004,078	13,171,415	16,920,368	15,333,498	13,728,289
General expenses.....	9,020,281	9,404,545	9,027,021	8,719,475	8,467,208
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	6,665,666	7,961,092	6,304,348	7,650,720	7,032,425
Taxes.....	—	—	1,045,354	1,023,753	957,460
Total cash expenditure.....	26,690,025	30,537,052	32,897,091	32,727,446	30,185,382
Excess of income over expenditure.....	8,307,088	1,944,899	589,383	1,263,165	2,781,015
Foreign Companies²—					
Paid for losses.....	7,751,902	10,300,938	11,237,346	12,661,185	11,758,891
General expenses.....	6,087,763	6,351,600	6,054,194	6,665,517	6,374,301
On account of branches other than Fire or Life.....	3,212,956	4,704,705	2,596,463	4,805,148	2,862,786
Taxes.....	—	—	777,497	759,171	788,606
Total cash expenditure.....	17,052,621	21,357,243	20,781,875	25,413,708	22,397,061
Excess of income over expenditure.....	5,049,104	—242,348	1,527,772	367,071	2,105,102

¹Subject to revision.

²Income and expenditure in Canada.

76.—Amount of Net Premiums written and Net Losses incurred in Canada, by Provinces, by Canadian, British and Foreign Companies transacting Fire Insurance Business, 1923 and 1924.

(Licensed re-insurance deducted.)

Provinces.	Canadian.		British.		Foreign.	
	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.	Premiums.	Losses.
1923.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
P.E. Island.....	37,195	19,997	123,228	56,954	70,369	20,756
Nova Scotia.....	412,415	191,689	1,040,223	373,618	1,090,595	516,912
New Brunswick.....	346,625	330,840	1,034,812	715,305	937,377	441,585
Quebec.....	1,945,399	1,643,487	6,138,247	3,993,846	4,721,712	3,159,397
Ontario.....	2,965,939	2,049,636	9,387,870	5,986,644	6,269,351	3,871,995
Manitoba.....	800,876	473,942	1,598,886	1,189,167	1,583,541	1,134,599
Saskatchewan.....	1,030,204	624,771	1,511,391	808,632	1,580,443	835,331
Alberta.....	736,653	441,139	1,486,572	1,022,640	1,467,054	936,174
British Columbia.....	751,308	516,001	2,183,072	1,145,331	2,311,451	1,639,679
Yukon.....	342	—	6,654	—	9,677	—
Total¹.....	9,044,440	6,294,988	24,569,552	15,333,496	20,329,257	12,664,187
1924. ²						
P.E. Island.....	39,216	21,018	126,491	54,251	70,509	33,511
Nova Scotia.....	399,313	246,086	936,881	578,276	1,084,182	572,110
New Brunswick.....	338,024	255,252	1,039,244	662,246	910,864	623,028
Quebec.....	1,833,480	1,080,640	5,823,837	3,375,745	4,741,284	2,576,187
Ontario.....	3,075,263	1,788,717	8,800,858	5,398,986	6,214,822	3,791,497
Manitoba.....	764,230	452,213	1,518,411	864,274	1,439,867	934,809
Saskatchewan.....	1,042,063	600,328	1,479,560	916,693	1,438,580	888,125
Alberta.....	732,870	393,244	1,475,574	755,706	1,350,955	904,078
British Columbia.....	716,094	360,432	2,288,727	1,076,790	2,306,107	1,433,539
Yukon.....	950	632	4,835	5,336	3,056	—
Total¹.....	8,961,286	5,201,348	23,552,489	13,728,290	19,560,421	11,758,893

¹Including small items unapportioned by provinces.

²Subject to revision.

Summary of Fire Insurance in Canada, 1924.—Of the total amount of fire insurance effected in Canada during the year 1924, a part was sold by companies holding provincial licenses and permits. Such companies generally confine their operations to the province from which they receive authority to operate, but are allowed at the same time to sell insurance in other provinces. The bulk of fire insurance business, however, is that done by Dominion licensees. Operations in 1924 are summarized in Table 77. Business transacted by unlicensed companies is summarized in Table 78.

77.—Dominion and Provincial Fire Insurance in Canada, 1924.¹

Items.	Net insurance written.	Net in force at end of year.	Net premiums received.	Net losses paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees.....	6,980,299,448	7,220,431,096	49,837,480	29,247,450
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated.....	370,699,315	1,018,695,725	4,719,221	3,289,079
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated.....	9,056,612	18,856,451	98,834	94,031
Total for Provincial Companies.....	379,755,927	1,037,552,176	4,818,055	3,383,110
Grand Total	7,360,055,375	8,257,983,272	54,655,535	32,630,560

¹Subject to revision.

78.—Fire Insurance carried on property in Canada in 1923, under Section 129 of the Insurance Act, 1917, by Companies, Associations or Underwriters not licensed to transact business in Canada.

Companies.	Amount of Insurance.
	\$
Lloyds' Associations.....	61,653,258
Reciprocal Underwriters.....	17,169,827
Mutual Companies.....	424,473,603
Stock Companies.....	54,021,603
Total	557,317,894

Description of Property.

	\$
Lumber and Lumber Mills.....	89,903,682
Other Industrial Plants and Mercantile Establishments.....	448,151,133
Railway Property and Equipment.....	11,665,918
Miscellaneous.....	7,597,161
Total	557,317,894

Amount by Provinces.

	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	35,000	Saskatchewan.....	5,188,089
Nova Scotia.....	12,076,366	Alberta.....	7,178,787
New Brunswick.....	25,376,504	British Columbia.....	20,311,361
Quebec.....	157,588,119	Yukon.....	61,750
Ontario.....	289,723,252	Total	557,317,894 ¹
Manitoba.....	14,070,844		

Includes \$25,704,792, not apportioned by provinces.

2.—Life Insurance.¹

NOTE.—The tables of mortality referred to in this article are designated by the symbols ordinarily used for that purpose. The significance of these symbols may be briefly stated as follows:—Hm, Healthy Males Table of the Institute of Actuaries; Om, British Offices Males Table; Om (5), a table based on substantially the same data as the Om table, excluding the first five insurance years following medical examination of the life insured. Wherever a rate of interest is suffixed to one of these symbols to designate bases of valuation, for example, Hm 4%, the assumptions underlying the valuation are that the future mortality of the policyholders of the company will be the same as shown by the table of mortality, and that the rate of interest at which the reserve funds of the company will accumulate in the future will be the suffixed rate.

Life insurance business, introduced into Canada by companies from the British Isles and from the United States as a fairly well developed institution, and taken up almost as early along the same general lines by a native company, can hardly be said to have a distinctive Canadian history. The technique and practice show distinctly the effect of British and United States influences. Among the first companies to transact life insurance business in Canada may be mentioned:—Scottish Amicable (1846), Standard (1847), Canada (1847), Ætna (1850), Liverpool and London and Globe (1851) and Royal (1851). The late 60's and early 70's were stirring years in life insurance the world over. In England, the frenzied flotation of companies in this period gave rise to abuses which pointed to the necessity for some control over the formation and operation of companies. Statutes were passed in 1870, '71 and '72 embodying principles—"freedom and publicity"—which have, without any fundamental change, since governed in life insurance legislation in England; and in the year 1909 these same principles were extended and adapted to four kinds of insurance. In Canada no fewer than fourteen companies began business in the early 70's, including four native companies, namely:—Sun (incorporated 1865, began business 1871), Mutual of Canada (Ontario Mutual, 1870), Confederation (1871) and London (1874). By 1875 there were at least 26 companies and possibly several more, competing for the available business in Canada, as against 45 companies licensed by the Dominion and a few provincial companies in 1924. A comparison of the first and last lines in Table 79 is of interest in this connection.

The first Dominion Insurance Act was passed in 1868. It prohibited the transaction of insurance business by any company (except companies under provincial authority transacting business within the province) not licensed by the Minister of Finance. A deposit of \$50,000 was required. The main provisions of this Act are traceable in the insurance legislation of the present day. Acts were passed in 1871, 1874, 1875 (consolidation, fire and inland marine and provision for appointment of Superintendent of Insurance under Minister of Finance); 1875 (extending powers of Superintendent to life and other companies); 1877 (consolidating the laws in respect of insurance; bases prescribed for computing claims of policyholders in insolvent company; superintendent to make quinquennial valuations on these bases); 1885 (dealing with commercial insurance companies transacting business on the so-called co-operative or mutual plan, being what is known as assessment companies, fraternal societies excluded); 1886 (consolidation); 1894 (life insurance in combination with any other insurance business forbidden; issue of annuities and endowment assurance by assessment companies prohibited, and new assessment companies required to procure at least 500 applications for membership before license); 1895 (exempting certain fraternal organizations granting life, accident, sickness or disability insurance to members in hazardous occupations from application of Insurance Act); 1895 (certain amendments as to foreign companies); 1899 (bases for quinquennial valuations by superintendent changed to Hm $3\frac{1}{2}\%$, applicable

¹ Contributed by A. D. Watson, Actuary, Department of Insurance, Ottawa.

to business subsequent to Jan. 1, 1900; all earlier business to be brought up to Hm4% bases by 1910, and Hm3½% by 1915); 1906 (consolidation); 1910 (including many new provisions and restrictions, to some extent in harmony with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Insurance, 1906); 1917 (largely a new alignment necessitated by the Privy Council decision, 1915, in reference to sections 4 and 70 of the 1910 Act); 1919 (amendment affecting friendly societies); 1922 (miscellaneous amendments referred to below); 1923 (policy conditions for automobile insurance); 1924 (provides that the market value of securities for annual statement purposes may be taken at a date to be fixed by the Superintendent of Insurance, not more than 60 days before the date of statement; that life policies must contain a provision for payment in Canadian money in Canada; that the expenses of the Department of Insurance incurred in the administration of the Insurance Act shall be assessed on the premium income of insurance companies. Previously the whole expenses of the Department had been assessed on insurance companies).

The legislation briefly reviewed above shows traces of the influence of British and United States legislation. In many respects it may be said to be mid-way between the "freedom and publicity" legislation of England and the inquisitorial and restrictive legislation of the United States. Following the disclosures of the "Armstrong" investigation in New York, a Royal Commission was appointed in 1906 to inquire into the conduct of life insurance business in Canada, and, under the same technical advisor as the "Armstrong Committee", the recommendations of the Commission were in the main the same as of that Committee. Many of the recommendations of the Commission, however, were not embodied in the legislation passed subsequent to the investigation. At the same time, there is possibly a closer analogy between the Acts of 1910 and 1917 and certain United States statutes passed in recent years than obtained between the insurance legislation of the two countries at any earlier period. The bases for quinquennial valuations were changed by the 1910 Act to Om (5) 3½%. Companies were authorized to include in life policies provision for waiver of premiums during total disability, and in event of total and permanent disability, to pay in full settlement of the policy an amount not exceeding the sum assured. The 1917 Act permitted the payment of a total and permanent disability benefit of like amount without any reduction in the sum assured. The legislation of 1919 and 1922 is dealt with below at greater length.

The development of life insurance in Canada, as in other English-speaking countries at least, has been marked by an increased service to the individual policyholder. Under the stress of competition, companies more and more seek to bring the benefits of insurance within the reach of an ever-widening *clientèle*; and the benefits which may now be obtained under a life insurance policy are calculated to meet the needs of the policyholder and of his dependants, whether in event of old age or in event of death or of permanent disability. Policies may be obtained under which, if the policyholder becomes unable to follow any occupation by reason of ill-health or accident, not only do premiums cease, but in addition he receives an income under the policy without any reduction in the benefits formerly accruing to the beneficiary at the death of the insured.

Within the last few years there has been introduced what is known as "group insurance", a plan whereby a group of persons, usually employees, are insured by their employer, for a uniform amount or a varying amount determined by a formula, under one policy, generally on the term plan, the employer paying the premium, or a substantial part thereof, each employee having the right to obtain an individual

policy at ordinary normal rates, without medical examination, on termination of employment. Under the "group policy", the expenses are less than if individual policies were issued on each life and consequently the premiums are lower. A development in the practice of life insurance of the year 1924-25, known as "pay roll deduction insurance", may be noted along with, but in contrast to "group insurance". With the consent of the employer, individual policies of the usual plans are delivered to such of his employees as may contract therefor, the employer agreeing to make monthly premium deductions so long as the employee continues in his employment. Facility of premium payment is one of the main advantages of the scheme.

Industrial life insurance, that is to say, the issue of policies of small amounts at weekly or monthly premiums paid to collectors or agents of the company who call at the home of the insured, is transacted along the same general lines as in other English-speaking countries. The unit premium is 5 cents per week, the sum assured, not the premium, varying with the age at issue of the policy. Children and the aged are alike insured. In some companies the business is written without any medical examination or inspection, other than inspection by the agent who procures the application, or in some cases by a salaried official. In some other companies, a simple medical examination is required for amounts of over, say, \$300, but for smaller amounts applications are accepted from the agent as above, or the applicant may be required to appear before the medical examiner, but is not examined, as ordinarily understood. The amount of the individual policy is small and the total amount on any one life under several policies is usually not large. It, in fact, provides burial insurance for the poorer industrial classes. By reason of the frequent calls of the collectors and the small amount of each policy, a large proportion of the premiums is absorbed in expenses. The companies concerned have been devoting their energies to devising ways and means of reducing the expense ratio, and with success, thus making possible better returns to policyholders. There are at present one Canadian, two United States and one Australian company transacting this business in Canada.

Two other phases in the development of life insurance in Canada require notice, namely, "assessmentism", as practised for a period by a few companies, and "fraternalism", as practised by friendly societies.

Assessmentism was an attempt to obtain life insurance protection at the lowest possible cost. In its cruder forms the age of the individual insured was ignored, except that entrance was restricted to fairly early life, a uniform and usually low assessment being charged. There was provision in the contract for making additional assessments in certain contingencies—excessive deaths or reduction in funds of the company. It was held that as the means were thus at hand for meeting the exigencies of the business at any time, the companies were sound; and they seemed to be sound, even prosperous, to those unable to see beneath the surface of things, so long as a large proportion of the lives assured were at the early ages, say under 40 or 45, where the rates of mortality are low and increasing but slowly with the age. But, after a considerable proportion of members had passed to the middle and old ages, the weaknesses of the system soon began to be disclosed. The "new blood" theory was then developed, which, stated in simple terms, meant that enough young lives were to be induced to insure to keep the average mortality of the company as a whole at a low rate, thus obviating the necessity for excessive assessments. These young lives, however, in turn grew old and thus the aged became too numerous to be neutralized by "new blood", assessments became frequent and consequently

burdensome; healthy persons, especially the young, found they could get insurance much cheaper in ordinary companies and declined to pay the assessments. With their withdrawal, mortality, with no adequate reserves built up to draw upon, soon became unmanageable, and the final *débâcle* was in sight. It is impossible here to follow assessmentism through all its modifications in practice—merely attempts, perhaps generally honest enough, to bolster up an unsound system. The first of these companies appeared in Canada in 1885 and the last disappeared about 1907. Legislation in respect of these companies required that they should represent the nature of their business correctly to the public. A deposit of \$50,000 was obligatory; death benefits were to be a first charge on all assessments; each policy had to state "the association is not required by law to maintain the reserve which is required of ordinary life insurance companies", and the words "assessment system" were required to be printed on every policy, application, circular, etc.

Fraternal societies made their appearance in Canada at a very early date. So far as life insurance is concerned, the development is, as in the case of old line life companies, of more recent years. As above noted, they were at first exempt from the provisions of the Dominion Acts applicable to assessment companies. Notwithstanding the exemption, fundamentally the business and the methods of the two types of institution as respects life insurance were fairly analogous, though the machinery differed. Eventually, the provisions of the statutes originally designed for assessment companies were applied to fraternal societies and continued to apply until the passing of the 1919 amendment to the Insurance Act.

The fate of friendly societies has been more fortunate than that of assessment companies. Many of them have gone through several readjustments of rates and benefits, and although this has meant loss in membership and a temporary setback, they are now doing business with due regard for sound principles. The 1919 amendment requires the benefit funds of friendly societies to be valued annually by an actuary, and if a deficiency in funds is shown, it must be made good within a reasonable period by an adjustment of rates or benefits. Thus, societies are now in no way in the dark as to their actual condition, and if any weakness should be disclosed, the necessary remedy can be applied before anything in the nature of a serious situation arises.

It may be noted that an actuary performing valuations for a friendly society must be a fellow of one or more of the following societies, namely, the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, the Faculty of Actuaries in Scotland or the Actuarial Society of America.

With the passing of the 1919 amendment, certain United States societies, previously transacting business in Canada under provincial authority, were required to obtain Dominion licenses or discontinue business. Some of these societies were actuarially solvent and were licensed under the general provisions of the Amendment; some others not actuarially solvent were licensed under a special provision of the Amendment giving them up to Mar. 31, 1925, to attain solvency. They have all done so except one society with a sickness fund in an unsatisfactory condition. A special temporary license has been issued to this society, but it is not authorized to transact new business.

The 1922 amendment to the Insurance Act, 1917, in addition to some minor amendments, defines several new classes of insurance; permits life insurance companies to carry on other classes of insurance business under specified conditions; authorizes the issue of life policies including indemnity benefits in event of accident or sickness, not exceeding a weekly payment of $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. of the sum assured, and an

additional accidental death benefit not exceeding the sum assured; provides for the valuation of securities redeemable at a fixed date, if the market values are "unduly depressed", at values in excess of the market values, but not higher than the values shown in the next preceding annual statement of the company; it also requires approval by the Superintendent of agents soliciting applications for insurance, but approval is deemed to have been given unless and until the company is advised to the contrary.

In 1894 an Act was passed (see above) forbidding the transaction of life insurance in combination with any other insurance business. As above noted, this principle was reversed by the 1922 amendment, which authorizes a life company, on passing a by-law confirmed by the members of the company and sanctioned by the Treasury Board, to engage in any and all other classes of insurance business, provided separate funds and accounts are maintained in respect of the life insurance business and in respect of the other classes of insurance business transacted. Before commencing any new classes of business, an initial fund is to be set up, the amount to be fixed by the Treasury Board, depending on the number and nature of the additional classes of business to be undertaken, but not less than \$50,000. For the purpose of setting up this initial fund, a life company may transfer thereto any amount to the credit of the shareholders' account in excess of paid-up capital and 25 p.c. of the surplus, but not exceeding \$100,000 (allowance being made for contingent allotments and accrued dividends to policyholders), in the life insurance fund. If any profit should be made on the additional classes of business, the life fund is to participate therein in the proportion of the amount so transferred from the life fund to the total amount transferred. Any fund so established may be liquidated under the Winding-up Act as though the company transacted no other class of business, and the capital stock of the company subscribed (paid and unpaid) before the date of the separation of funds is liable only in respect of the business transacted before the separation of funds.

A marked feature of life insurance business during the last few years has been a very low death rate. This appears to be in some way a consequence of the high death rate due to war strain and influenza of the few preceding years.

The progress of life insurance in Canada may be studied from the tables appended.

Life Insurance Statistics.—The business of life insurance was carried on in Canada in 1924 by 59 Dominion companies, including 28 Canadian, 15 British and 16 foreign companies.

As shown by the historical statistics of Table 79, the life insurance business in Canada has expanded from very small beginnings, the total life insurance in force in Dominion companies in 1869 being only \$35,680,082, while in 1924 it was \$3,763,997,565, the amount per head of the estimated population of Canada having more than doubled since 1917—an evidence of the general recognition of the fact that, in view of the higher prices of commodities, a larger amount of life insurance is necessary for the adequate protection of dependants. Notable also from these historical statistics is the fact that in this field the British companies, which were the leaders in 1869, have fallen far behind the Canadian and the foreign companies. The total amount of new insurance effected during the year 1924 was \$628,687,615, while the premiums paid were \$129,495,331, as compared with \$117,813,071 in 1923.

In Table 80 detailed statistics are given of the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies respectively, by companies, in 1924, while Table 81 is a summary showing the business of Canadian, British and foreign companies for the past five years. Table 82 gives the number of ordinary and industrial policies in

force and effected at Dec. 31, 1923, Table 83 shows the number of policies in force since 1875 and Table 84 gives the insurance death-rate by classes of companies; Tables 85, 86 and 87 show respectively the assets, liabilities and cash income and expenditure of Canadian and other life insurance companies for the years 1920 to 1924. Statistics of Dominion fraternal insurance are given in Table 88, and of Dominion and provincial insurance combined in Table 89, which shows that on Dec. 31, 1924, the total life insurance in force in Canada was \$4,120,236,279.

79.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1869-1924.

Years.	Amount in Force.				Insurance in force per head of estimated population.	Amount of new insurance effected during year.
	Canadian Companies.	British Companies.	Foreign Companies.	Total.		
1869.	\$ 5,476,358	\$ 16,318,475	\$ 13,885,249	\$ 35,680,082	\$ 10.45	\$ 12,854,132
1870.	6,404,437	17,391,922	18,898,353	42,694,712	12.36	12,194,696
1871.	8,711,111	18,405,325	18,709,499	45,825,935	13.15	13,332,626
1872.	13,070,811	19,258,166	34,905,707	67,234,684	18.62	17,070,101
1873.	15,777,197	18,862,191	42,861,508	77,500,896	21.13	21,053,618
1874.	19,634,319	19,863,867	46,218,139	85,716,325	22.41	19,108,221
1875.	21,957,296	19,455,607	43,596,361	85,009,264	21.87	15,074,258
1876.	24,649,284	18,873,173	40,728,461	84,250,918	21.33	13,890,127
1877.	26,870,224	19,349,204	39,468,475	85,687,903	21.35	13,534,667
1878.	28,656,556	20,078,533	36,016,848	84,751,937	20.78	12,169,755
1879.	33,246,543	19,410,829	33,616,330	86,273,702	20.81	11,354,224
1880.	37,838,518	19,789,863	33,643,745	91,272,126	21.65	13,906,887
1881.	46,041,591	20,983,092	36,266,249	103,290,932	23.88	17,618,011
1882.	53,855,051	22,329,368	38,857,629	115,042,048	26.24	20,112,755
1883.	59,213,609	23,511,712	41,471,554	124,196,875	28.02	21,572,960
1884.	66,519,958	24,317,172	44,616,596	135,453,726	30.20	23,417,912
1885.	74,591,133	25,930,272	49,440,735	149,962,116	33.04	27,164,988
1886.	88,181,859	27,225,607	55,908,230	171,315,696	37.33	35,171,348
1887.	101,796,754	28,163,329	61,734,187	191,694,270	41.33	38,003,310
1888.	114,034,279	30,003,210	67,724,091	211,761,583	45.17	41,226,529
1889.	125,125,692	30,488,618	76,349,392	231,963,702	48.94	44,556,937
1890.	135,218,990	31,613,730	81,591,847	248,424,567	51.83	40,523,456
1891.	143,368,817	32,407,937	85,698,475	261,475,229	54.10	37,866,287
1892.	154,709,077	33,692,706	90,708,482	279,110,265	57.09	44,620,013
1893.	167,475,872	33,513,884	94,602,966	295,622,722	59.89	45,202,847
1894.	177,511,846	33,911,885	96,737,705	308,161,436	62.06	49,525,257
1895.	188,326,057	34,341,172	96,590,352	319,257,581	63.42	41,341,198
1896.	195,303,042	34,837,448	97,660,009	327,800,499	64.45	42,624,570
1897.	208,655,459	35,293,134	100,063,684	344,012,277	66.90	48,267,665
1898.	226,209,636	36,606,195	105,708,154	368,523,985	70.88	54,764,673
1899.	252,201,516	38,025,948	113,943,209	404,170,673	76.85	67,400,733
1900.	267,151,086	39,485,344	124,433,416	431,069,846	81.00	68,896,092
1901.	284,684,621	40,216,186	138,868,227	463,769,034	86.34	73,899,228
1902.	308,202,596	41,556,245	159,053,464	508,812,305	91.98	80,552,966
1903.	335,638,940	42,127,260	170,676,800	548,443,000	96.99	87,567,805
1904.	364,640,166	42,608,738	180,631,886	587,880,790	100.92	98,306,102
1905.	397,946,902	43,809,211	188,578,127	630,334,240	105.20	105,907,336
1906.	420,864,847	45,614,951	189,740,102	656,260,900	106.35	95,013,205
1907.	450,573,724	46,462,314	118,487,447	685,523,485	108.78	90,382,932
1908.	490,266,931	46,161,957	193,087,126	719,516,014	110.85	99,896,206
1909.	515,415,437	46,985,192	217,956,351	780,356,980	116.58	131,739,078
1910.	565,667,110	47,816,775	242,629,174	856,113,059	123.77	152,762,520
1911.	626,770,154	50,919,675	272,530,912	950,220,771	131.85	176,866,979
1912.	706,656,117	54,537,725	309,114,827	1,070,308,669	145.32	219,205,103
1913.	750,637,092	58,176,795	359,775,330	1,168,590,027	155.25	231,608,546
1914.	794,520,423	60,770,658	386,869,397	1,242,160,478	161.47	217,006,516
1915.	829,972,800	58,087,018	423,556,850	1,311,616,677	166.83	221,119,558
1916.	895,528,435	59,151,931	467,499,266	1,422,179,632	176.99	231,101,625
1917.	996,699,282	58,617,506	529,725,775	1,585,042,563	193.77	282,120,430
1918.	1,105,503,447	60,296,113	619,261,713	1,785,061,273	214.33	313,251,556
1919.	1,362,631,562	66,908,064	758,297,691	2,187,837,317	258.04	524,543,629
1920.	1,694,345,605	76,883,090	915,793,798	2,687,022,493	307.83	641,778,095
1921.	1,860,026,952	81,940,938	989,875,958	2,934,843,848	333.94	528,193,352
1922.	2,013,722,848	98,791,180	1,093,874,998	3,171,388,996	354.74	513,550,912
1923.	2,187,434,147	98,023,020	1,148,051,506	3,433,508,673	378.02	561,182,427
1924.	2,413,854,679	103,519,130	1,246,623,756	3,763,997,565	407.94	628,687,615

¹ Subject to revision.

80.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1924.

NOTE.—The figures of this table are subject to revision.

Companies.	Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of policies become claims. ¹
	No.	Gross Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
Canadian Companies—		\$		\$	\$	\$
Canada.....	12,174	35,167,704	95,582	249,197,274	8,584,117	2,909,052
Capital.....	917	1,710,590	5,507	9,242,287	310,194	29,310
Commercial.....	765	2,122,221	2,926	5,730,629	156,998	10,000
Confederation.....	9,423	20,482,364	71,625	143,425,785	5,196,210	1,397,381
Continental.....	3,038	4,652,700	15,500	22,665,209	798,471	207,136
Crown.....	5,684	10,761,969	25,837	45,806,061	1,491,930	320,121
Dominion.....	5,580	11,442,763	34,123	67,835,189	2,387,314	382,907
Dominion of Canada						
Guarantee and Acci-						
dent.....	151	315,000	226	455,500	7,256	—
T. Eaton.....	948	1,841,650	2,513	4,752,504	165,210	20,000
Excelsior.....	3,062	6,583,800	32,837	55,345,315	1,826,288	350,812
Great West.....	21,880	46,351,501	159,020	351,388,718	11,545,543	1,868,320
Imperial.....	9,639	27,156,822	63,934	151,508,283	5,487,703	975,521
London.....	85,928	50,728,437	382,050	178,246,376	5,780,902	1,100,548
Manufacturers.....	14,493	34,963,574	91,635	184,707,831	6,582,281	1,200,695
Maritime.....	382	744,500	457	834,500	19,191	—
Monarch.....	3,516	6,443,617	19,462	37,803,055	1,093,924	87,465
Montreal.....	2,650	5,306,600	11,613	19,970,942	653,353	73,750
Mutual of Canada.....	15,920	40,217,111	134,431	283,040,537	10,643,092	2,273,984
National of Canada.....	3,531	6,544,093	19,544	35,342,364	1,140,524	268,279
North American.....	8,710	18,345,919	61,082	113,171,060	3,978,662	1,222,301
Northern.....	2,364	3,524,852	17,632	28,490,233	964,408	224,034
Royal Guardians.....	940	560,092	4,836	3,383,355	119,035	73,968
Saskatchewan.....	893	1,247,925	3,861	6,725,286	218,106	30,500
Sauvegarde.....	2,863	4,255,330	12,815	17,627,008	568,233	128,667
Security.....	1,321	1,278,400	6,757	6,895,089	188,958	25,711
Sovereign.....	1,251	2,354,198	8,797	17,321,954	585,081	71,486
Sun.....	19,490	55,665,499	169,191	366,234,270	12,214,637	3,138,659
Western.....	745	1,155,125	3,676	6,708,065	191,861	21,000
Total.....	238,258	401,014,406	1,457,469	2,413,854,679	82,899,482	18,526,065
British Companies—						
Commercial Union.....	1	4,867	136	572,765	16,510	4,223
Edinburgh ²	—	—	5	7,069	113	4,041
Gresham.....	—	—	1,955	4,091,640	145,180	37,698
Life Association of Scot-						
land ²	—	—	76	147,711	3,782	11,470
Liverpool and London and						
Globe.....	—	—	73	139,413	3,025	2,874
London and Scottish.....	521	2,121,121	8,786	19,458,389	686,251	431,685
Mutual Life and Citizens						
(Australia).....	33,966	9,441,417	69,268	20,042,299	783,811	110,832
North British and Mercan-						
tile.....	21	209,000	483	2,142,955	85,656	11,506
Norwich Union ²	—	—	48	74,023	1,684	1,359
Phoenix of London.....	75	605,363	2,170	7,593,492	240,458	132,645
Royal.....	517	2,731,794	5,678	22,307,904	751,431	189,616
Scottish Amicable ²	—	—	8	16,571	252	5,542
Scottish Provident.....	—	—	2	6,529	93	9,179
Standard.....	1,107	2,776,922	11,098	26,824,940	824,085	641,635
Star ²	—	—	61	93,430	2,463	8,683
Total.....	36,208	17,890,484	99,847	103,519,130	3,544,794	1,602,988
Foreign Companies—						
Aetna.....	1,994	11,278,245	16,337	67,736,618	1,612,573	817,942
Connecticut Mutual ²	—	—	387	795,534	16,921	32,041
Equitable.....	3	9,500	12,100	32,902,652	1,051,886	476,407
Guardian ²	—	—	41	207,291	6,138	1,490
Metropolitan.....	296,506	91,024,657	2,031,791	565,549,465	20,903,954	3,935,250
Mutual of New York.....	2,995	8,965,383	22,381	62,491,063	2,234,974	698,293
National of United States ²						
New York.....	7,687	17,941,168	63,604	141,769,120	4,884,560	1,981,496
Northwestern Mutual ²	—	—	50	41,110	527	—
Phoenix Mutual ²	—	—	95	72,605	16,794	1,348
Provident Savings ²	—	—	384	605,829	17,340	12,066
Prudential.....	197,085	63,158,012	1,049,706	274,424,449	10,018,281	1,376,579
State.....	1	50,000	486	1,158,829	29,135	11,000
Travelers of Hartford.....	4,471	16,661,760	20,687	89,540,881	1,945,395	582,949
Union Mutual.....	217	580,000	3,706	8,651,855	294,163	71,713
United States.....	19	114,000	261	662,586	18,361	13,000
Total.....	510,978	209,782,725	3,222,045	1,246,623,756	43,051,055	10,116,574

¹ Including matured endowments.² Ceased transacting new business in Canada.

80.—Life Insurance in force and effected in Canada, 1924—concluded.

Companies.	Policies Issued.		Policies in Force.		Net Premium Income.	Net Amount of policies become claims. ¹
	No.	Gross Amount.	No.	Net Amount.		
		\$		\$	\$	\$
SUMMARY.						
Canadian Companies.....	238,258	401,014,406	1,457,469	2,413,851,679	82,899,482	18,526,065
British Companies.....	36,208	17,890,481	99,847	103,519,130	3,544,794	1,602,988
Foreign Companies.....	510,978	209,782,725	3,222,045	1,246,623,756	43,051,055	10,116,574
Grand Total.....	785,444	628,687,615	4,779,361	3,763,997,565	129,495,331	30,245,627

¹ Including matured endowments.

81.—Progress of Life Insurance in Canada, 1920-1924.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924 ³ .
Canadian Companies¹—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	208,512	188,416	177,140	209,569	238,258
Policies in force at end of year.....	1,079,146	1,168,573	1,240,826	1,339,690	1,457,469
Policies become claims....."	12,062	10,938	11,912	12,881	15,013
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	397,553,181	345,235,336	320,172,624	359,198,825	401,014,406
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	1,664,318,605	1,860,026,952	2,013,722,848	2,187,434,147	2,413,851,679
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	14,626,037	13,978,105	16,202,861	17,926,337	18,526,065
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	57,205,082	62,764,841	67,881,717	74,822,922	82,899,482
Claims paid ²\$	14,491,847	14,093,985	16,067,831	17,161,682	18,313,364
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	1,845,777	1,648,082	1,661,372	1,778,936	1,877,968
Resisted.....\$	29,154	22,032	16,051	43,454	36,793
British Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	14,743	21,959	57,871	44,949	36,208
Policies in force at end of year.....	50,691	60,621	82,760	90,217	99,847
Policies become claims....."	897	930	1,326	1,342	1,476
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	15,967,383	16,160,237	23,813,310	19,347,551	17,890,484
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	76,883,090	84,940,938	93,791,180	98,023,020	103,519,130
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	1,782,399	1,724,079	1,772,762	1,816,122	1,602,988
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	2,776,099	2,917,418	2,914,378	3,310,687	3,544,794
Claims paid ²\$	1,918,850	1,512,555	1,762,359	1,708,841	1,509,606
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	233,254	336,954	239,422	241,212	274,940
Resisted.....\$	—	10,633	10,000	10,000	10,841
Foreign Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	431,921	435,045	429,888	437,391	510,978
Policies in force at end of year.....	2,444,166	2,653,733	2,839,645	3,012,641	3,222,045
Policies become claims....."	29,294	25,613	28,842	32,520	32,906
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	228,257,528	166,797,779	169,859,978	182,636,051	209,782,725
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	915,793,798	989,875,958	1,063,874,968	1,148,051,506	1,246,623,756
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	9,036,326	8,312,281	8,961,344	10,129,735	10,116,574
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	30,236,866	33,182,112	36,090,605	39,679,462	43,051,055
Claims paid ²\$	9,307,381	8,390,722	9,020,710	10,125,718	10,314,793
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	511,363	427,516	430,254	490,079	582,921
Resisted.....\$	138,278	119,425	104,683	104,966	89,932
All Companies—					
Policies new and taken up.....No.	655,176	648,420	664,899	691,909	785,444
Policies in force at end of year.....	3,574,003	3,882,927	4,163,233	4,442,548	4,779,361
Policies become claims....."	42,253	37,481	40,080	46,743	49,395
Amount of policies new and taken up \$	641,778,095	528,193,352	513,850,912	561,182,427	628,687,615
Net amount of policies in force.....\$	2,657,025,493	2,944,943,818	3,171,388,096	3,433,508,673	3,763,997,565
Net amount of policies become claims.....\$	25,444,762	24,014,465	26,936,967	29,872,194	30,245,627
Amount of premiums in year.....\$	90,218,047	98,864,371	106,886,700	117,813,071	129,495,331
Claims paid ²\$	25,718,078	23,997,262	26,850,900	28,996,241	30,137,763
Unsettled claims—					
Not resisted.....\$	2,590,394	2,412,552	2,331,048	2,510,227	2,735,829
Resisted.....\$	167,432	152,081	130,737	158,420	137,566

¹ Figures of Canadian business only.

² Including matured endowments.

³ Figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

82.—Ordinary and Industrial Life Insurance Policies in force and effected in Canada, year ended Dec. 31, 1923.

Policies.	New.			In force.		
	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.	Number.	Total Amount.	Average Amount of a Policy.
Ordinary policies—		\$	\$		\$	\$
Canadian companies.....	173,896	386,601,773	2,223	1,046,156	2,159,517,171	2,064
British companies.....	5,874	12,841,636	2,186	37,127	92,314,200	2,486
Foreign companies.....	58,191	120,236,263	2,066	439,650	737,026,483	1,676
All companies.....	237,961	519,679,672	2,184	1,522,933	2,988,857,854	1,963
Industrial policies—						
Canadian companies.....	62,759	19,201,194	306	293,286	55,016,072	188
British companies.....	39,495	7,413,520	188	53,090	8,934,504	168
Foreign companies.....	385,782	68,642,308	178	2,572,683	360,811,389	140
All companies.....	488,036	95,257,022	195	2,919,059	424,761,965	146

83.—Insurance Death-rate in Canada, 1920-1923.

NOTE.—Average death-rate for all companies in the 21 years 1901-1921 was 9.5.

Companies.	1920.			1921.		
	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,177,608	8,125	6.9	1,304,130	7,406	5.7
Active companies, industrial.....	2,215,815	18,634	8.4	2,434,322	16,692	6.9
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	206,066	2,643	12.8	217,259	2,437	11.2
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,974	173	87.6	1,736	123	70.9
Total.....	3,601,463	29,575	8.2	3,957,447	26,658	6.7
	1922.			1923.		
	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of policies exposed to risk.	Number of policies terminated by death.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Active companies, ordinary.....	1,389,146	7,833	5.6	1,475,793	8,366	5.7
Active companies, industrial.....	2,644,914	18,106	6.9	2,839,868	21,045	7.4
Assessment and fraternal societies.....	232,534	2,589	11.1	223,020	2,749	12.3
Non-active and retired companies.....	1,589	79	49.7	1,447	62	42.8
Total.....	4,268,183	28,607	6.7	4,540,128	32,222	7.1

84.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1920-1924.

NOTE.—Certain British Companies transacting fire insurance in Canada transact also life insurance in Canada, and inasmuch as a separation of assets has not been made between these two classes, their assets in Canada are not here included, but are included in the assets of British companies shown in Table 73 on page 855.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ³
Canadian Companies—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Real estate.....	17,170,659	18,074,628	19,455,390	21,874,648	25,952,593
Loans on real estate.....	103,895,691	119,895,623	139,566,030	158,447,295	175,911,266
Loans on collaterals.....	1,632,889	1,379,623	2,494,227	2,113,897	2,395,389
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	49,303,632	60,230,729	77,798,470	91,380,402	107,892,452
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	227,785,614	243,136,645	277,228,266	313,460,938	377,180,190
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	9,266,513	11,266,946	13,764,201	15,282,330	16,691,010
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	2,924,976	4,517,661	5,291,622	6,136,371	6,356,085
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	11,120,733	13,825,291	15,580,017	17,423,698	20,188,166
Other assets.....	150,486	553,162	594,667	346,506	1,065,991
Total assets².....	423,251,193	472,880,308	551,772,890	626,466,085	733,633,142

¹Includes cash deposited with the Government.

²The figure in the table is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$420,018,399 in 1920, \$471,103,446 in 1921, \$555,591,851 in 1922, \$634,166,257 in 1923 and \$748,801,686 in 1924.

³The figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

84.—Assets of Canadian Life Companies and Assets in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1920-1924—concluded.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Companies—					
Real estate.....	917,498	895,402	753,492	773,274	854,991
Loans on real estate.....	12,727,401	10,655,634	10,127,634	10,815,105	11,199,452
Loans on collaterals.....	12,165	5,016	4,692	2,955	2,100
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	2,602,592	3,043,111	3,197,990	3,226,637	3,343,534
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	19,636,657	21,480,909	25,259,619	29,191,997	30,156,377
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	402,639	396,519	393,252	383,948	411,717
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	777,234	848,501	823,672	392,539	558,061
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	387,443	436,909	494,955	513,636	536,177
Other assets.....	57,369	58,683	47,310	39,788	10,334
Total assets in Canada.....	37,521,001	37,820,714	41,107,616	45,339,879	47,072,743
Foreign Companies—					
Real estate.....	218,132	543,524	507,719	603,382	1,170,259
Loans on real estate.....	9,143,873	9,049,828	8,760,587	9,473,352	10,209,220
Loans on collaterals.....	15,000	15,000	35,000	—	—
Cash loans and premium obligations on policies in force.....	12,023,992	14,002,977	15,990,499	17,580,367	19,452,861
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	99,409,049	114,073,322	132,677,344	148,659,141	163,148,890
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	1,518,272	1,747,341	2,161,031	2,375,787	2,582,895
Cash on hand and in banks ¹	3,919,390	4,344,550	2,625,276	3,081,105	4,306,022
Outstanding and deferred premiums.....	2,808,887	3,161,859	3,398,393	3,790,857	4,065,129
Other assets.....	16,293	15,377	1,673	4,239	4,270
Total assets in Canada.....	129,072,888	146,953,778	166,157,527	185,568,230	204,939,546

¹ Includes cash deposited with the Government.

² The figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

85.—Liabilities of Canadian Life Companies and Liabilities in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1920-1924.

Schedule.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ²
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Unsettled claims.....	3,505,478	3,234,416	3,983,681	5,155,273	6,478,774
Net re-insurance reserve.....	359,548,337	402,023,210	466,997,082	529,435,479	622,176,336
Sundry liabilities.....	19,478,309	31,017,305	44,203,425	52,889,041	72,112,683
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	382,532,124	436,274,931	515,184,188	587,479,793	700,767,793
Surplus of assets, excluding capital.....	37,486,275	34,828,515	40,407,663	46,686,464	48,033,893
Capital stock paid up.....	6,166,044	6,572,460	6,629,009	6,721,830	7,031,495
British Companies¹—					
Unsettled claims.....	233,253	347,587	249,422	251,212	285,782
Net re-insurance reserve.....	20,483,379	22,061,174	22,687,345	23,544,500	25,927,017
Sundry liabilities.....	201,123	123,365	135,441	431,479	391,968
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	20,917,755	22,532,126	23,072,208	24,227,191	26,604,767
Surplus of assets.....	16,682,334	15,335,119	18,079,488	21,156,768	20,513,142
Foreign Companies¹—					
Unsettled claims.....	649,641	546,941	534,936	595,045	672,853
Net re-insurance reserve.....	114,561,395	126,971,831	136,099,116	154,180,278	171,244,411
Sundry liabilities.....	4,413,133	5,438,027	10,949,043	8,631,295	9,522,103
Total liabilities, not including capital.....	119,624,169	132,956,799	148,183,095	163,406,618	181,439,372
Surplus of assets.....	9,448,719	13,996,979	17,974,432	22,161,612	23,500,174

¹ Liabilities in Canada. ² Figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

86.—Cash Income and Expenditure of Canadian Life Companies and Cash Income and Expenditure in Canada of Life Companies other than Canadian Companies, 1920-1924.

Schedule.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924. ²
INCOME.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Canadian Companies—					
Net premium income.....	78,725,400	84,808,432	94,275,328	105,786,116	124,110,730
Consideration for annuities.....	2,075,407	1,909,861	2,779,506	7,750,993	9,888,325
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	21,631,593	24,257,582	28,017,655	33,734,038	39,726,630
Sundry items.....	2,207,453	1,987,555	2,734,038	3,389,070	6,668,985
Total cash income.....	104,639,853	112,963,430	127,806,527	150,660,217	182,394,670
British Companies—					
Net premium income.....	2,776,099	2,917,419	2,914,379	3,310,687	3,544,794
Consideration for annuities.....	131	130	18,313	—	2,430
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	1,838,218	1,785,684	1,829,868	1,951,373	2,121,913
Sundry items.....	337,771	82,831	117,689	149,334	81,139
Total cash income¹.....	4,952,219	4,786,064	4,880,249	5,411,394	5,750,276
Foreign Companies—					
Net premium income.....	30,236,866	33,182,114	36,090,605	39,679,462	43,051,055
Consideration for annuities.....	21,059	35,696	45,304	29,761	61,071
Interest and dividends on stocks, etc....	5,890,062	6,581,194	7,581,166	8,739,855	9,920,564
Sundry items.....	630,860	680,764	604,648	754,350	1,166,579
Total cash income¹.....	36,778,847	40,479,768	44,321,723	49,203,428	54,199,269
EXPENDITURE.					
Canadian Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	36,986,070	437,311,393	47,509,894	57,608,390	74,106,773
General expenses.....	26,755,643	27,463,385	28,742,520	32,200,264	38,929,336
Dividends to stockholders.....	957,077	728,057	882,977	754,940	1,190,401
Total expenditure.....	64,698,790	65,502,835	77,135,391	90,563,594	114,226,510
Excess of income over expenditure.....	39,941,063	47,460,595	50,671,136	60,096,623	68,168,160
British Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	2,407,707	1,875,502	2,194,852	2,201,844	2,092,468
General expenses.....	1,065,870	1,242,504	1,271,667	1,263,039	1,175,185
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure¹.....	3,473,577	3,118,006	3,466,519	3,464,883	3,267,653
Excess of income over expenditure.....	1,478,642	1,668,058	1,413,730	1,946,511	2,482,623
Foreign Companies—					
Payments to policyholders.....	14,044,279	13,847,206	16,531,218	19,585,717	20,844,386
General expenses.....	8,039,873	8,255,026	8,535,289	9,539,231	11,160,050
Dividends to stockholders.....	—	—	—	—	—
Total expenditure¹.....	22,084,152	22,102,232	25,066,507	29,124,948	32,004,436
Excess of income over expenditure.....	14,694,695	18,377,536	19,255,216	20,078,480	22,194,833

¹ Income and expenditure in Canada.

² The figures for 1924 are subject to revision.

Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan.—Table 87 gives statistics of life insurance on the assessment plan, that is, insurance effected through fraternal or friendly societies by assessments on the members thereof and with annual dues to meet expenses. The statistics in the first part of this table relate to the 10 Canadian societies reporting to the Insurance Department of the Dominion Government, *viz.*, the Alliance Nationale, the Ancient Order of Foresters, the Artisans Canadiens, Canadian Woodmen of the World, the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, the Commercial Travellers' Association of Canada, the Commercial Travelers' Mutual Benefit Society, the Independent Order of Foresters (whose statistics include sick and funeral departments), the Royal Guardians and the Grand Orange Lodge of British America.

Under an amendment to the Insurance Act, which became effective Jan. 1, 1920, it became necessary for all foreign fraternal societies previously transacting business in Canada under provincial licenses to obtain licenses under the Insurance Act, in order to be permitted to continue to issue new insurance in Canada. Fourteen such societies obtained licenses, *viz.*, the Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association, the Maccabees, Royal Arcanum, Woman's Benefit Association of the Maccabees, Catholic Order of Foresters, the Workmen's Circle, Knights of Columbus, Association Canado-Américaine, Western Mutual Life Association, Knights of Pythias, the Jewish National Workers' Alliance of America, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Expressmen's Mutual Benefit Association and the National Fraternal Society of the Deaf. Statistics are given in the second part of the table.

87.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1921-1924.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
CANADIAN COMPANIES.				
Number certificates taken.....	11,623	13,853	14,620	15,184
Number certificates become claims.....	2,417	2,735	2,734	2,655
Amount paid by members.....	\$ 2,651,098	\$ 2,975,751	\$ 2,764,717	\$ 2,677,531
Amount of certificates new and taken up.....	10,774,992	10,083,945	11,064,536	10,448,618
Net amount in force.....	132,427,453	132,952,353	132,021,670	127,279,426
Amount of certificates become claims.....	2,319,302	2,418,138	2,401,315	2,325,812
Claims paid.....	2,397,681	2,636,261	2,660,025	2,452,540
Unsettled claims—				
Not resisted.....	191,841	174,709	151,751	148,796
Resisted.....	1,000	—	—	—
Amount terminated by—				
Death.....	1,645,521	1,661,902	1,784,547	1,627,676
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	11,409,840	18,461,980	12,557,067	12,937,216
Total terminated.....	13,055,361	20,123,882	14,341,614	14,564,892
Assets—				
Real estate.....	1,547,378	1,629,223	1,645,624	1,694,373
Loans on real estate.....	7,823,510	8,609,963	9,689,431	10,409,373
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	22,638,544	18,797,174	17,632,781	16,562,879
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	22,190,818	25,814,961	26,258,923	27,076,310
Cash on hand and in banks.....	799,144	846,155	766,938	909,812
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	835,500	679,798	671,780	666,682
Dues from members.....	213,162	212,703	228,979	333,876
Other assets.....	5,572,258	5,036,376	4,742,555	4,002,001
Total assets¹.....	61,620,314	61,626,353	61,637,011	61,655,306
Liabilities—				
Claims, unsettled.....	292,156	258,585	225,772	229,207
Reserves.....	56,601,595	56,467,119	56,668,441	56,779,165
Other liabilities.....	1,036,905	1,406,359	1,574,285	1,695,783
Total liabilities.....	57,930,656	58,132,063	58,468,498	58,704,160
Income—				
Assessments.....	5,443,211	5,706,129	5,458,882	5,390,522
Fees and dues.....	464,810	444,258	518,786	513,892
Interest and rents.....	2,689,286	2,681,895	2,892,389	2,921,558
Other receipts.....	56,328	85,383	147,506	149,009
Total income.....	8,623,635	8,917,665	9,017,563	8,974,981
Expenditure—				
Paid to members.....	5,042,055	5,489,373	5,287,997	5,024,174
General expenses.....	2,664,942	1,696,353	2,739,034	1,640,127
Total expenditure.....	7,706,997	7,185,726	8,027,031	6,664,301
Excess of income over expenditure.....	916,638	1,731,939	990,532	2,310,680

¹ The figure in the text is the book value; the market value of these assets was \$59,635,458 in 1921, \$60,301,249 in 1922, \$61,430,888 in 1923 and \$62,328,642 in 1924.

87.—Life Insurance on the Assessment Plan, 1921-1924—concluded.

Items.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
FOREIGN COMPANIES.				
Number certificates taken.....	5,314	4,044	5,081	5,791
Number certificates become claims.....	766	761	905	761
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Amount paid by members.....	1,080,037	1,213,271	1,216,173	1,261,571
Amount of certificates new and taken up.....	5,572,700	4,795,800	5,855,350	6,273,200
Net amount in force.....	66,121,994	58,527,535	56,092,389	56,491,802
Amount of certificates become claims.....	899,871	911,428	909,970	819,332
Claims paid.....	863,313	1,099,204	901,506	783,028
Unsettled claims—				
Not resisted.....	126,662	115,282	111,583	88,016
Resisted.....	—	—	—	1,500
Amount terminated by—				
Death.....	860,142	840,687	823,964	691,458
Surrender, expiry, lapse, etc.....	4,851,066	13,352,000	8,072,330	5,922,702
Total terminated.....	5,711,208	14,192,687	8,896,294	6,614,160
Assets—				
Real estate.....	—	8,000	8,000	7,700
Loans on real estate.....	—	1,800	1,800	1,800
Policy loans (liens arising out of readjustment).....	185,326	34,100	18,009	12,349
Stocks, bonds and debentures.....	370,497	482,804	763,807	1,194,225
Cash on hand and in banks.....	237,317	201,899	278,803	204,423
Interest and rent due and accrued.....	5,282	6,223	12,768	17,362
Dues from members.....	56,049	98,692	77,050	72,255
Other assets.....	—	54	74	—
Total assets.....	854,471	833,572	1,160,311	1,510,114
Liabilities—				
Claims, unsettled.....	129,270	122,101	116,651	100,975
Reserves.....	9,832,654	4,904,439	4,094,441	4,739,147
Due on account of general expenses.....	36,123	22,100	18,233	17,605
Other liabilities.....	1,797	3,005	3,131	3,359
Total liabilities.....	9,999,844	5,051,645	4,232,456	4,861,086
Income—				
Assessments.....	1,121,027	1,276,641	1,279,183	1,325,487
Fees and dues.....	237,717	183,198	267,515	270,521
Interest and rents.....	34,337	46,921	48,855	75,207
Other receipts.....	—	6,316	2,168	3,801
Total income.....	1,393,081	1,513,076	1,597,721	1,675,016
Expenditure—				
Paid to members.....	909,117	1,160,290	982,036	835,526
General expenses.....	127,204	93,832	131,669	154,598
Total expenditure.....	1,036,321	1,254,122	1,113,705	990,124
Excess of income over expenditure.....	356,760	258,954	484,016	684,892

Summary of Life Insurance in Canada, 1924.—In addition to the business transacted by life insurance companies incorporated by the Dominion Government to carry on business throughout the country, a considerable volume is also effected by companies operating under provincial licenses or otherwise permitted by the Provincial Governments to carry on such transactions. Statistics of these provincial companies have been collected since 1915 by the Department of Insurance. Table 88, showing policies issued and in force, premiums received and losses paid as at Dec. 31, 1924, summarizes the volume of business done by both life companies and fraternal societies as Dominion and provincial licensees in that year.

88.—Dominion and Provincial Life Insurance in Canada, 1924.

Business transacted by	New policies issued (gross).	Net in force Dec. 31.	Net premiums received.	Net death claims paid.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1. Dominion licensees—				
(a) Life companies.....	698,801,997	3,763,997,565	129,980,455	30,688,497
(b) Fraternal.....	16,721,818	183,771,228	3,939,102	3,235,568
Total for Dominion Companies.....	715,523,815	3,947,768,793	133,919,557	33,924,065
2. Provincial licensees—				
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	8,128,752	35,678,464	913,400	101,245
(ii) Fraternal.....	2,692,403	75,956,708	2,500,087	1,462,044
(b) Provincial companies in provinces other than those by which they are incorporated—				
(i) Life companies.....	3,007,005	12,982,411	322,629	79,799
(ii) Fraternal.....	2,423,949	47,849,903	1,472,439	550,903
Total for Provincial companies.....	16,252,109	172,467,486	5,208,555	2,193,991
Grand Total.....	731,775,924	4,120,236,279	139,128,112	36,118,056

3.—Miscellaneous Insurance.

Since 1875 the growth of insurance business other than fire and life has been a steady one. The report of the Superintendent of Insurance for the calendar year 1880 shows that the number of companies duly licensed for the transaction of accident, guarantee, plate glass and steam boiler insurance—the only four classes of miscellaneous insurance then transacted—was 5, 3, 1 and 1 respectively. The same report for the year 1924 shows that miscellaneous insurance now includes in Canada, accident sickness, automobile, burglary, explosion, forgery, guarantee, hail, inland transportation, employers' liability, aviation, plate glass, sprinkler-leakage, steam boiler, title, tornado and live stock insurance, etc. Whereas in 1880, 10 companies transacted business of this kind, such insurance is now sold by 157 companies, of which 35 are Canadian and 122 British and foreign.

Accident Insurance.—The first license of this kind was issued to the Travelers Co., of Hartford, Conn., in 1868. The first license to a Canadian company was issued to the Accident Insurance Co. of Canada, which was organized in 1872 and commenced business in 1874. Much accident insurance has also been sold by companies doing primarily a life insurance business.

Automobile Insurance.—This is now one of the most important branches of the miscellaneous class of insurance. Premiums increased from \$80,446 in 1910 to \$573,604 in 1915 and to \$6,405,986 in 1924, with an increase in the number of companies from 7 to 97 during the 14-year period.

Plate Glass Insurance.—Policies were first sold in Canada by the Metropolitan Plate Glass Insurance Co., an American concern, which withdrew from Canada during 1882 to avoid business restrictions. The 47 companies operating in Canada in 1924 received premiums of \$572,540 and paid claims of \$200,093.

Burglary Insurance.—This type of insurance received but slight attention in Canada until 1918. In 1893, however, one company issued burglary policies. A second followed in 1905, and in 1910 5 companies were operating, while at

the end of 1924, 41 companies were licensed to do burglary business. For 1924, the premium income of all companies amounted to \$842,240 and the losses paid amounted to \$460,321.

Hail Insurance.—Insurance against hailstorms is a class of business of comparatively recent development in Canada. During the year 1924, 39 insurance companies, comprising 6 Canadian, 10 British and 23 foreign, undertook this class of risk, the premiums written amounting to \$3,687,167 and the losses incurred to \$2,004,957. Claims outstanding at the end of the year amounted to \$7,641. The total premiums for the 15 years during which this business has been carried on in Canada amount to \$35,000,774 and the total losses to \$22,308,852. A complete list of the companies undertaking insurance against hail in Canada during the year 1924 is given on page cxxvi of Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous) of the Report for 1924 of the Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. (See also p. 276 of this volume).

89.—Insurance other than Fire and Life, 1924.¹

Types of Insurance.	Premiums received.	Losses incurred.	Unsettled Claims.	
			Not resisted.	Resisted.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	940,169	413,927	249,831	63,259
Guarantee (Surety).....	722,699	67,485	128,189	134,245
Personal Accident.....	2,687,143	1,321,472	408,217	58,440
Personal Accident and Sickness.....	1,379,971	680,829	152,059	-
Liability.....	3,059,011	1,889,037	906,520	85,307
Sickness.....	1,660,842	952,641	199,977	2,025
Burglary.....	842,240	460,321	109,137	42,344
Steam Boiler.....	307,358	60,684	20,394	8,000
Hail.....	3,687,167	2,004,957	4,641	3,000
Inland Transportation.....	359,253	84,673	9,211	-
Plate Glass.....	572,540	200,093	27,269	80
Automobile ²	2,572,089	1,229,645	211,924	28,455
Automobile ³	3,833,897	1,713,502	499,615	93,105
Sprinkler-leakage.....	15,202	11,671	2,240	3,799
Live Stock.....	71,894	67,413	23,649	-
Tornado.....	121,588	27,474	5,059	-
Explosion.....	-	-	-	-
Forgery.....	55,807	1,900	80	-
Rain.....	47,390	40,888	-	187
Aviation.....	-	-	-	-
Credit.....	260,154	69,227	34,462	-
Electrical Machinery.....	68,930	19,437	7,464	-
Fraud.....	26,462	7,027	520	-

¹Dominion licensees only.

²Including fire risk.

³Excluding fire risk.

90.—Income and Expenditure and Assets and Liabilities of Canadian Companies doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1924.

Companies.	Cash Income.	Cash Expenditure.	Excess of Income over Expenditure.	Assets.	Liabilities. ¹	Excess of Assets over Liabilities.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Boiler Inspection.....	185,165	183,061	2,104	581,209	192,348	388,861
Chartered Trust and Executor Co.....	176,329	148,093	28,236	1,209,891	702,118	507,773
Guarantee Co. of N. A.....	594,271	492,395	101,876	3,136,878	742,731	2,394,147
Merchants' and Employers' Guarantee and Accident.....	238,651	229,339	9,312	187,511	104,706	82,805
Protective Association of Canada.....	330,897	290,886	40,011	241,462	113,180	128,282
Royal Guardians.....	3,342	2,082	1,260	15,172	4,268	10,904
Total.....	1,528,655	1,345,856	182,799	5,372,123	1,859,351	3,512,772

¹Not including capital stock.**91.—Income and Expenditure in Canada of Companies, other than Canadian, doing only Insurance Business other than Fire and Life, 1924.**

Companies.	Income (Cash.)			Expenditure (Cash.)			Excess of Income over Expenditure.
	Pre-miums.	Interest and Dividends earned.	Total Cash Income. ¹	Net Losses incurred.	General Expenditure.	Total Cash Expenditure. ¹	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Abeille.....	65,941	799	66,740	21,357	27,121	48,478	18,262
Aetna Casualty.....	—	6,171	6,171	—	125	125	6,047
American and Foreign.....	9,130	—	9,130	578	3,291	3,869	5,261
American Credit Indemnity.....	166,263	4,567	170,829	52,940	90,172	143,112	27,717
American Surety.....	65,204	4,250	69,454	19,641	23,350	42,991	26,463
Automobile.....	6,677	—	6,677	2,316	1,403	3,720	2,957
British and Foreign.....	1,897	4,680	9,577	4	1,363	1,367	8,210
Continental Casualty.....	568,709	19,358	588,067	241,356	282,170	523,526	64,540
Excess.....	25,957	—	25,957	14,861	9,342	24,203	1,753
Federal.....	28,555	28	28,583	13,962	13,444	27,406	1,177
Fidelity and Casualty.....	180,221	14,245	194,466	116,993	106,688	223,681	—29,215
General Indemnity Corp. of America.....	315	925	1,240	—	3	3	1,237
Hartford Accident.....	160,464	10,587	180,051	59,312	78,294	137,606	42,445
Hartford Live Stock.....	39,273	2,680	41,953	50,807	16,425	67,233	—25,279
Hartford Steam Boiler.....	1,200	2,500	3,700	—	—	—	3,700
Indemnity Insurance Co.....	272,841	5,333	278,174	130,641	96,843	227,484	50,691
International Fidelity.....	6,119	—	6,119	410	926	1,336	4,783
Lloyds Plate Glass.....	—	4,930	4,921	—	—	—	4,921
Loyal Protective.....	257,538	5,511	263,049	148,043	99,819	247,862	15,186
Maryland Casualty.....	231,117	23,322	254,439	277,755	106,606	384,361	—129,922
Metropolitan Life.....	87,705	2,750	90,455	84,597	26,236	112,899	—22,444
National Surety.....	279,053	22,833	301,886	73,794	159,934	233,728	68,158
New York Plate Glass.....	12,950	1,500	14,450	4,113	6,466	10,579	3,871
Preferred Accident.....	68,573	3,897	72,470	35,760	37,272	73,032	—562
Ridgely Protective.....	76,277	2,111	78,388	42,108	28,162	70,270	8,118
Royal Indemnity.....	11,433	13,384	27,817	4,434	3,836	8,270	19,546
Travelers Indemnity.....	491,709	30,991	462,715	208,086	221,041	429,127	33,588
United States Fidelity and Guaranty.....	726,572	36,050	762,622	229,063	370,881	599,944	162,678
United States Merchants and Shippers.....	7,617	—	7,617	1,773	1,727	3,500	4,117
Western Casualty.....	33,242	—	33,242	9,963	22,263	32,701	537
Total.....	3,837,540	223,403	1,060,958	1,844,669	1,835,205	3,682,419	378,539

¹Including other items.

92.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1924.

NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED.

Classes of Business.	Dominion Licensees.	Provincial Licensees.			Grand Total.
		(a) Prov. Cos. within provinces by which they are incorp.	(b) Prov. Cos. in provinces other than those by which they are incorp.	Total Provincial Licensees.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Accident.....	2,687,143	—	—	—	2,687,143
Accident and Sickness combined.....	1,379,971	64,849	12,559	77,408	1,457,379
Automobile (including fire risk).....	2,572,089	9,493	—	9,493	2,581,582
Automobile (excluding fire risk).....	3,833,897	63,266	8,929	72,195	3,906,092
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary.....	842,240	14,089	—	14,089	856,329
Credit.....	260,154	—	—	—	260,154
Electrical machinery.....	68,930	—	—	—	68,930
Forgery.....	55,807	—	—	—	55,807
Fraud.....	26,462	—	—	—	26,462
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	940,169	35,722	105	35,827	975,996
Guarantee (Surety).....	722,699	544	—	544	723,243
Hail.....	3,687,167	325,038	16,719	341,757	4,028,924
Inland transportation.....	359,253	1,585	—	1,585	360,838
Liability.....	3,059,011	157,462	235	157,697	3,216,708
Live stock.....	71,894	634	—	634	72,528
Plate glass.....	572,540	111,351	1,366	112,717	685,257
Rain.....	47,390	—	—	—	47,390
Sickness.....	1,660,842	—	—	—	1,660,842
Sprinkler-leakage.....	15,202	—	—	—	15,202
Steam boiler.....	307,358	—	—	—	307,358
Tornado.....	121,588	—	—	—	121,588
Weather.....	—	21,042	—	21,042	21,042
Total.....	23,291,806	805,075	39,913	844,988	24,136,794

NET LOSSES PAID.

Accident.....	1,321,472	—	—	—	1,321,472
Accident and Sickness combined.....	680,829	22,655	3,970	26,625	707,454
Automobile (including fire risk).....	1,229,645	3,418	—	3,418	1,233,063
Automobile (excluding fire risk).....	1,713,502	18,898	5,099	23,997	1,737,499
Aviation.....	—	—	—	—	—
Burglary.....	460,321	9,280	—	9,280	469,601
Credit.....	69,227	—	—	—	69,227
Electrical machinery.....	19,437	—	—	—	19,437
Forgery.....	1,900	—	—	—	1,900
Fraud.....	7,027	—	—	—	7,027
Guarantee (Fidelity).....	413,927	14,668	—37	14,631	428,558
Guarantee (Surety).....	67,485	24	—	24	67,509
Hail.....	2,004,957	154,407	4,536	158,943	2,163,900
Inland transportation.....	84,673	306	—	306	84,979
Liability.....	1,889,037	65,102	—14	65,088	1,954,125
Live stock.....	67,413	100	—	100	67,513
Plate glass.....	200,093	56,994	829	57,823	257,916
Rain.....	40,888	—	—	—	40,888
Sickness.....	952,641	—	—	—	952,641
Sprinkler-leakage.....	11,671	—	—	—	11,671
Steam boiler.....	60,684	—	—	—	60,684
Tornado.....	27,474	—	—	—	27,474
Weather.....	—	5,542	—	5,542	5,542
Total.....	11,324,303	351,394	14,383	365,777	11,690,080

93.—Dominion and Provincial Insurance in Canada, other than Fire and Life, 1924.

Business transacted by	Net premiums written.	Net losses incurred.
1. Dominion licensees	\$ 23,291,806	\$ 11,324,303
2. Provincial licensees—		
(a) Provincial companies within provinces by which they are incorporated	805,075	351,394
(b) Provincial companies within provinces other than those by which they are incorporated	39,913	14,383
Total for Provincial Companies	844,988	365,777
Grand Total	24,136,794	11,690,080

4.—Government Annuities.

During the early years of the 20th century, there took place throughout the civilized world a distinct movement in favour of ameliorating the living conditions of the less well-off members of society. One form which this movement took in the United Kingdom was that of old age pensions, granted by the State as a gift to its poorer citizens whose earnings were very generally insufficient to permit of a margin of saving. In Canada, where wages were higher and a margin of saving was possible, the movement took the form of providing, through the establishment of Government annuities, an absolutely safe investment for such savings, which had only too often been lost through the inexperience of their owners, leaving the latter a burden upon the charity of relatives or of the public.

Under the Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5), as amended by an Act of 1925, His Majesty the King, represented by the Minister (at present the Minister of Labour), may sell to persons over the age of 5 years, domiciled or resident in Canada, immediate or deferred annuities of not less than \$10 nor more than \$5,000 (1) for the life of the annuitant, (2) for a term of years certain, not exceeding 20 years, or for the life of the annuitant, whichever period shall be the longer, or (3) an immediate or deferred annuity to any two persons domiciled in Canada during their joint lives, and with or without continuation to the survivor. The property and interest of any annuitant in any contract for an annuity is neither transferable nor attachable. The purchaser may contract that, in the event of the death of the annuitant before the date fixed for the annuity to begin, all money paid shall be refunded to the purchaser or his legal representatives with interest at the rate of 4 p.c. compounded yearly.

The Government Annuities Act was amended by c. 12 of the Statutes of 1925, reducing the minimum annuity purchasable from \$50 to \$10, so that single-premium cumulative annuities of \$10 and multiples thereof may be purchased by any person at any time. It is considered that this amendment will make it possible for employers, instead of paying cash bonuses to their deserving employees in good years, to make provision for the old age of such employees by purchasing annuities of \$10 or multiples thereof.

Statistics of the annuities in force on Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925, are given in Tables 94 and 95. From Sept. 1, 1908, to Mar. 31, 1925, 6,542 annuities had been issued. On Mar. 31, 1925, 1,858 immediate annuities and 4,004 deferred annuities were in force. The total value of these annuities on that date was \$8,445,884, and the amount of annuities purchased was \$1,725,142.

94.—Government Annuities Fund Statement, Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925.

Items.	Years ended Mar. 31.	
	1924.	1925.
ASSETS.	\$	\$
Fund at beginning of year.....	5,892,605	7,162,972
Receipts during the year, less payments.....	1,270,367	1,305,526
Fund at end of year.....	7,162,972	8,468,498
LIABILITIES.		
Net present value of all outstanding contracts.....	7,162,972	8,445,834
RECEIPTS.		
For Immediate Annuities.....	1,156,891	1,263,195
For Deferred Annuities.....	302,152	343,627
Interest on Fund.....	249,633	300,502
Amount transferred by Government to maintain reserve.....	61,573	—
Total Receipts.....	1,770,249	1,907,324
PAYMENTS.		
Annuities paid under Immediate Contracts.....	476,256	591,827
Return of Premiums with interest.....	23,403	8,803
Return of Premiums without interest.....	223	1,168
Balance at end of year.....	1,270,367	1,305,526
Total Payments.....	1,770,249	1,907,324

95.—Valuation, on Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925, of Annuity Contracts issued pursuant to the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

Description of Contracts.	1924.			1925.		
	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1924, of Annuities purchased.	Number.	Amount of Annuities.	Total value on Mar. 31, 1925, of Annuities purchased.
		\$	\$		\$	\$
1—Immediate Annuities.....	1,017	382,295	3,052,397	1,198	472,278	3,828,313
2—Guaranteed Annuities.....	408	91,463	829,666	470	107,352	995,928
3—Last Survivor Annuities.....	163	77,719	787,450	190	89,428	897,781
4—Def. "A" Annuities.....	1,215	281,106	700,099	1,181	275,624	759,123
5—Def. "A" Guaranteed Annuities.....	2,041	486,890	1,001,553	2,158	538,667	1,134,934
6—Def. "A" Last Survivor Annuities.....	74	33,917	143,658	82	37,047	167,168
7—Def. "B" Last Survivor Annuities.....	34	17,892	54,923	45	21,858	64,014
8—Def. "B" Annuities.....	513	174,119	593,226	538	182,888	598,623
Total.....	5,465	1,545,401	7,162,972	5,862	1,725,142	8,445,884

IV.—COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

Commercial Failures in Canada, 1924.—According to Bradstreet's of January, 1925, the total number of Canadian failures reported during the calendar year 1924 was 2,287, with liabilities of \$42,278,195, as against 2,915, with liabilities of \$51,416,766, in 1923. In number there was a decrease in 1924 of 21.5 p.c., as compared with 1923, while the liabilities decreased by over 17.7 p.c. Dun's Review of January, 1925, gives the total number of Canadian insolvencies in 1924 as 2,474, as compared with 3,247 in 1923, whilst liabilities reached in 1924 the total of \$64,530,975, as compared with \$65,810,382 in 1923. Tables 96 to 101 give statistics from both authorities, those from Bradstreet's (in Table 96) being classified by provinces for the calendar years 1923 and 1924, and those from Dun's Review by branches of

business for the calendar years 1922 to 1924 (Table 97), and by classes and provinces for the calendar year 1924, with totals for the years 1909 to 1923, in Table 98. An analysis by causes of failures for 1923 and 1924 is given in Table 99 (Bradstreet's).

96.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces, and Newfoundland, for the calendar years 1923 and 1924. [From Bradstreet's.]

Provinces.	Number of Failures.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Prince Edward Island.....	10	4	\$ 68,216	\$ 22,150	\$ 122,397	\$ 41,800
Nova Scotia.....	159	67	1,117,536	579,738	3,804,800	1,021,873
New Brunswick.....	41	44	309,375	260,028	518,394	603,223
Quebec.....	992	812	7,792,679	6,768,100	20,853,118	17,001,233
Ontario.....	768	794	5,999,894	6,060,556	12,671,949	16,094,499
Manitoba.....	344	216	1,510,699	796,183	4,968,366	2,694,920
Saskatchewan.....	264	170	2,236,479	963,402	3,137,662	2,001,517
Alberta.....	155	80	1,103,003	396,400	2,556,744	1,010,377
British Columbia.....	182	100	1,481,473	707,288	2,783,336	1,808,753
Canada.....	2,915	2,287	21,619,354	16,553,935	51,416,766	42,278,195
Newfoundland.....	46	29	2,180,136	726,133	3,151,961	1,273,798

97.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Branches of Business, 1922-1924. [From Dun's Review.]

Classes.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
Manufacturers—		\$		\$		\$
Iron and Foundries.....	17	873,211	11	866,492	9	303,600
Machinery and Tools.....	60	10,430,493	72	5,068,100	45	1,710,883
Woollens, Carpets, etc.....	4	23,648	7	608,992	12	1,463,900
Cotton, Hosiery, etc.....	7	101,467	4	263,658	—	—
Lumber, Carpenters.....	134	4,860,837	107	3,804,630	97	7,994,176
Clothing, Millinery.....	148	3,614,203	132	3,782,297	114	2,230,570
Hats, Gloves and Furs.....	26	1,592,206	21	816,536	18	493,036
Chemicals and Drugs.....	7	48,155	11	179,124	17	117,680
Paints and Oils.....	2	54,522	3	8,500	2	29,000
Printing and Engraving.....	30	329,816	25	343,886	26	352,620
Milling and Bakers.....	54	763,253	48	731,548	34	386,870
Leather, Shoes, etc.....	30	7,586,389	37	687,468	20	1,353,773
Liquors and Tobacco.....	19	386,885	19	925,533	10	180,770
Glass, Earthenware.....	7	319,302	8	1,322,158	11	433,634
All other.....	312	8,096,404	287	12,382,410	210	19,492,146
Total Manufacturers.....	857	39,080,791	792	31,791,332	625	36,542,658
Traders—						
General Stores.....	488	6,408,569	342	8,775,925	279	4,320,418
Groceries and Meats.....	582	3,970,646	541	3,275,026	378	3,785,589
Hotels, Restaurants.....	146	1,117,053	156	1,097,226	101	564,943
Liquors and Tobacco.....	38	184,547	43	199,365	35	174,403
Clothing, Furnishings.....	333	4,614,129	240	3,121,149	216	2,619,465
Dry Goods and Carpets.....	226	4,690,282	179	3,862,991	160	1,961,360
Shoes, Rubbers and Trunks.....	138	3,401,415	143	2,742,751	88	891,452
Furniture, Crockery.....	49	660,731	47	784,915	27	529,437
Hardware, Stoves and Tools.....	62	716,338	79	1,339,108	62	820,164
Chemicals and Drugs.....	46	315,130	52	388,702	31	236,417
Paints and Oils.....	8	154,422	8	38,932	4	9,700
Jewelry and Clocks.....	53	267,244	51	501,371	19	164,300
Books and Papers.....	26	135,496	31	144,776	17	158,929
Hats, Furs and Gloves.....	25	537,759	25	397,836	16	174,516
All other.....	497	5,830,442	382	4,669,690	287	4,912,996
Total Traders.....	2,717	33,004,203	2,319	31,339,763	1,720	21,324,089
Agents and Brokers.....	121	5,983,965	136	2,679,287	129	6,664,228
Total.....	3,695	78,068,959	3,247	65,810,382	2,474	64,530,975

98.—Commercial Failures in Canada, by Provinces and Classes, for 1924, with totals for 1909-1923. [From Dun's Review.]

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in totals, 1909-1923.

Provinces.	Total Commercial.			Manufacturing.	
	Num-ber.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$	\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5	73,000	172,500	--	--
Nova Scotia.....	70	216,800	840,500	8	61,900
New Brunswick.....	54	449,880	757,927	15	141,500
Quebec.....	886	15,211,889	21,551,846	241	10,638,685
Ontario.....	817	22,846,104	30,403,976	249	22,302,112
Manitoba.....	262	4,518,015	4,627,323	42	1,154,834
Saskatchewan.....	145	694,279	1,154,582	11	78,427
Alberta.....	92	1,343,800	1,335,200	17	401,400
British Columbia.....	114	2,236,600	2,482,121	37	1,633,300
Total, 1924.....	2,474	47,937,427	64,530,975	625	36,542,658
Newfoundland.....	29	347,060	1,205,000	5	130,500
Total, 1923.....	3,247	46,833,195	65,810,382	792	31,791,332
" 1922.....	3,695	63,097,789	78,068,959	857	39,080,791
" 1921.....	2,451	57,158,397	73,299,111	559	33,976,790
" 1920.....	1,078	18,569,516	26,494,301	255	15,871,216
" 1919.....	755	10,741,441	16,256,259	213	10,234,477
" 1918.....	873	11,251,341	14,502,477	232	8,248,807
" 1917.....	1,097	13,051,900	18,241,465	261	7,455,094
" 1916.....	1,685	19,670,542	25,069,534	363	8,796,646
" 1915.....	2,661	39,526,358	41,162,321	655	13,877,414
" 1914.....	2,898	30,909,563	35,045,095	614	11,063,191
" 1913.....	1,719	12,658,979	16,979,406	452	6,792,763
" 1912.....	1,357	8,783,409	12,316,936	323	4,556,615
" 1911.....	1,332	9,964,604	13,491,196	321	4,760,016
" 1910.....	1,262	11,013,396	14,514,650	292	7,030,227
" 1909.....	1,442	10,318,511	12,982,800	354	3,933,938

Provinces.	Trading.		Other Commercial.		Banking.	
	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.	Num-ber.	Liabilities.
		\$		\$		\$
Prince Edward Island.....	5	172,500	--	--	--	--
Nova Scotia.....	59	747,400	3	31,200	--	--
New Brunswick.....	37	595,887	2	20,540	--	--
Quebec.....	604	8,359,267	41	2,553,894	--	--
Ontario.....	514	5,752,538	54	2,349,326	--	--
Manitoba.....	203	2,129,889	17	1,342,600	1	100,000
Saskatchewan.....	130	1,027,787	4	48,368	--	--
Alberta.....	75	933,800	--	--	--	--
British Columbia.....	71	535,221	6	313,600	--	--
Total, 1924.....	1,720	21,324,089	129	6,664,228	1	100,000
Newfoundland.....	22	1,069,800	2	4,700	--	--
Total, 1923.....	2,319	31,339,763	136	2,679,287	1	18,500,000
" 1922.....	2,717	33,004,203	121	5,983,965	4	222,480
" 1921.....	1,739	29,886,569	153	9,435,752	1	45,233
" 1920.....	771	7,704,505	52	2,918,580	--	--
" 1919.....	494	4,475,628	48	1,546,154	--	--
" 1918.....	590	5,142,397	51	1,111,273	--	--
" 1917.....	777	8,417,239	59	2,369,132	--	--
" 1916.....	1,237	12,290,368	85	3,982,520	--	--
" 1915.....	1,888	21,696,890	118	5,558,017	1	150,000
" 1914.....	2,164	18,677,935	120	5,303,968	1	250,000
" 1913.....	1,216	8,681,419	51	1,505,224	1	125,000
" 1912.....	975	6,906,665	59	853,656	--	--
" 1911.....	986	7,606,891	5	1,124,289	1	71,194
" 1910.....	947	6,943,579	23	540,850	2	2,546,871
" 1909.....	1,059	7,867,287	29	1,181,575	--	--

99.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States, by Numbers and Percentages, years ended Dec. 31, 1923 and 1924. [From Bradstreet's.]

CANADA (including Newfoundland and St. Pierre-Miquelon).

Failures due to	Number.		Assets.		Liabilities.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
Incompetence.....	716	591	6,462,917	2,069,301	13,571,811	5,919,861
Inexperience.....	139	118	470,890	325,325	1,122,922	1,021,673
Lack of capital.....	1,149	887	7,629,977	7,203,505	19,947,704	20,693,293
Unwise credits.....	41	55	250,641	450,547	708,012	1,241,498
Failures of others.....	18	11	412,108	223,098	2,011,942	460,494
Extravagance.....	5	9	4,767	266,708	9,967	480,135
Neglect.....	61	30	153,159	104,528	504,147	278,835
Competition.....	13	63	57,341	306,605	121,059	1,074,978
Specific conditions.....	635	407	7,300,319	5,212,556	12,455,514	8,563,874
Speculation.....	20	16	186,774	482,999	595,887	1,509,826
Fraud.....	164	125	870,597	557,986	3,519,762	2,273,651
Total.....	2,961	2,312	23,799,490	17,203,158	54,568,727	43,518,118

UNITED STATES.

Incompetence.....	6,448	6,778	63,901,578	126,490,955	126,313,880	208,578,570
Inexperience.....	902	927	11,054,870	5,227,282	17,039,991	10,198,787
Lack of capital.....	6,562	6,573	111,739,495	94,450,198	200,640,351	177,098,657
Unwise credits.....	223	211	18,186,184	16,907,279	22,880,544	21,306,298
Failures of others.....	297	305	17,076,924	17,764,590	28,912,045	22,947,589
Extravagance.....	259	307	6,035,465	2,378,819	9,590,491	5,087,786
Neglect.....	231	254	1,182,671	1,190,820	2,944,249	2,490,975
Competition.....	262	381	2,367,746	9,888,900	4,229,271	15,528,101
Specific conditions.....	3,116	3,130	111,290,269	122,919,693	168,216,699	185,209,899
Speculation.....	63	96	9,259,283	4,450,405	12,997,036	10,754,267
Fraud.....	796	750	17,059,933	18,064,773	37,460,237	35,653,347
Total.....	19,159	19,712	369,154,418	419,733,714	631,224,794	694,854,276

99.—Causes of Failures in Canada and the United States, by Numbers and Percentages, years ended Dec. 31, 1923 and 1924. [From Bradstreet's]—concluded.

PERCENTAGES OF NUMBER OF FAILURES AND LIABILITIES, CLASSIFIED BY CAUSE.

Failures due to	Canada per cent.				United States per cent.			
	Number.		Liabilities.		Number.		Liabilities.	
	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.	1923.	1924.
Incompetence.....	24.2	25.5	24.9	13.6	33.7	34.4	20.0	30.0
Inexperience.....	4.7	5.1	2.1	2.3	4.7	4.7	2.7	1.5
Lack of capital.....	38.8	38.4	36.5	47.5	34.2	33.3	31.8	25.5
Unwise credits.....	1.4	2.4	1.3	2.9	1.2	1.1	3.6	3.1
Failures of others.....	0.6	0.5	3.7	1.1	1.5	1.5	4.6	3.3
Extravagance.....	0.2	0.4	0.02	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.7
Neglect.....	2.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.4
Competition.....	0.4	2.7	0.2	2.5	1.4	1.9	0.7	2.2
Specific conditions.....	21.4	17.6	22.9	19.7	16.3	15.9	26.6	26.7
Speculation.....	0.7	0.7	1.1	3.5	0.3	0.5	2.1	1.5
Fraud.....	5.5	5.4	6.4	5.2	4.2	3.8	5.9	5.1

Analysis of Commercial Failures.—In Tables 100 and 101 Bradstreet's and Dun's statistics of commercial failures are analysed according to Kemmerer's method, modified so as to eliminate as far as possible the bias toward large money figures arising out of the diminishing of the purchasing power of the dollar since 1900. First, the number of concerns failing is stated as a percentage of those in business, and this percentage is then stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. Then the assets and liabilities are stated, with the average liabilities per failure, these average liabilities being also stated as an index number, with 1900 as the base year. This second index number, however, requires to be adjusted because of the decrease in the purchasing power of the dollar, or, as Prof. Irving Fisher puts it, because of the diminishing dollar; this is done by dividing the unadjusted index number by the index number of wholesale prices, brought to a 1900 base, and the result is called the *adjusted* index number of liabilities. The percentage of liabilities to assets is also given and finally the index number indicating the proportion of failures to the number of concerns in business and the *adjusted* index number indicating the size of the liabilities are averaged, and the result, which gives due significance to the size of the liabilities as well as to the number of concerns failing, is given as a barometer of business depression. This number reversed, *i.e.*, subtracted from 200, is finally given as a barometer of business confidence. The records of Bradstreet and Dun are not on precisely the same basis, but the general tendency of the two records is the same.

100... Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1925. [Brads (twet's.)]

NOTE.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Number of Concerns.

Years.

Failing.	Proportion Failing.	
	Percentage.	Index No.

Assets.	
Total.	Average Amount.

Liabilities.

Unadjusted Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percentage of liabilities to assets.
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Index Number of Business.	Depression.	Confidence.
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No.	No.	p.c.	Index No.	\$	\$	Index No.	Index No.	p.c.	Depression.	Confidence.
1900	100,618	1.32	100-0	4,246,693	10,785,601	100-0	100-0	254	100-0	100-0
1901	103,421	1.33	100-7	5,264,551	11,783,837	107-4	105-9	234	104-1	95-9
1902	106,000	1.03	78-0	3,602,542	8,946,365	96-7	96-2	237	87-1	112-9
1903	108,215	0.88	66-6	3,870,605	8,372,011	105-3	106-9	216	86-8	113-2
1904	110,615	1.175	80-3	4,137,418	10,019,311	105-2	101-2	242	92-3	107-7
1905	114,335	1.25	94-7	6,584,191	13,879,700	120-3	117-5	211	106-1	93-9
1906	112,362	1.239	83-3	4,305,076	9,450,093	94-5	87-6	219	85-5	114-5
1907	116,202	1.365	86-6	5,276,698	11,735,272	106-6	104-4	222	95-5	101-5
1908	118,875	1.44	109-1	7,770,207	17,582,304	127-1	120-1	226	114-6	85-4
1909	123,232	1.28	96-9	6,195,515	12,811,184	107-0	94-0	207	95-5	104-5
1910	128,881	1.44	86-3	7,075,347	15,712,586	132-6	120-6	222	103-5	96-5
1911	130,446	1.401	81-0	6,420,331	13,088,946	115-8	99-8	204	90-4	109-6
1912	142,583	1.312	69-7	5,611,675	12,358,282	116-7	100-7	220	83-2	111-8
1913	149,852	1.827	91-6	8,140,900	16,630,450	112-9	95-5	204	93-6	106-4
1914	155,849	2.886	140-1	13,507,536	30,693,658	131-8	110-5	227	125-3	74-7
1915	156,008	1.68	127-3	14,227,192	32,194,312	152-0	118-7	226	123-0	77-0
1916	156,535	1.07	85-6	6,349,078	15,952,684	111-6	73-9	251	79-8	120-2
1917	153,079	0.72	54-5	6,207,512	13,616,822	152-2	73-2	219	63-9	136-1
1918	152,974	0.53	40-1	5,354,727	12,413,536	189-0	81-4	232	60-8	139-2
1919	156,187	0.40	30-3	5,089,534	10,095,232	200-2	82-1	198	56-2	143-8
1920	164,049	0.59	44-7	10,478,465	20,803,053	267-0	94-1	199	69-4	130-6
1921	171,415	1.37	103-8	21,489,236	48,553,757	255-8	80-7	226	92-3	107-7
1922	173,080	1.84	139-4	23,933,136	55,047,342	17,283	121-0	230	130-2	69-8
1923	176,739	1.65	125-0	21,619,354	51,416,766	17,639	120-9	235	121-5	78-5
1924	174,386	1.31	99-2	16,553,935	42,278,195	18,486	126-8	235	113-0	87-0
1925	165,790	1.26	95-7	14,541,300	36,558,517	16,972	112-6	244	101-2	95-8

101.—Commercial Failures and Business Confidence in Canada, 1900-1925. [Dun's.]

NOTE.—Newfoundland included, 1900-1913 inclusive.

Years.	Number of Concerns.				Assets.				Liabilities.				Index Number of Business	
	Doing Business.	Failing.	Proportion Failing.		\$	Total.	Average Amount.	Unadjusted Index No.	Adjusted Index No.	Percentage of liabilities to assets.	Depression.	Confidence.		
			Percentage.	Index No.										
	No.	No.	p.c.		\$	\$	\$			p.c.				
1900.....	95,772	1,355	1.41	100.0	8,202,898	11,613,208	8,570	100.0	100.0	142	100.0	100.0		
1901.....	96,961	1,341	1.38	97.8	7,686,823	10,811,671	8,062	94.1	95.5	141	96.7	103.3		
1902.....	93,890	1,101	1.17	82.9	7,772,418	10,934,777	9,931	115.9	115.2	141	99.1	100.9		
1903.....	95,029	978	1.03	73.0	4,872,422	7,552,724	7,723	90.1	89.1	155	81.1	118.9		
1904.....	96,822	1,246	1.29	91.3	8,555,875	11,394,117	9,145	106.7	105.2	133	98.4	101.6		
1905.....	101,246	1,347	1.33	94.3	6,822,005	9,854,659	7,316	85.4	83.1	144	88.7	111.3		
1906.....	104,576	1,184	1.13	80.1	6,499,052	9,085,773	7,673	89.5	82.9	140	81.5	118.5		
1907.....	108,160	1,278	1.18	83.7	9,443,227	13,221,250	10,345	120.7	113.4	140	98.6	101.4		
1908.....	113,551	1,640	1.44	102.1	12,008,113	14,951,790	9,105	108.2	104.0	124	103.1	96.9		
1909.....	117,309	1,442	1.23	87.2	10,318,511	12,982,800	9,003	105.0	99.0	126	93.1	106.9		
1910.....	110,764	1,262	1.05	74.4	11,013,396	14,514,650	11,501	134.2	129.3	132	98.4	101.6		
1911.....	129,917	1,332	1.03	73.0	9,964,404	13,491,196	10,128	118.2	108.4	135	90.7	109.3		
1912.....	132,469	1,357	1.02	72.3	8,783,409	12,316,396	9,076	105.9	91.3	140	81.8	118.2		
1913.....	141,135	1,719	1.23	86.5	12,658,979	16,979,406	9,877	115.2	98.7	134	92.6	107.4		
1914.....	149,999	2,892	1.93	136.9	30,888,363	34,996,694	12,101	141.2	118.5	113	127.7	72.3		
1915.....	150,378	2,652	1.76	124.8	39,243,658	40,676,621	15,338	179.0	139.8	104	132.3	67.7		
1916.....	147,575	1,677	1.14	80.8	19,640,703	24,985,908	14,899	173.9	143.4	127	112.1	87.9		
1917.....	142,431	1,088	0.76	53.9	12,994,179	18,108,347	16,643	194.2	95.1	139	74.5	135.5		
1918.....	141,709	873	0.62	43.9	11,246,341	14,502,477	16,612	193.8	83.6	129	63.8	138.2		
1919.....	142,919	1,751	1.23	37.6	10,731,541	16,294,259	21,603	252.1	104.9	151	71.3	128.7		
1920.....	151,203	1,034	0.68	48.2	17,501,332	24,719,111	23,906	278.9	98.4	141	73.3	126.7		
1921.....	154,608	2,379	1.54	109.2	55,114,487	68,947,140	28,982	338.2	138.0	125	139.1	60.9		
1922.....	166,435	3,630	2.18	154.6	62,424,514	76,314,674	21,092	245.3	168.0	122	146.3	53.7		
1923.....	167,525	3,197	1.91	135.5	45,480,216	61,853,697	19,347	225.8	126.4	136	131.0	69.0		
1924.....	170,104	2,445	1.44	102.1	47,590,367	63,325,975	25,900	302.2	167.0	133	134.6	65.4		
1925.....	169,789	2,337	1.38	97.9	32,518,709	45,399,425	19,426	226.6	121.3	140	109.6	90.4		

Assignments under the Bankruptcy Act.—Under the Bankruptcy Act of 1919 (9-10 George V, c. 36), which went into force on July 1, 1920, certain documents relative to all failures coming under the Act are forwarded to the Dominion Statistician. Statistics based upon these documents have been duly compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and are published in Table 102. In the consideration of these statistics it should be remembered that changes in the Act effective from Oct. 1, 1923, have affected the comparability of the figures. It may, however, be pointed out that 1925 shows a decided decrease in the number of failures and in defaulted liabilities.

102.—Assignments (with liabilities) under the Bankruptcy Act, by Months, 1922-25.

	Assignments.				Liabilities.			
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$
January.....	374	387	291	270	6,222,428	5,436,100	4,173,748	2,863,489
February.....	340	355	260	162	4,411,048	6,555,597	5,882,870	1,718,492
March.....	340	368	223	198	7,859,371	7,683,070	4,276,435	3,946,270
April.....	245	324	180	162	3,943,305	6,555,335	4,447,283	2,761,991
May.....	309	291	179	160	3,542,111	3,187,773	4,332,042	3,375,485
June.....	288	271	147	145	6,633,679	5,862,310	5,977,492	2,748,954
July.....	300	149	155	131	5,311,549	2,681,991	2,687,453	2,000,630
August.....	272	242	129	134	4,226,044	3,943,801	2,949,328	2,600,138
September.....	332	320	153	151	3,389,214	5,667,376	2,706,939	2,318,623
October.....	364	200	184	112	5,090,805	2,273,543	3,398,531	2,685,195
November.....	410	259	219	163	4,292,644	3,044,717	2,987,904	2,831,268
December.....	351	242	199	177	6,770,021	8,725,914	3,285,370	2,300,162
Total..	3,925	3,408	2,319	1,995	63,692,219	61,617,527	47,105,395	32,153,697

By provinces, the failures in 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 have been in order as follows, the figures for 1925 being provisional:—Prince Edward Island, 11, 15, 16, 3, 4; Nova Scotia, 108, 121, 155, 69, 71; New Brunswick, 56, 131, 67, 67, 67; Quebec, 928, 1,589, 1,181, 907, 758; Ontario, 650, 1,058, 970, 835, 720; Manitoba, 147, 284, 258, 100, 85; Saskatchewan, 177, 272, 280, 131, 77; Alberta, 189, 299, 323, 150, 139; British Columbia, 98, 156, 158, 57, 74.

X.—EDUCATION.

Throughout the Dominion of Canada public education is a matter of provincial concern. Before Confederation, the maritime colonies were separated from Ontario by French-speaking Quebec, and in each of these an educational system specially adapted to the local conditions had come into existence. When Confederation was under consideration, the protection of existing vested rights was the predominant consideration. As a result, section 93 of the British North America Act, which embodies the Canadian constitution in so far as that constitution is a written one, provides that in and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in respect of education, except that "nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the union."

Inasmuch as the administration of public education is one of the chief functions of Provincial Governments, there is in each of the provinces, except Quebec, a Department of Education, administered either by a member of the Provincial Executive Council or by the Executive Council as a whole. In practice, however, the routine administration is in the hands of the permanent officials of the Department of Education, who are members of the permanent civil service. In Quebec, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, appointed by the Government, is *ex officio* President of the Council of Public Instruction; the link between the Department of Public Instruction and the Government is the Provincial Secretary; there are also two Deputy Heads, called the French and English Secretaries of the Department.

Since the Departments of Education are permanent authorities, controlled as to the details of administration by permanent officials, educational policy is relatively permanent; further, the control of the Governments over education throughout the provinces is relatively stronger than in the United States. A capable Deputy Minister or Superintendent of Education impresses his personality and his views upon the whole system of his province, especially as in practice he controls the payment of Government grants, which constitute an important part of the revenues applied to educational purposes. (In 1924, out of a total expenditure on public general education in Canada amounting to \$119,908,735, \$15,723,971 came from the Provincial Governments.)

The Department of Education in each province naturally has its headquarters at the capital of the province. Its local representatives are the school inspectors, who, in all provinces except Ontario, are appointed and paid by the Government; in Ontario high and separate school inspectors are appointed and paid by the Government, while public school inspectors, except in the unorganized districts, are appointed by the county or city municipality from among the persons recognized by the Department of Education as qualified for such appointment, and after appointment receive a part of their salary from the municipality and a part from the province.

Education in Quebec.—In Quebec there are two distinct systems of education in each of which the teaching of religion takes a prominent position—the Protestant and the Roman Catholic systems. In the former, which is under the control of the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with an English Secretary, the curriculum and the general system of education is similar to that in the other provinces, except that the highest grade is Grade XI, from which students are matriculated to McGill University and Bishop's College, the two Protestant English-speaking universities of the province.

In the Roman Catholic schools, which are mainly French-speaking, as the Protestant schools are English-speaking, the administration is in the hands of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, with a French Secretary. General elementary training is given by means of a curriculum, extending over eight "years," some of which require more than a year to complete, the work of the eighth "year" corresponding in a general way to the work of Grade X, as that work is generally understood.

Recent Developments in Education.—In recent years there has been a tendency to lengthen the period of compulsory attendance and to enforce the law. This tendency has been most marked in Ontario, where in 1919 an Act was passed providing:—(1) that children 8 to 14 must attend full time and that children from 5 to 8, once enrolled, must attend full time to the end of the school term for which they are enrolled; (2) that adolescents from 14 to 16 who have not attained university matriculation standing must attend full time; those exempted owing to circumstances requiring them to go to work must attend part time during the ordinary working day for 400 hours a year in municipalities providing part-time courses, which all municipalities of 5,000 population and upwards must do from September, 1922, smaller municipalities having an option in the matter. Further, those who have not attended full time up to 16 are required, after September, 1923, to attend 320 hours a year of part-time courses up to age 18. In other words, an Ontario adolescent has the alternative of full-time attendance to 16 or full-time attendance to 14 plus part-time attendance to 18. The operation of this Act has greatly increased the attendance in Ontario secondary schools.

Further, as a result of the keeping of children in school to a more advanced age, increasing attention has naturally been devoted to technical education of various kinds, especially as required by those students who are not adapted to higher intellectual work. The number taking technical training of some kind or other is rapidly increasing. Details are given in sub-section II of this section, dealing with "Vocational and Technical Education."

Statistics of General Education.—The statistical tables on education in Canada commence with a statistical summary (Table 1), which shows that in the academic year ended in 1924 there were 2,206,799 pupils in attendance at educational institutions in Canada, or 23.9 p.c. of the estimated 1924 population. Of the above, 1,958,701 were enrolled in ordinary dayschools under public control, the average daily attendance numbering 1,482,369. Those attending vocational schools—agricultural, commercial, industrial and other technical schools—numbered 87,870. There were 18,322 students in private business colleges, and 67,534 in other private schools under college grade. University students in regular courses numbered 21,635 and college students in regular courses, 6,873. Students in classical colleges numbered 9,812.

There were, in 1924, 62,004 teachers in schools under public control, 11,307 males and 50,697 females. The total expenditure on schools under public control was \$119,908,735, of which governments contributed \$15,723,971, and local taxation most of the balance.

The balance of this section of the Year Book is divided into four sub-sections dealing respectively with elementary and secondary education, vocational and technical education, higher education and miscellaneous educational activities. More detailed statistics are published annually in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada," prepared in the Education Statistics Branch of the Bureau. Copies may be obtained from the Dominion Statistician.

1.—Summary of Education in Canada,

NUMBER OF PUPILS ATTENDING

No.	Type of Institution.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Ordinary Day Schools under Public Control.....	17,281	111,594	79,265
2	Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and other Technical Schools, including all evening schools but not short courses in Universities and Colleges.....	293	4,070 ³	1,683 ⁴
3	Schools for teacher-training.....	338	683 ¹¹	473 ¹²
4	Indian Schools.....	29	290	274
5	Schools for the blind and deaf.....	11 ¹³	216	71 ¹³
6	Business Colleges (private).....	—	478	534
7	Private Elementary and Secondary Schools.....	452	1,329	421
8	Preparatory courses at Universities and Colleges.....	60	276	246
9	Short, special and correspondence courses at Universities and Colleges.....	25	12 ²²	54
10	Classical colleges.....	—	—	—
11	Affiliated, professional and technical colleges (regular courses).....	—	280	—
12	Universities (regular courses).....	125	1,381	486
Grand total (excluding duplicates).....		18,614	120,609	83,507
Population of 1921.....		88,615	523,837	387,876
Elementary grades ²²		16,140	101,003	76,380
Secondary and higher grades ²²		2,267	16,272	5,875

¹ Including 485,081 in primary schools under control of commissioners and trustees and 5,339 in nursery schools, most of which are under control. ² Including public, separate, continuation and high schools and collegiate institutes, all day courses—figures of calendar year 1923 for the public and separate schools and of the school year 1923-24 for the other schools. ³ Including correspondence courses in technical schools 727, short and correspondence technical courses 30, short courses in agriculture 95, evening, technical and coal-mining schools 3,218. ⁴ Including 248 in day and 1,435 in evening technical schools. ⁵ Including 5,661 in night schools, 2,339 in dress-cutting and dressmaking schools, and 3,331 in schools of arts and trades—figures of 1922-23. ⁶ Including 9,184 in full-time day courses, 1,837 in part-time day courses, 1,798 in day special courses, and 36,452 in evening courses at industrial, technical and art schools, 2,093 in night elementary schools, 2,764 in night high schools, figures of 1923-24. ⁷ Including 1,199 in day and 2,051 in evening technical schools. ⁸ Including 881 in day and 825 in evening technical schools. ⁹ Including 1,743 in day and 2,532 in evening technical schools, and 285 in correspondence department. ¹⁰ Including 1,653 in day, 5,044 in evening and 152 in correspondence vocational courses. ¹¹ Including 384 in normal college, and 299 in summer teacher-training courses. ¹² Including 442 in normal school and 3 in vocational teacher-training courses. ¹³ Including normal schools, 2,452, model schools, 652, kindergarten primary courses, 225, and vocational teacher-training, 133, over and above extra-mural students not counted, but excluding the colleges of Education figures which are included with those of universities. ¹⁴ Including 739 in normal schools, and 25 in vocational teacher-training courses. ¹⁵ Including normal schools 639, vocational teacher-training 80, and departmental summer school for teachers, 344. ¹⁶ Not added in the totals as it is not certain whether or not they are included elsewhere. ¹⁷ The total includes 246 in Northwest Territories, and 121 in Yukon. ¹⁸ In institutions at Halifax, N.S., but supported by the province. ¹⁹ Including 666 blind, 1,051

by Provinces, 1924, or Latest Year Reported.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
490,420 ¹	667,922 ²	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	1,958,704	1
11,331 ⁵	54,128 ⁶	3,250 ⁷	1,706 ⁸	4,560 ⁹	6,849 ¹⁰	87,870	2
1,555	3,462 ¹³	764 ¹⁴	1,621	968 ³¹	1,053 ¹⁵	10,917	3
1,592 ¹⁶	3,794	2,108	1,547	1,195	2,676	13,872 ¹⁷	4
621	504	103	70	51	72	1,719 ¹⁸	5
(4,102)	7,929	1,685	441	2,213	940	18,322	6
52,325 ²⁰	6,573	663	2,619	2,061	1,091	67,534	7
21	3,481	175	100	83	46	4,467	8
1,943 ²³	5,949	1,558	466	286 ²²	475	10,768	9
9,812 ²⁴	-	-	-	-	-	9,812	10
2,566 ²⁵	2,859 ²⁶	795	83	89	201 ²⁷	6,873 ²⁹	11
6,831 ²⁸	7,513	2,075	816	1,100	1,308	21,635 ²⁹	12
577,404	764,114	157,667	213,623	159,979	110,915	2,206,799 ³⁰	
2,361,199	2,933,662	610,118	757,510	588,454	524,582	8,788,483	
513,115	608,430	133,933	191,429	136,217	89,264	1,865,911	
58,007	111,631	21,580	21,296	21,179	16,535	274,642	

deaf, and 2 deaf and blind. ²⁰ Called "independent schools," i.e., independent of the control of commissioners and trustees. ²¹ Included with the figures of classical colleges and private schools. ²² Exclusive of courses included in item 2. ²³ Including 1,201 in evening courses at technical schools, 192 in special courses at technical schools, 250 in short courses at agricultural colleges, and 300 at evening courses in the school of H. C. S. ²⁴ Including classical colleges 9,225 and classical independent schools 587. ²⁵ Including 461 in dairy schools, 733 in regular courses at the technical school, 319 in regular courses at the college of agriculture, 121 in regular courses at the school for higher commercial studies, 392 in independent schools where superior education is given and 415 in the school of Fine Arts in Quebec, and 125 in polytechnic school, 1922-23. ²⁶ Excluding duplicates between universities and colleges. ²⁷ Including 140 at Victoria College not elsewhere specified. ²⁸ Excluding preparatory and short courses and such other figures as have already been included in items 10 and 11. ²⁹ It should be noted that in addition to the number shown in regular courses there are regular arts students included under classical colleges (over 2,000 in 1924), and also students taking full arts course extra-murally, under "correspondence" courses. Including these the total number in regular courses would be about 29,500. See section on Higher Education, page 905. ³⁰ Excluding business colleges and Indian schools in Quebec and including Indian schools in N. W. T. and Yukon. ³¹ Including 637 in regular normal school courses and 331 in Summer School for Teachers. ³² In calculating the numbers in elementary and secondary grades, night, special and part-time technical schools and schools for the blind and deaf are left out of the reckoning. The numbers in elementary grades in public and private ordinary schools and in Indian schools are known. Business college courses are assumed to be at least of secondary rank, also preparatory and short courses at universities and colleges. The regular courses are clearly of higher grade than secondary.

**1.—Summary of Education in Canada, by Provinces,
DISTRIBUTION AND ATTENDANCE OF PUPILS IN**

No.	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Number of Boys enrolled.....	8,747	55,494	37,793 ¹
2	Number of Girls enrolled.....	8,534	56,100	39,065 ¹
3	Number of pupils in graded schools.....	6,299 ⁴	72,714	40,377
4	Number of pupils in ungraded schools.....	10,982	38,880	38,888
5	Average daily attendance.....	11,783	79,509	58,179
6	Average (median) number of days each pupil attended during year.....	151	158	158
7	Average number of days schools were open during year.....	-	196	193
8	Percentage of total attendance in average attendance.....	68.2	71.6	73.4

TEACHERS, ACCOMMODATION AND EXPENDITURE

No.	Items.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.
1	Teachers in Schools under Public Control.....	614	3,279	2,395
2	Male Teachers.....	139	285	239
3	Female Teachers.....	475	2,994	2,156
4	Number of school districts.....	472	1,760	1,391
5	Number of school houses.....	472	1,876	-
6	Number of class-rooms in operation.....	612	3,053	2,200
7	Number of ungraded one-room schools.....	416	1,420	1,256
8	Average number of pupils to a class-room.....	28	37	36
9	Total Expenditure on Education.....	\$ 449,847	3,591,338	2,720,227
10	Total Expenditure on Education by Governments.....	\$ 279,898	638,593	403,454
11	Total Expenditure on Education by Ratepayers, etc.....	\$ 169,949	2,952,745	2,316,773
12	Expenditure on Teachers' Salaries.....	\$ 343,882 ¹⁶	2,094,289 ¹⁷	-
13	Average Annual Cost per pupil enrolled.....	\$ 26.03	32.18	34.32
14	Average Annual Cost per pupil in daily attendance.....	\$ 38.18	45.17	46.76

¹ Unspecified by sex in N.B. 2,407. ² Including independent as well as other primary schools. The sex was not specified separately for independent and controlled schools. ³ Including elementary and secondary day schools; the latter include day vocational full time pupils. ⁴ Not including 338 in P. W. C. ⁵ Primary schools under control and independent. ⁶ The financial items in Ontario include day and evening vocational schools. To the number of teachers should be added 459 in day vocational schools. These were not classified by sex. ⁷ "Districts." The number of municipalities was 1,764. ⁸ In existence. The number in operation was 1,851. ⁹ In existence Dec. 31, 1924. ¹⁰ Approximately. ¹¹ Estimate only. There were 5,516 rural school sections; 24 cities and 140 towns with public and 23 cities and 72 towns with

1924, or Latest Year Reported—concluded.

ORDINARY DAY SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
263,669 ²	342,093 ³	-	103,110	73,827	48,712	933,445	1
273,737 ²	335,013 ³	-	100,993	73,546	47,492	934,480	2
-	-	-	-	79,918	85,000	-	3
-	-	-	-	67,455	11,204	-	4
422,159	482,068 ³	103,775	139,782	105,852	79,262	1,482,369	5
-	-	157	156	156	-	-	6
-	-	191	197	186	-	-	7
78.6	71.2 ³	71.8	68.5	71.8	82.4	73.6	8

IN SCHOOLS UNDER PUBLIC CONTROL.

Quebec. ⁵	Ontario. ⁶	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Total.	No.
18,207	17,196	3,980	7,395	5,727	3,211	62,004	1
2,913	2,657	953	1,879	1,463	779	11,307	2
15,294	14,539	3,027	5,516	4,264	2,432	50,697	3
7,504 ⁷	6,326 ¹¹	2,109 ⁸	4,656	3,339 ⁹	753 ¹⁰	28,315	4
7,746	7,418	1,985	-	3,034	1,062	-	5
14,205	-	3,867	6,126	4,742	3,034	54,300	6
-	4,983	-	-	2,741	659	-	7
38	-	37	33	31	32	-	8
25,396,268	48,034,564	8,919,619 ¹²	13,385,410 ¹²	9,672,891 ¹²	7,738,571	119,908,735 ¹³	9
3,261,111	4,378,876	1,096,010	1,833,736	1,117,023	2,715,270 ¹⁴	15,723,971	10
22,135,157 ¹⁵	43,655,688	7,823,609	11,551,674	8,555,868	5,023,301	104,184,708	11
-	22,483,377	4,849,712	7,166,972	5,411,487	4,307,688	-	12
43.98	66.00	61.73	68.90	56.74	79.57	56.36	13
56.09	92.80	85.95	102.57	79.01	96.59	76.60	14

separate schools; 160 village public and 19 village separate schools; 189 continuation schools and 183 high schools and collegiate institutes. Assuming that each city and town and each village school, public and separate, and each secondary school represented a school section, the total number of sections would be 3,326, as above. ¹² Exclusive of promissory notes. ¹³ From this should be deducted about \$3,500,000 on private schools, higher education, etc. ¹⁴ Exclusive of \$458,125 to provincial university. ¹⁵ Of this amount \$8,200,040 was contributed by subsidized independent schools. ¹⁶ Including Government expenditure on salaries of teachers of general schools and Prince of Wales College (\$256,829) and total supplement by districts (\$87,053). ¹⁷ Exclusive of salaries of teachers of vocational schools and provincial colleges.

I.—ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION.

It is considered that the best general test of the efficiency of public general education in Canada is furnished by the statistics of Table 2, showing the 1924 age-grade distribution of 1,364,040 pupils in 8 provinces. Many other tables of this form, analyzing age-grade distribution by provinces, by sex, and by rural and urban areas and graded or ungraded schools, may be consulted in the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1924," pp. 24-46.

2.—State-Controlled and Private Schools in Canada: Distribution of 1,364,040 Pupils by Age and Grade, 1924.

Ages.	Elementary Grades.								
	K. and K.P.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
4.....	919	246		2	8	-	-	-	-
5.....	13,227	14,870	98	1	-	-	-	-	-
6.....	8,729	86,002	5,974	198	10	-	-	-	-
7.....	2,493	85,350	40,470	6,707	1,378	86	3	-	-
8.....	671	42,556	54,950	34,557	11,900	2,266	176	14	3
9.....	321	18,120	35,445	42,873	34,733	14,299	2,477	241	36
10.....	39	8,233	16,823	29,084	39,099	33,638	13,671	3,015	428
11.....	17	3,782	8,209	15,472	26,582	36,395	28,280	12,361	3,566
12.....	9	2,285	4,364	8,493	16,245	28,187	31,364	24,606	13,758
13.....	5	1,571	2,215	4,537	9,154	16,752	24,362	26,326	27,091
Total 7-13.....	3,555	161,907	162,127	141,728	139,091	131,623	100,333	66,563	44,882
14.....	4	440	1,105	2,263	5,004	9,496	14,767	19,537	29,396
15.....	2	188	555	980	1,953	3,993	6,612	10,133	20,084
16.....	-	58	80	182	589	1,115	2,080	3,378	8,335
17.....	1	28	21	54	80	147	427	729	2,093
Total 14-17.....	7	714	1,751	3,479	7,626	14,751	23,886	33,777	59,908
18.....	-	14	7	14	19	27	70	100	491
19.....	-	12	4	15	22	19	38	45	166
Grand total.....	26,435	263,755	170,318	145,437	146,776	146,420	124,327	100,485	105,447

Ages.	Secondary Grades.				Total.		
	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	Elementary	Secondary ¹	Total.
4.....	-	-	-	-	1,176	-	1,176
5.....	-	-	-	-	28,196	-	28,196
6.....	-	-	-	-	100,911	-	100,911
7.....	-	-	-	-	136,487	-	136,487
8.....	-	-	-	-	147,093	-	147,093
9.....	-	-	-	-	148,545	-	148,545
10.....	27	3	-	-	144,030	31	144,061
11.....	371	6	2	-	134,664	380	135,044
12.....	2,697	223	4	-	129,316	2,925	132,241
13.....	9,010	1,815	148	1	112,013	10,975	122,988
Total 7-13.....	12,105	2,047	154	1	952,148	14,311	966,459
14.....	15,950	6,517	1,302	43	82,012	23,814	105,826
15.....	15,192	11,484	4,988	268	44,497	31,959	76,456
16.....	8,831	10,506	8,644	1,052	15,817	29,080	44,897
17.....	3,157	5,657	8,111	2,043	3,580	19,029	22,606
Total 14-17.....	43,130	34,164	23,045	3,406	145,906	103,882	249,788
18.....	849	2,100	4,778	1,762	742	9,547	10,288
19.....	453	1,039	3,654	1,677	321	6,900	7,221
Grand total.....	56,537	39,350	31,631	6,846	1,229,400	134,640	1,364,040

¹ Including 276 in "Special" grades not elsewhere included.

General elementary and secondary education throughout the Dominion, in so far as it is publicly controlled, is carried on, except in Quebec, in free schools supported by general taxation. These schools may be divided into 12 grades, 8 of which are normally considered to be elementary and 4 secondary, these 12 grades each taking the average pupil one school year to complete, so that an average pupil, entering school at 6 years of age, would finish his secondary school course at 18.

An historical summary of the enrolment and average attendance in the elementary schools of Canada from 1824 to 1924 is given by provinces in Table 3. The totals of pupils enrolled in all provinces in the years 1867, 1871, 1881, 1891 and 1901 are approximations based in certain cases upon provincial statistics for the nearest available years.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1924.

Years.	Total Number Enrolled—1824-1924.									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario. ⁴	Manitoba	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada.
1811....	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1824....	-	5,514	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1829....	-	12,000	-	18,410	-	-	-	-	-	-
1835....	-	15,292	-	37,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
1845....	-	-	15,924	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1846....	-	33,960	-	60,000 ²	-	-	-	-	-	-
1850....	-	-	-	-	151,891 ²	-	-	-	-	-
1852....	2	-	-	-	179,857	-	-	-	-	-
1861....	-	33,652	27,982	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1864....	-	35,405 ²	30,632	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1866....	-	50,574	30,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1867....	-	65,869	31,364	-	403,339	-	-	-	401	-
1868....	-	68,612	31,988	205,530	-	-	-	-	-	718,000
1871....	-	75,995	33,981 ²	-	-	817	-	-	-	-
1872....	-	73,638	39,837	-	462,630	-	-	-	514 ²	-
1873....	-	74,297	42,611	216,992	-	-	-	-	1,028	-
1876....	-	79,813	64,689	-	499,078	2,734	-	-	1,685	-
1881....	21,501	78,828	65,631	227,935	489,404	4,919 ²	-	-	2,571	891,000
1886....	22,414	85,714	68,367	-	502,840	15,926	2,553	-	4,471	-
1891....	22,330	83,548	68,992	265,513	-	23,871	5,652	-	9,290	995,000
1892....	22,169	85,077	68,909	268,535	508,507	23,243	6,170	-	10,721	-
1894....	22,221	98,701	69,648	274,915	506,726	32,680	11,972	-	12,613	-
1895....	22,250	100,555	68,761	286,180	509,213	35,371	12,796	-	13,482	-
1896....	22,138	101,032	68,297	293,584	508,515	37,987	-	-	14,460	-
1901....	20,779	98,410	66,689	314,881	492,534	51,888	-	-	23,615	1,083,000
1903....	19,956	98,768	65,951	326,183	487,880	57,409	33,191	-	24,499	1,113,837
1904....	19,031	96,886	65,278	329,666	484,351	58,574	41,033	-	25,787	1,120,606
1905....	19,272	100,252	66,897	335,768	487,635	63,287	25,191	24,254	27,354	1,149,909
1906....	18,986	100,332	66,635	341,808	492,544	64,123	31,275	28,784	28,522	1,173,009
1907....	19,036	100,007	66,422	342,614	493,791	67,144	37,622	34,338	30,039	1,196,013
1908....	18,012	100,105	66,383	352,944	501,641	71,031	47,086	39,653	33,223	1,230,169
1909....	18,073	101,680	67,735	367,012	507,219	73,044	55,116	46,048	36,227	1,272,204
1910....	17,932	102,035	68,154	374,547	510,700	76,247	65,392	55,307	39,670	1,310,117
1911....	17,397	102,910	68,951	389,123	518,605	80,848	72,260	61,660	49,451	1,356,879
1913....	17,555	105,269	69,663	411,784	542,822	83,679	101,463	79,909	57,384	1,469,752
1914....	19,069	106,351	70,622	435,895	561,927	93,954	113,985	89,910	61,957	1,552,976
1915....	18,402	107,765	72,013	448,087	569,030	100,963	122,862	97,286	64,264	1,601,035
1916....	18,362	109,189	73,007	464,447	560,340	103,796	129,439	99,201	64,570	1,622,351
1917....	18,190	109,032	71,981	463,390	561,865	106,588	142,617	107,727	65,118	1,646,598
1918....	17,861	108,697	71,782	467,508	564,655	104,925	151,366	111,109	67,516	1,669,776
1919....	17,587	106,982	71,029	486,201	581,724	114,662	164,219	121,567	72,006	1,738,977
1920....	17,354	108,096	72,988	495,887	604,923	123,452	174,925	135,750	79,243	1,812,618
1921....	17,510	109,483	73,712	512,651	632,123	129,015	184,871	124,328 ³	85,950	1,869,643
1922....	18,323	114,229	77,774	530,705	654,893	136,876	183,935	142,902	91,919	1,951,556
1923....	17,742	114,458	78,753	537,406	667,922	142,369	194,313	148,045	94,888	1,995,896
1924....	17,281	111,594	79,265	-	-	144,491	204,154	147,373	96,204	-

¹ Common School System formed. ² Free School System established. ³ Half year only. ⁴ Not including vocational schools.

3.—Historical Summary of Enrolment and Average Attendance in Schools in Canada, by Provinces, 1824-1924—concluded.

Years.	Average daily attendance—1871-1924.									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Sask.	Alberta.	B.C.	Canada.
1871...	—	43,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873...	—	41,392	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	—
1876...	—	45,373	—	—	217,202	—	—	—	984	—
1881...	—	43,461	36,688	—	222,534	—	—	—	1,367	—
1891...	12,898	49,347	—	—	—	12,443	—	—	5,135	—
1892...	12,986	50,975	—	205,623	—	12,976	—	—	6,227	—
1895...	13,250	54,007	—	221,168	—	19,516	—	—	8,610	—
1896...	13,412	54,016	—	220,969	—	20,247	—	—	9,254	—
1901...	12,330	53,643	37,473	232,255	275,234	27,550	—	—	15,335	669,000
1903...	12,112	55,213	38,032	243,123	275,385	36,479	16,321	—	16,627	704,000
1904...	11,722	54,000	37,567	246,319	273,815	31,326	20,918	—	17,071	705,000
1905...	11,627	56,342	39,402	255,420	281,674	33,794	13,493	13,375	18,871	724,171
1906...	11,903	59,165	38,482	263,111	285,330	34,947	15,770	14,782	19,809	743,496
1907...	11,543	57,173	38,790	266,510	284,998	37,279	19,841	17,310	20,459	754,060
1908...	11,647	58,343	40,202	271,019	292,052	40,691	26,081	18,923	23,473	782,584
1909...	11,543	61,787	42,501	285,729	295,352	41,405	28,998	22,225	25,662	815,449
1910...	11,632	65,630	42,596	293,035	299,747	43,885	34,517	29,611	28,423	849,344
1911...	10,511	61,250	42,791	301,678	305,648	45,303	38,278	32,556	32,517	870,801
1913...	11,003	65,686	44,375	324,447	330,474	48,163	56,005	45,888	43,072	969,380
1914...	11,170	66,599	44,534	344,657	346,509	58,778	65,009	54,582	49,090	1,041,108
1915...	11,694	70,361	47,889	360,897	365,959	68,250	72,113	61,112	52,494	1,111,075
1916...	11,347	69,227	48,069	373,364	355,364	66,561	71,522	60,271	50,880	1,140,793
1917...	11,319	70,118	46,860	367,468	369,081	69,209	88,758	65,374	52,577	1,141,065
1918...	11,334	67,923	46,515	369,057	328,197	69,968	91,010	68,489	54,748	1,107,467
1919...	10,908	65,906	45,797	365,803	388,768	72,072	98,791	74,776	56,692	1,179,513
1920...	10,991	66,442	46,950	372,377	396,141	88,563	101,355	82,417	69,791	1,237,146
1921...	11,446	78,238	49,655	397,172	446,396	86,137	113,412	89,401	68,597	1,335,451
1922...	12,338	79,410	51,590	421,604	470,073	95,433	119,041	100,515	75,528	1,425,532
1923...	11,763	83,472	53,611	422,159	474,859	98,787	130,499	105,364	77,752	1,458,266
1924...	11,783	79,509	58,179	—	—	103,775	139,782	105,862	79,262	—

Secondary Education.—In the past quarter of a century the number of pupils of both sexes doing work of secondary grade has shown a very great absolute increase, as well as a large increase relatively to the number in elementary grades. The available statistics are given by years in Table 4, showing that in each of the provinces and in every year the number of girls in the secondary grades has exceeded the number of boys. The drop in the Ontario figures between 1915 and 1917 is due in part to the change in the statistical year from the calendar year to the natural school year from September to June.

4.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Comparative Number of Boys and Girls doing work of Secondary Grade in Six Provinces, 1901-1924.¹

Years.	N.S.		Ontario ² .		Manitoba.		Sask.		Alberta.		B.C.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
1901	—	—	10,869	11,654	—	—	—	—	—	—	215	369
1902	—	—	11,629	12,843	—	—	—	—	—	—	313	471
1903	—	—	11,988	13,734	—	—	—	—	—	—	316	540
1904	2,496	4,499	12,718	14,991	—	—	—	—	—	—	381	600
1905	2,732	4,554	13,035	15,626	—	—	—	—	—	—	433	657
1906	2,775	4,864	13,336	16,056	—	—	—	—	—	—	412	763
1907	2,792	4,854	13,799	16,532	—	—	—	—	—	—	432	823
1908	2,985	4,928	14,731	17,181	—	—	—	—	—	—	613	857
1909	3,076	5,048	15,776	17,325	—	—	335	399	—	—	812	997
1910	3,181	5,476	15,196	17,416	—	—	504	643	—	—	919	1,122
1911	3,211	5,463	17,073	20,907	—	—	623	805	—	—	940	1,048
1912	3,132	5,536	17,345	21,022	—	—	766	927	—	—	973	1,178
1913	3,175	5,461	17,718	21,572	—	—	885	1,129	—	—	1,232	1,448
1914	3,216	5,687	19,475	23,060	—	—	1,028	1,326	—	—	1,414	1,593
1915	3,436	6,041	20,508	24,718	—	—	1,304	1,622	—	—	1,844	2,068
1916	3,466	6,260	—	—	—	—	1,545	2,038	—	—	2,260	2,510
1917	3,051	6,037	14,318	19,597	—	—	1,566	2,283	—	—	2,074	2,767
1918	3,082	6,115	14,342	19,859	—	—	1,445	2,441	—	—	2,151	2,999
1919	3,024	6,114	15,095	20,643	—	—	1,523	2,561	—	—	2,392	3,414
1920	3,313	6,178	16,682	21,480	—	—	1,910	2,841	—	—	3,262	3,810
1921	3,425	6,280	17,525	22,426	3,624	5,091	2,494	3,423	3,088	4,421	3,093	4,166
1922	4,202	6,937	21,408	25,502	—	—	2,423	3,204	4,707	6,055	3,788	4,846
1923	4,715	7,373	24,708	28,700	5,367	7,242	5,519	8,028	5,286	6,976	4,046	5,174
1924	4,415	7,217	26,417	31,183	—	—	6,604	9,410	5,877	7,569	4,380	5,509

¹1924—P.E.I., inc. P.W.C., 719-1,113; N.B., approx. 1,363—2,074.

²Includes the pupils of continuation schools, high schools and collegiate institutes only. In 1923-24 in all secondary grades reported there were 35,313 boys and 43,111 girls. These included day vocational, public and separate schools. The figures in the table are confined to continuation, high schools and collegiate institutes for comparative purposes.

Subjects of Instruction in Secondary Grades.—The subjects taken in the elementary grades of the publicly controlled schools are settled by the curriculum, but in the secondary grades there are usually options appealing to different types of pupils, wishing to follow different callings. Statistics available from six provinces of the subjects taken by pupils in secondary grades in 1924 are presented in Table 5, showing among other things the small number of pupils taking Greek and German in our secondary schools. Spanish has recently been made a secondary school subject in Ontario. Tables on pp. 52-56 of the "Annual Survey of Education, 1924" show in detail the changes in the subjects chosen by secondary grade pupils in the different provinces in recent years.

5.—Publicly Controlled Schools: Number of Pupils taking Certain Secondary Grade Subjects in Six Provinces, 1924.

NOTE.—The numbers taking the listed subjects include all pupils of secondary grade in N.S.; secondary pupils enrolled during the second term in N.B.; pupils in secondary schools only (not including secondary pupils in other than secondary schools) in Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia. The totals show the total enrolment in the schools presented.

Subjects.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	Ontario.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Total.
English.....	11,024	3,204	64,819	6,532	7,124	9,833	102,566
History.....	5,547	3,141	21,418 ¹	6,394 ²	5,981 ³	3,678	91,159
Geography.....	5,514	3,141	26,134	2,199	2,115	635	39,768
Arithmetic and Mensuration.....	8,747	2,394	24,079	5,320	1,740	7,881	50,201
Algebra.....	11,041	3,078	30,703	6,135	6,876	8,934	66,771
Geometry.....	5,896	2,903	28,934	6,196	6,818	8,778	59,345
Trigonometry.....	348	44	2,657	686	561	176	4,452
French.....	7,971	2,955	48,947	4,506	2,973	7,498	74,850
Spanish.....	—	—	214	—	—	—	214
German.....	390	—	1,702	111	59	25	2,287
Latin.....	4,771	2,326	42,797	3,481	2,317	5,377	61,069
Greek.....	86	42	320	10	—	11	469
Zoology.....	—	—	11,258	217	—	—	11,475
Botany.....	2,368	2,955	14,977	520	—	342	21,162
Chemistry.....	1,875	1,092	13,286	2,334	1,828	3,757	24,173
Physics.....	5,394	1,295	15,480	2,142	2,140	2,275	28,576
Book-keeping.....	—	1,453	7,835	492	412	974	11,136
Stenography.....	—	—	6,387	485	541	846	8,259
Typewriting.....	—	—	5,228	445	544	847	7,064
Business Law, etc.....	—	—	—	—	174	439	613
Art.....	4,378	857	17,446	1,632	2,041	3,797	30,151
Physical Culture.....	—	—	64,018	4,922	2,825	—	71,765
Agriculture.....	598	—	2,459	1,662	1,337	397	6,423
Manual Training.....	—	—	6,079	674	—	1,748 ⁴	8,501
Household Science.....	—	—	4,270	1,030	67	1,767	7,134
Elementary Science.....	—	—	—	3,499	4,638	—	8,137
Music.....	—	—	—	1,421	261	—	1,682
Military Drill.....	1,167	—	—	1,389	1,684	—	4,240
Physiology.....	—	1,219	—	4,856	—	—	6,075
Practical Mathematics.....	1,748	—	—	—	—	—	1,748
Total Pupils.....	11,632	3,204	66,784⁵	6,744	7,878	9,889	106,131

¹ Can. History.

² British History only.

³ Including only Ancient History given in all grades but X and Canadian History and civics in Grade X.

⁴ Includes only woodwork.

⁵ Including Continuation, High Schools, Collegiate Institutes and Day Vocational full time pupils.

Teaching Staff.—As shown in Table 1, the teaching staff of Canadian schools consisted in 1924 of 62,004, 11,307 males and 50,697 females. Tables on pp. 77-83 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1924" deal in detail with the classification of these teachers, the rates of salary paid and their teaching experience. Table 6 summarizes statistics regarding rates of salary, as far as available.

6.—Average Annual Salaries of School Teachers, by Provinces, 1923-24, or latest year reported.

Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.	Province and Class of Certificate.	Male.	Female.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Prince Edward Island, 1924—			Saskatchewan, 1924 ² —		
First class.....	826	663	Rural Schools—		
Second class.....	543	494	First class.....	1,238	1,135
Third class.....	464	398	Second class.....	1,199	1,107
Nova Scotia, 1924—			Third class.....	1,092	1,026
Class A.....	1,328	891	All classes.....	1,153	1,076
Class B.....	1,032	733	Cities, towns and villages—		
Class C.....	737	629	First class.....	1,774	1,304
Class D.....	601	499	Second class.....	1,493	1,183
Academic.....	1,763	1,222	Third class.....	1,241	1,046
New Brunswick, 1924—			All classes.....	1,655	1,203
First class.....	1,255	984	Alberta, 1924—		
Second class.....	762	707	First class.....	1,665	1,230
Third class.....	541	555	Second class.....	1,190	1,115
Superior schools.....	1,354		Third class.....	1,078	1,015
Grammar schools.....	2,126		Permit.....	997	977
Quebec, 1923 ¹ —			Specialist.....	2,355	1,967
Protestant schools.....	2,385	1,044	Pending ³	1,344	1,020
Roman Catholic schools.....	1,292	327			
Ontario, 1923—			British Columbia, 1924—		
Public Schools—			High Schools.....	2,351	
First class.....	2,311	1,237	Cities.....	1,467	
Second class.....	1,452	1,147	Rural Municipalities.....	1,283	
Third class and district certificate.....	897	847	Rural and Assisted.....	1,092	
Public and Separate, all classes	1,598	1,064	All Schools.....	1,411	
High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, 1924—					
Principals.....	2,946				
Assistants.....	2,571	2,031			
Continuation Schools, 1924—					
Principals.....	1,797				
Assistants.....	1,498	1,425			

¹ In the figures for Quebec lay teachers only are included. ² In Saskatchewan only elementary school teachers are included. ³ Teachers with certificates from other provinces.

Teachers in Training.—Detailed information regarding male and female teachers in training in 1923-24 is given in Table 119 of the "Annual Survey of Education in Canada, 1924." A summary of the number of teachers in training in each year from 1902 to 1924 is furnished by provinces in Table 7.

7.—Publicly Controlled Schools in Canada: Number of Teachers in Training in Normal Schools and Colleges, by Provinces, 1902-1924.¹

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Total.
1902.....	-	182	269	420	1,922	320	-	-	-	3,113
1903.....	-	145	224	460	1,861	319	-	-	-	3,009
1904.....	-	191	288	392	1,592	390	-	-	-	2,853
1905.....	-	148	285	416	1,685	491	-	-	-	3,025
1906.....	-	154	307	423	2,286	476	188	102	-	3,936
1908.....	-	161	334	526	1,788	410	229	140	-	3,588
1909.....	-	215	343	715	1,410	448	411	182	-	3,724
1910.....	-	260	358	787	1,510	503	447	218	-	4,083
1911.....	-	268	370	840	1,474	628	241	248	-	4,069
1912.....	-	293	376	836	1,513	-	580	278	-	3,876
1913.....	-	302	358	1,088	1,436	529	643	292	-	4,648
1914.....	-	318	357	1,270	1,563	581	886	364	-	5,339
1915.....	-	355	351	1,312	1,425	672	1,222	601	-	5,938
1916.....	-	388	372	1,357	1,519	737	911	438	-	6,022
1917.....	-	263	372	1,361	1,438	599	1,081	358	335	5,807
1918.....	-	260	287	1,339	1,676	513	621	488	365	5,549
1919.....	-	255	263	1,223	1,659	554	1,058	598	425	6,035
1920.....	220	228	263	1,502	1,959	593	723	694	404	6,586
1921.....	241	241	216	1,376	2,221	642	899	892	377	7,105
1922.....	341	356	358	1,389	2,684	790	1,462	760	685	8,825
1923.....	347	353	451	1,555	3,131	637	1,571	1,033	672	9,750
1924.....	338	383	442	1,623	3,392	695	1,621	616	639	9,749

¹ For the sake of comparison between years there are certain omissions in this table. For full figures for 1924, see Table 119 in the "Annual Survey of Education, 1924."

Receipts and Expenditure.—The total receipts and expenditure of the publicly controlled schools of the different provinces are published for various years since 1901 as Table 8.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1924.¹

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—(RECEIPTS.)

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	128,288	36,647	164,935	1921.....	244,347	152,431	396,778
1906 (9 mos.).....	91,946	34,763	126,709	1922.....	271,103	157,766	428,869
1911.....	126,438	54,738	181,176	1923.....	296,836	202,714	499,550
1916.....	173,962	70,610	244,572	1924.....	279,898	169,949	449,847

NOVA SCOTIA.—(RECEIPTS.)

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	254,778	119,876	470,108	844,762
1906.....	270,925	147,089	655,705	1,073,720
1911.....	378,726	146,823	804,125	1,329,674
1916.....	414,738	168,114	1,037,302	1,620,154
1921.....	576,591	495,242	2,370,712	3,442,546
1922.....	616,389	502,804	2,527,377	3,646,570
1923.....	649,363	525,114	2,813,460	3,487,937
1924.....	638,593	523,913	2,428,832	3,591,338

NEW BRUNSWICK.—(RECEIPTS.)

Years.	Government Grant.	Municipal Funds.	Local Assessment.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	163,225	90,492	346,623	600,340
1906.....	160,957	91,718	—	—
1911.....	196,082	90,193	593,073	879,348
1916.....	206,486	96,141	844,256	1,146,883
1921.....	352,693	146,003	1,779,926	2,278,622
1922.....	381,075	195,948	2,080,023	2,657,046
1923.....	386,883	204,103	2,083,391	2,674,377
1924.....	403,454	213,836	2,102,937	2,720,227

QUEBEC.—(RECEIPTS.)

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.	Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment and other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	453,950	2,999,804	3,453,754	1921.....	2,351,471	19,771,508	22,122,979
1906.....	536,150	3,802,402	4,338,552	1922.....	2,604,409	21,367,788	23,972,197
1911.....	1,065,429	5,729,191	6,794,533	1923.....	3,261,111	22,135,157	25,396,268
1916.....	1,882,838	10,533,769	12,416,607				

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1924¹—con.

ONTARIO.—(RECEIPTS.)

Years.	Elementary Schools.				Total for Secondary Schools.	Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Clergy Reserve Fund and other sources.	Total.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	377,308	3,784,070	1,468,678	5,630,056	784,626	6,414,682
1906.....	509,795	5,529,496	1,883,394	7,922,685	1,209,782	9,132,467
1911.....	892,377	7,826,083	3,778,183	12,496,643	2,180,026	14,676,669
1916.....	831,988	11,010,356	4,327,738	16,080,082	3,380,927	19,461,009
1921.....	2,454,018	21,195,263	11,461,271	35,110,552	8,745,050	43,855,602
1922.....	2,976,712	22,842,180	12,805,773	38,624,665	11,608,199	50,232,864
1923.....	3,266,584	23,855,879	16,460,831	43,583,294	13,856,252	57,439,546

ONTARIO.—(EXPENDITURE.)

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Total for Secondary and Technical schools.	Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Sites and building school-houses.	Maps, apparatus, prizes, etc.	Rent, repairs, fuel, and other expenses.	Total for Elementary schools.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1901.....	3,055,321	531,072	81,685	1,052,232	4,720,310	728,132	5,448,442
1906.....	3,880,548	854,452	108,547	1,559,659	6,403,206	1,029,294	7,432,500
1911.....	5,610,213	2,164,459	139,229	1,990,383	9,904,284	2,200,138	12,104,422
1916.....	7,929,490	2,232,110	192,212	2,998,093	13,351,905	2,794,402	16,146,307
1921.....	15,473,049	5,605,341	418,370	8,218,033	29,714,793	7,024,771	36,739,564
1922.....	16,690,982	6,284,139	480,483	8,465,280	31,920,884	9,495,920	41,416,804
1923.....	17,534,704	7,497,509	504,670	10,321,472	35,858,355	12,176,209	48,034,564

MANITOBA.—(RECEIPTS.)

NOTE.—For a summary of the principal items of receipts and expenditure from 1901 to 1906, see Year Book of 1915, page 128. Owing to change of year, no figures were published for 1912.

Years.	Legislative grant.	Municipal taxes.	Deben-tures.	Prom-issory notes.	Sundries.	Balance from previous years.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	242,383	1,223,336	315,271	802,574	141,452	115,677	2,840,693
1911.....	325,410	1,847,380	1,318,068	1,275,239	76,172	399,539	5,241,808
1916.....	503,774	3,296,667	344,673	2,080,204	239,176	609,982	7,074,476
1921.....	822,186	6,922,864	2,250,073	2,773,212	280,644	457,312	13,506,292
1922.....	1,058,292	7,991,517	1,832,134	2,613,709	242,840	563,183	14,301,675
1923.....	1,011,048	8,173,986	314,519	3,135,722	308,438	894,229	13,837,943
1924.....	1,096,010	7,468,737	812,787	1,786,188	220,704	752,990	12,137,016

¹For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1924¹—con.

MANITOBA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Buildings, etc.	Fuel.	Repairs and caretaking.	Salary of Sec.-Treas.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	1,009,224	460,260	79,963	126,216	23,420
1911.....	1,452,630	1,199,288	109,299	167,734	29,218
1916.....	2,195,226	823,266	165,697	358,315	41,530
1921.....	4,335,529	2,081,176	393,160	741,058	91,412
1922.....	5,016,903	1,947,527	512,016	746,642	140,414
1923.....	5,081,809	1,276,288	433,882	659,134	146,797
1924.....	4,849,712	726,585	410,680	624,455	131,929

Years.	Principal of Debentures.	Interest on Debentures.	Promissory notes.	Other expenditure.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1907.....	81,795	80,392	667,791	200,856	2,729,917
1911.....	131,975	144,735	1,590,565	199,446	5,021,890
1916.....	191,257	409,193	2,132,286	338,459	6,658,229
1921.....	420,323	496,565	3,049,437	1,470,545	13,079,205
1922.....	485,365	610,418	2,666,484	1,439,055	13,564,824
1923.....	596,878	625,196	2,789,178	1,390,092	12,999,251
1924.....	378,176	678,079	2,364,476	1,120,003	11,284,095

SASKATCHEWAN.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Elementary Schools.					Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Other sources.	Total. ²	Government Grant.	Total. ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	174,218	602,624	360,206	328,313	1,465,361	—	—	1,465,361
1911.....	555,438	1,519,528	659,270	1,295,556	4,029,792	—	—	4,029,792
1916.....	969,709	4,694,242	649,300	2,999,443	9,312,694	77,158	593,144	9,905,838
1921.....	1,346,359	9,619,615	1,475,882	2,546,736	14,988,692	145,151	519,898	15,508,590
1922.....	1,779,228	10,090,401	631,219	2,026,838	14,527,686	191,912	601,130	15,128,816
1923.....	1,620,803	10,101,291	810,858	1,922,923	14,455,875	213,233	639,704	15,095,579

SASKATCHEWAN.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Elementary Schools.							Secondary Schools.		Grand Total.
	Teachers' Salaries.	Offi- cials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Care-taking and fuel.	Total Expenditure. ²	Teachers' Salaries.	Total. ²	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	471,736	29,076	113,958	303,739	339,933	17,251	1,448,915	—	—	1,448,915
1911.....	1,298,325	84,603	369,951	1,071,783	619,601	172,993	3,990,036	—	—	3,990,036
1916.....	2,566,696	—	—	—	1,105,765	—	9,211,390	175,098	580,628	9,792,018
1921.....	6,890,876	—	861,304	2,169,914	1,702,327	—	15,074,266	382,824	531,534	15,605,800
1922.....	6,812,680	—	1,379,574	2,026,119	—	—	14,211,999	410,337	707,804	14,919,803
1923.....	6,757,772	—	1,518,296	1,767,226	—	—	14,346,271	429,200	806,365	15,152,636

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 118-153. ² The secondary school receipts and expenditure were included in those of the elementary schools until 1912.

8.—Receipts and Expenditure for Public Education in Canada, by Provinces, 1901, 1906, 1911, 1916, 1921-1924¹—concluded.

ALBERTA.—(RECEIPTS).

Years.	Government Grant.	Local Assessment.	Proceeds of Debentures.	Borrowed by Note.	Other sources.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	142,836	416,344	297,158	292,786	140,797	1,289,921
1911.....	432,877	1,575,412	1,481,173	1,461,208	120,363	5,071,033
1916.....	553,141	3,749,007	155,883	1,105,538	1,203,814	6,767,383
1921.....	1,146,722	7,432,936	814,008	2,321,144	323,242	12,038,052
1922.....	1,241,578	7,475,582	1,262,120	2,232,254	216,998	12,477,123
1923.....	1,117,023	8,282,650	449,376	1,928,153	260,192	12,037,394

ALBERTA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Teachers' Salaries.	Officials' Salaries.	Paid on Debentures.	Paid on Notes (renewals and interest).	School buildings and repairs.	Other Expenditure.	Total Expenditure.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1906.....	386,108	23,796	94,947	298,984	274,525	180,747	1,259,107
1911.....	1,144,584	87,409	408,442	1,309,134	1,223,142	853,062	5,025,773
1916.....	2,421,404	230,931	956,563	1,266,884	325,297	920,535	6,121,614
1921.....	5,213,011	298,003	1,141,660	2,218,782	1,120,851	2,142,181	12,134,488
1922.....	5,428,826	283,873	1,183,983	2,457,356	999,787	2,004,543	12,358,371
1923.....	5,411,487	281,680	1,213,110	2,190,676	830,895	1,935,719	11,863,567

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—(EXPENDITURE).

Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.	Years.	Provincial Government.	Cities, Municipalities, Rural and Assisted Schools.	Total.
	\$	\$	\$		\$	\$	\$
1901.....	350,532	182,160	532,692	1921.....	2,931,572 ²	4,238,458	7,170,030 ²
1906.....	444,543	244,198	688,741	1922.....	3,141,738 ²	4,691,840	7,833,578 ²
1911.....	1,001,808	1,639,714	2,641,522	1923.....	3,176,686 ²	4,453,323	7,630,009 ²
1916.....	1,591,322	1,625,028	3,216,350	1924.....	3,173,395 ²	5,023,301	8,196,696 ²

¹ For other years, see 1921 Year Book, pp. 148-153. ² Including grants to provincial University as follows:—1921, \$426,250; 1922, \$445,000; 1923, \$446,250; and 1924, \$458,125.

II.—VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

As late as the 70's and 80's of the last century, little vocational education was given in the schools; private business colleges were established in the cities about this time.

Among the first vocational courses to be introduced into schools were commercial courses, which were introduced into the high school curricula of Ontario and Manitoba in 1899, of British Columbia in 1905, and of Saskatchewan and Alberta about the same time. The classical colleges of Quebec were also among the first to provide a commercial course for those of their pupils who did not desire to enter the professions, and a school for commercial studies was founded in 1907 at Montreal.

Agriculture was first taught in special colleges, the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, a government institution, being founded in 1874, the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in 1888, the Manitoba Agricultural College in 1903, Macdonald College at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que., in 1907. The agricultural college at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Quebec, the first in Canada and the second on the continent, had been founded in 1859, while the Oka Agricultural Institute was established in 1890. The Ontario Veterinary College, founded in Toronto as a private venture in 1862, was one of the first on the continent, and for many years drew its students very largely from the United States. In 1908 it was taken over by the Ontario Government, and has recently been transferred to Guelph.

Training in handicrafts was introduced into the schools in the form of manual training for boys and domestic science for girls. The former was originally intended merely as a training in the use of tools, partly as a recreation and partly as a means whereby the boy could get some idea of his capacity as a mechanic. A form of this manual training was introduced into Ontario schools in 1883 and into the schools of Nova Scotia in 1891; in the latter province it was made compulsory for teachers in training in 1893. In the Prairie Provinces, manual training was introduced in the first decade of the present century.

The second decade of the century has, however, seen the most rapid development in technical and vocational education. Following upon the publication of Dr. Seath's report on Education for Industrial Purposes and the report of the Royal Commission of 1910 on Industrial Training and Technical Education, published in 1913, technical education has made rapid strides, partly due to the stimulus given to manufactures by the war. By 1915, manual training courses in Ontario had branched out into industrial, technical and art schools, and in that year a large technical school was opened in Toronto. The Kelvin and St. John's Technical Schools in Winnipeg date from 1911, and the great technical school in Montreal from the same year.

Aid Given by Dominion Government.—While educational administration is a matter for the provinces, the Dominion Government, realizing the national importance of vocational education, has supplemented the provincial funds available for these purposes. In 1913 the Agricultural Instruction Act was passed, distributing \$10,000,000 in 10 years among the provinces, for the advancement of agricultural education. In 1919 a similar sum was voted for technical education, to be divided within 10 years among the provinces, approximately in proportion

to population, but so as not to exceed the sums expended by the provinces on technical education. These grants have been most effective in turning the attention of the provincial authorities toward vocational education, which is making great strides, especially in the eastern manufacturing provinces.

The number of students in institutions for technical education coming within the scope of the Technical Education Act of 1919 (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73) in the academic years ended June 30, was as follows:—1921, 56,744; 1922, 61,961; 1923, 70,300; 1924, 79,829 (Table 9).

9.—Vocational Schools, Teachers and Pupils in Canada, year ended June 30, 1924.¹

Provinces.	Number of Municipalities Operating Schools.			Number of Teachers.				Pupils Enrolled.			
	Day.	Evening.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.	Day.	Evening.	Correspondence Dept.	Total.
P. E. Island.....	1	1	2	10	13	—	23	97	196	—	293
Nova Scotia.....	1	25	26	13	160	37	210	30	3,118	625	3,773
New Brunswick....	6	8	14	18	52	1	71	248	1,181	254	1,683
Quebec.....	7	18	25	115	188	—	303	1,636	6,355	—	7,991
Ontario.....	22	57	79	461	1,194	—	1,655	13,040	36,684	—	49,724
Manitoba.....	6	1	7	102	43	—	145	1,991	2,051	—	3,250
Saskatchewan.....	3	3	6	47	46	—	93	881	825	—	1,706
Alberta.....	3	7	10	62	69	4	135	1,743	2,532	285	4,560
British Columbia...	9	36	45	101	205	2	308	1,653	5,044	152	6,849
Total.....	58	156	214	929	1,970	44	2,943	20,527	57,986	1,316	79,829

¹ The vocational schools of which the statistics are given in this table include only such schools, classes or courses as receive grants under the Dominion Technical Education Act. The enrolment of these, together with the enrolment of other schools doing technical work, but not receiving grants under the Act, is given in Table 1, item 2. Schools conducting both day and evening classes are included under both headings. Teachers engaged in both day and evening work are also shown twice. Enrolments are the maximum number reported during the year.

III.—HIGHER EDUCATION.

Higher education in Canada is carried on in 23 universities and 83 colleges, 1 of which is known to exist though no statistics are available. Of the latter, 46 are in the province of Quebec, including 21 classical colleges, 9 independent, non-subsidized institutions for classical education and 8 others where superior education is given. The classical colleges are officially classed as "secondary" institutions, but the meaning of "secondary," as referring to Catholic education in Quebec, includes the provision of a full course in Arts, the degrees being conferred by Laval University and the University of Montreal.

Of the universities, six are state-controlled (New Brunswick, Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia); four others are undenominational (Dalhousie, McGill, Queen's and Western); while the remainder are denominational.

ational, St. Dunstan's, St. Francis Xavier, St. Joseph's, Laval, Montreal and Ottawa representing the Roman Catholic Church, King's College, Bishop's College and Trinity College representing the Church of England, Acadia and McMaster representing the Baptist Church, and Mount Allison and Victoria representing the Methodist Church. Victoria and Trinity are in federation with Toronto and King's College with Dalhousie.

The 83 colleges may be roughly classified as:—6 agricultural, 2 technical, 2 law, 1 dental, 1 veterinary, 1 school for pharmacy, 28 theological, 9 affiliated for arts and pure science, to which may be added 21 classical colleges, 9 non-subsidized independent classical institutions and 3 miscellaneous, together with the college for the superior training of young ladies in Montreal.¹ The classification of the 83 colleges actually listed is somewhat approximate, for the reason that a large number of theological and other colleges offer courses in arts or preparatory courses. Macdonald College, for example, might be classified as both agricultural and affiliated, or it might be excluded from the list of colleges and regarded as a faculty of McGill University. It is included above among the agricultural colleges, which include the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Macdonald, Oka and Ste. Anne de la Pocatière in Quebec, Ontario Agricultural College and Manitoba Agricultural College. The technical colleges are the Nova Scotia Technical College and the Alberta Institute of Technology and Art. The law schools are Ontario Law School (Osgoode Hall), in Toronto, and the Manitoba Law School. The dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical colleges are in Ontario. The theological colleges are:—the Presbyterian College and the Holy Heart College, in Nova Scotia; the Presbyterian College, the Montreal Diocesan, the Wesleyan Theological College, the Congregational College and 8 Catholic Theological Colleges, in Quebec; Knox, Toronto Bible, Waterloo, Huron and Wycliffe, in Ontario; Manitoba College and St. John's, in Manitoba; St. Chad's, St. Andrews, Emmanuel and Collège Catholique de Gravelbourg, in Saskatchewan; Robertson and Alberta Colleges, in Alberta; and the Anglican Theological College in British Columbia. The affiliated colleges for arts, etc., are:—Prince of Wales, in Prince Edward Island; St. Anne's and St. Mary's, in Nova Scotia; St. Michael's and St. Jerome's, in Ontario; Brandon and Wesley, in Manitoba; Edmonton Jesuit, in Alberta; and Columbian Methodist College, in British Columbia. The miscellaneous colleges are Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales in Quebec; the Ontario College of Art and the Royal Military College in Ontario, together with the 9 independent "secondary" institutions in Quebec. The Edmonton Jesuit College is a classical college and is "associated" with Laval University, but the 21 classical colleges above mentioned are all situated in Quebec and "affiliated" or "annexed" to the Catholic universities. An "affiliated" college in Quebec means a college of which the university has direct control of the courses and degrees; an "annexed" college is one of which the university merely approves the curriculum and by-laws, is represented at the examinations and sanctions the diplomas awarded; an "associated" college is an affiliated college situated outside the province. St. Dunstan's University, St. Mathieu's Classical College at Gravelbourg, Sask., and the Edmonton Jesuit College are thus "associated" with Laval University.

¹ Certain other institutions incorporated with the Universities of Montreal and Laval are sometimes known separately as colleges; for example, the Polytechnic School affiliated with Montreal; 2 institutes of no less secondary education, 1 affiliated with Montreal and 1 with Laval; 28 convents, 11 affiliated with Laval and 14 with Montreal; 2 household science schools and 2 music schools affiliated with Montreal. All these are affiliated for arts only and contribute to the registration in arts of the 2 universities seen in table 14. Mention should also be made of 2 schools of fine arts, 1 in Montreal and 1 in Quebec, and 6 technical schools. The enrolments of the schools of fine arts and of the technical schools are included in the vocational schools in Table 9, but the students in their four year day courses might logically be included with the registration of the other colleges and are actually included in item II of Table 1.

Registration of Students.—The number of students registered in universities during the academic year 1923-24 was 14,605 in state-controlled institutions; 8,477 in other undenominational institutions; 16,293 in denominational institutions, making a grand total of 39,375 (Table 14). This, however, is the gross registration, including duplicate registrations of federated universities, affiliated colleges and preparatory secondary schools. In colleges the total registration was 21,307, including 3,460 in agricultural colleges; 823 in technical schools; 447 in law schools; 1,751 in schools of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine; 2,037 in theological colleges; 2,547 in colleges affiliated for arts, etc.; 9,899 in classical colleges and independent classical institutions and 1,343 in miscellaneous colleges.

The net result, after the elimination of duplicate registrations, was 52,639 in universities and colleges. These included 9,579 in preparatory courses offered at 30 institutions; 12,287 undergraduates in arts and pure science; 2,178 in graduate classes; 2,941 in medicine; 2,178 in engineering and applied science; 1,066 in music; 1,673 in theology; 499 in social science; 887 in commerce; 930 in law; 505 in pharmacy; 890 in dentistry; 1,214 in agriculture; 1,078 in pedagogy; 1,084 in household science; 158 in nursing; 89 in forestry; 188 in veterinary medicine; 1,833 in short courses for teachers; 6,073 in short courses for others than teachers; 2,941 in correspondence courses and 5,260 in all other courses. The difference between the sum of these figures and the net total given above is accounted for by duplication of courses. Attention may be directed to the prominent place now occupied by short courses and correspondence courses. In universities alone these register 6,558 students, as compared with 24,632 in regular courses and 6,606 in preparatory courses. Short and correspondence courses were offered in 1923-24 in 12 of the 23 universities.

Degrees Conferred.—The number of first degrees conferred by universities during the academic year 1923-24 was 3,683 and of graduate degrees 1,448 (Table 14). The latter degrees were conferred by 23 institutions, but 807, or about 56 p.c., were conferred by 2 institutions, the universities of Toronto and Montreal, while 1,222, or nearly 85 p.c., were conferred by 4 institutions, Toronto, Montreal, Laval and Ottawa. In these 4 institutions the graduate degrees were conferred in the following faculties or courses:—arts, pure science and philosophy, 601; commerce, 10; education, 79; agriculture 15; applied science and engineering, 37; forestry, 4; law, 91; medicine, 124; music, 64; pharmacy, 23; theology, 67; veterinary medicine, 11; together with some 96 others. It is clear that, with the exception of degrees in arts, pure science, letters, philosophy and education, these degrees are not graduate degrees in the ordinary sense of the term, that is, degrees conferred for advanced work in a course from which the student has already graduated and received a first degree, but rather first degrees in medicine, law, etc, conferred on students who have already received such degrees as B.A. or B.Sc.

Financial Statistics.—Financial statistics show the total assets of 22 of the 23 universities of Canada at June 30, 1924, as \$80,864,627. The aggregate income of 22 of the 23 universities (Laval University did not report) was \$10,541,874, of which \$1,733,855 came from investments, \$5,507,333 from government and municipal grants, and \$2,142,311 from fees. The current expenditure of these 22 universities aggregated \$8,865,502 and the capital expenditure \$2,851,419—a total of \$11,716,921 (Table 13).

The 31 colleges reporting had in the aggregate at June 30, 1924, property to the value of \$20,867,810; the income for the year was \$3,783,755 and their expenditure \$2,809,739 (Table 17).

10.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1855	—	Laval.	Arts, Preparatory and Commercial, Theology.	B.L., B.A., B.Sc., Ph.M.
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	1789	1802	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Law, Science, Divinity.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., B.C.L., D.C.L., B.D., D.D.
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1818	1863	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts and Science, Law, Medicine and Dentistry.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., L. Mus., M.Sc., B.Mus., Phm. B., LL.B., M.D., C.M., D.D.S., LL.D. (Hon.).
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	1838	1840	Oxford, Dalhousie and McGill, Nova Scotia Technical.	Arts, Divinity, Law, Science, Applied Science, Literature.	B.A., B.Sc., B. Th., M.A.
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	1855	1909	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., LL.D.
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	1800	1860	Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, McGill.	Arts, Applied Science, Partial Course in Law.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc. in Civil Engineering, Electrical Engineering or Forestry, D.Sc.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	1858	1886-1913	Dalhousie, Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Theology, Engineering.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B.D.
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	1864	1898	Oxford.	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.S., B.L., B.C.S., M.A.
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	1821	1852	Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier and Alberta are affiliated to McGill in the Faculty of Applied Science.	Arts, Applied Science, Law, Medicine, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.C.L., D.C.L., LL.D., B.Sc., D.Sc., D.D.S., M. Sc., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., B.S.A., B. Arch., M.D., C.M., D.Litt., Ph. D., LL.B., LL.M., B. Com., B.H.S.
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	1843	1853	Oxford and Cambridge.	Arts, Divinity, Medicine and Law.	B.A., M.A., B.D., D.D., D.C.L., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., L.S.T.
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	1852	1852	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts.	M.A., B.A., B.S., B.L., Ph. D., Ph. L., Ph. B., M.D., M.B., LL. B., LL.L., LL.D., D.B., D.L., D.D., C.L.B., C.L.L., C.L.D.

10.—Universities of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees
—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		Affiliation to other Universities.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Founda- tion.	Present Charter.			
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1878	1920	—	Theology, Law, Medicine, Arts, Domestic Science, Drawing, Relig- ious and Profane Music.	Bachelor, Licenci- ate, Doctor.
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	1827	1906	Oxford, Cam- bridge and Dublin.	Arts, Medicine, Ap- plied Science, Eng- ineering, Agricul- ture, Forestry, Education, Household Science.	B.A., M.A., Ph.D., LL.B., LL.M., LL.D., Mus. Bac., Mus. Doc., M.B., M.D., B. A.Sc., M.A.Sc., C.E., E.E., M.E., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B.S.A., B.Sc.A., B.Sc.F., F.E., D.D.S., Phm. B., B.V.Sc., D.V.Sc., B.D., D.D.
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1836	1836	Toronto.	Arts and Theology.	B.D., D.D.
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1851	1852	Toronto.	Arts and Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Western University, London, Ont.	1878	1908	—	Arts, Medicine and Public Health, Music.	B.A., M.A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.P.H., Mus. Bach.
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Science, Engineering, Medicine, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., D.Sc., M.Sc., M.D., M.B., LL.D., B.D., D.D., B. Pæd., D. Pæd., B. Com.
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1849	1866	—	Theology, Philoso- phy, Law, Arts and Commercial.	LL.D., D.D., B.Ph., D.Ph., B.A., M.A.
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1857	1887	Oxford, Cam- bridge, London.	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., B. Th., B.D.
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	—	Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, Engin- eering, Architec- ture, Pharmacy, Agriculture.	B.A., M.A., B.Sc., M.D., C.M., B.C.E., B.E.E., M.C.E., M.E.E., B.M.E., B. Arch., Phm.B., B.S.A., LL.B., LL.D.
University of Saskatche- wan, Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	1907	Oxford.	Arts, Science, Law, Agriculture, Eng- ineering, Pharma- cy, Accounting, Education, Veteri- nary Medicine.	B.A., B.Sc., B.S.A., B.E., LL.B., M.A., M. Sc.
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.	1906	1910	Oxford, McGill and Toronto.	Arts and Sciences, Applied Science, Agriculture, Medi- cine, Dentistry, Law, Schools of Pharmacy and Accountancy.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A., B.S.A., M.Sc., LL.B., Phm. B., B.D., LL.D.
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	1907	1908	—	Arts, Applied Sci- ence and Agricul- ture.	B.A., B.Sc.

11.—Universities of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff in the Various Faculties, 1923-24.

Name and Address of University.	Sex.	Professors and Instructors.							
		Preparatory.	Arts and Pure Science.	Engineering.	Law.	Medicine.	Pharmacy.	Theology.	All others.
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	M. F.	5 -	12 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 -
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	M. F.	- -	9 1	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 -	- 15
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M. F.	- -	36 3	2 -	15 -	42 -	- -	- -	15 -
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M. F.	- -	21 3	6 -	- -	- -	- -	4 1	- -
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M. F.	6 -	16 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 16
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M. F.	- -	8 -	9 -	18 -	- -	- -	- -	10 -
University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M. F.	- -	23 -	11 -	- -	- -	- -	8 -	9 -
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M. F.	22 -	14 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 36
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M. F.	- -	85 11	78 2	16 -	158 1	5 -	- -	171 27
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M. F.	- -	9 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	4 -	1 -
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	M. F.	- -	7 -	- -	19 -	31 -	5 -	13 -	30 -
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M. F.	168 129	232 12	23 -	17 -	86 -	14 -	11 -	111 30
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	- -	167 19	84 -	- -	234 9	- -	- -	165 34
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	- -	24 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	12 -	- -
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	- -	17 3	- -	- -	- -	- -	11 -	- -
Western University, London, Ont.	M. F.	- -	56 15	- -	- -	60 1	- -	- -	33 4
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M. F.	- -	50 5	34 -	- -	36 -	- -	5 -	73 9
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M. F.	65 96	36 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	8 -	3 -
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M. F.	- -	17 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	6 -	17 -
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M. F.	- -	54 9	13 -	8 -	105 -	2 -	- -	1 -
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M. F.	- -	47 2	13 -	8 -	- -	8 1	- -	44 5
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M. F.	- -	47 5	28 -	4 -	59 -	- -	- -	56 18
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M. F.	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 91
Total.....		491	1,079	303	105	822	35	89	797
									3,452

* Totals are exclusive of persons teaching in more faculties than one. * 3,002 males and 450 females.

12.—Universities of Canada: Number of

	Name and Address of University.	Sex.	Preparatory courses.	Undergraduate, arts, etc.	Graduate, all faculties.	Agriculture.	Architecture.	Commerce.	Dentistry.	Education.	Engineering and Applied Science.	Forestry.	Household Science.
1	St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	M.	60	75	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	M.	-	39	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	M.	-	240	3	-	-	26	48	-	42	-	-
		F.	-	182	5	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-
4	Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	M.	-	13	5	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-
		F.	-	110	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	M.	52	175	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	42	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total N.S.			52	937	23	-	-	30	50	-	68	-	-
6	University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	M.	-	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	12	-
		F.	-	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	University of Mt. Allison, Sackville, N.B.	M.	-	97	6	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	-
		F.	-	103	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	M.	246	68	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total N.B.			246	369	9	-	-	-	-	-	66	12	-
9	McGill University, Montreal, Que.	M.	-	437	97	44	30	195	132	-	435	-	-
		F.	-	282	13	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	107
10	University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	M.	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	-	-
		F.	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-
11	Laval University, Quebec, Que.	M.	-	1,188	251	-	-	43	-	-	-	34	-
		F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	M.	2,479	1,150	231	113	13	396	194	238	113	-	-
		F.	900	38	260	-	-	9	-	198	-	-	292
Total Que.			3,379	3,172	852	157	43	653	327	462	548	34	399
13	University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	1,177	262	-	-	-	-	150	564	43	-
		F.	-	1,154	105	-	-	-	-	198	2	-	-
14	Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	67	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	Western University, London, Ont.	M.	-	263	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	117	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	M.	-	223	9	-	-	106	-	-	240	-	-
		F.	-	259	3	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
18	University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	M.	1,029	498	96	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	1,840	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	M.	-	160	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		F.	-	90	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Ont.			2,869	3,971	534	-	-	114	-	348	896	43	-
20	University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	M.	-	845	32	84	14	-	-	-	131	-	-
		F.	-	464	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
21	University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	M.	-	321	-	132	-	14	-	-	60	-	-
		F.	-	251	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
22	University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	M.	-	260	72	85	-	36	28	8	94	-	-
		F.	-	200	33	6	-	10	-	-	-	-	25
23	University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	M.	-	470	62	59	-	-	-	-	176	-	-
		F.	-	459	47	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total by sex			M. 3,866	7,918	1,238	517	57	816	402	410	1,947	89	-
		F.	2,740	3,876	495	9	-	43	3	408	2	-	511
Grand total			6,606	11,794	1,733	526	57	859	405	818	1,949	89	511

Students in the Various Faculties, 1923-24.

Law.	Medicine.	Music.	Public Health and Nursing.	Pharmacy.	Social Service.	Theology.	Veterinary Medicine.	Total Regular Courses.		Short Courses.		Correspondence.	Other Courses.	Total Registration, excluding duplicates.	Number of these also registered in affiliated schools.
								By Sex.	Grand Total.	For Teachers.	For Others.				
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	125	125	-	-	-	25	216	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	60	-	-	-	-	45	2
55	138	-	-	17	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	3
5	11	3	-	1	-	-	-	569	782	-	-	-	-	569	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	42	-	213	-	-	-	-	-	213	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	207	320	-	-	-	-	207	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113	-	-	-	-	-	113	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	176	219	-	-	-	-	228	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	-	43	-
60	149	3	-	18	-	43	-	1,381	1,381	-	-	-	-	1,433	51
26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	182	-	-	-	-	127	6
2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	55	-	-	-	-	-	55	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	231	9	28	-	-	163	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	105	73	8	9	-	-	122	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-	319	8
28	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	486	486	17	37	-	-	786	-
74	638	15	-	51	-	-	-	2,148	2,722	-	287	-	474	2,909	9
2	14	70	48	1	26	-	-	574	-	-	120	-	591	1,285	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	62	93	-	-	-	-	62	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	-	-	-	-	-	31	-
82	214	16	-	14	9	219	-	2,070	2,160	-	-	-	-	2,070	-
-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-	-	-	-	90	-
134	279	51	-	126	33	315	19	3,405	4,853	-	-	5	-	5,889	4,302
-	-	490	-	-	161	-	-	1,448	-	182	272	-	-	2,802	1,729
292	1,145	732	48	192	229	550	19	9,828	9,828	-	589	277	1,065	15,138	6,031
-	804	22	-	-	11	-	-	2,993	-	-	666	286	-	3,945	413
-	73	34	61	-	259	-	-	1,866	4,859	-	1,328	333	-	3,527	445
-	-	-	-	-	-	143	-	316	600	-	-	-	-	316	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	284	-	-	-	-	-	284	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-	103	172	-	-	-	-	103	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	69	-	-	-	-	-	69	-
89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	357	-	27	-	24	56	441	55
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122	479	28	-	27	43	198	35
274	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	861	1,131	203	-	427	487	1,978	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	270	-	120	-	349	-	839	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	92	-	586	608	-	-	-	6	1,621	2,750
-	-	-	-	-	-	47	-	22	-	-	-	-	12	1,874	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	235	329	-	-	-	-	235	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	-	-	-	-	-	94	-
-	1,242	56	61	-	270	327	-	7,513	7,513	478	1,994	1,446	604	14,859	3,698
57	260	-	-	50	-	-	-	1,473	2,075	-	323	-	159	1,816	204
2	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	692	-	-	209	-	16	766	-
40	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	583	816	40	236	-	-	859	-
-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	233	-	95	87	-	-	415	-
56	104	-	-	38	-	3	-	783	1,100	52	53	69	-	926	-
6	11	-	17	8	-	-	-	317	-	42	-	70	-	415	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	767	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-	541	1,308	-	411	-	-	1,752	-
521	2,800	101	-	315	54	945	19	17,872	-	331	1,593	811	1,182	21,720	1,806
17	141	687	158	16	546	6	-	6,760	-	393	1,945	1,051	662	12,901	2,221
541	2,941	791	158	361	499	951	19	21,632	24,632	724	3,972	1,862	1,844	39,375	9,984

13.—Universities of Canada:

Name and Address.	Assets.			
	Endowments.	Lands, Buildings, and Scientific and other Equipment.	Other Property.	Total Assets.
St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	—	285,000	15,000	300,000
University of King's College, Halifax, N.S.	143,276	29,423	—	172,699
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	1,325,000	2,375,000	—	3,700,000
Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	777,001	790,469	7,276	1,574,746
University of St. Francis Xavier, Antigonish, N.S.	222,342	559,272	600,000	1,381,614
Total, N.S.	2,467,619	3,754,164	607,276	6,829,059
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	50,000	550,000	—	600,000
Mt. Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	557,200	386,380	—	943,580
University of St. Joseph's College, St. Joseph, N.B.	—	367,492	36,000	403,492
Total, N.B.	607,200	1,303,872	36,000	1,947,072
McGill University, Montreal, Que.	17,546,702	10,884,619	—	28,431,321
University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Que.	452,500	272,816	13,885	739,201
Laval University, Quebec, Que.	—	—	—	—
University of Montreal, Montreal, Que.	1,717,834	2,530,945	1,314,140	5,562,919
Total, Que.	19,717,036	13,688,380	1,328,025	34,733,441
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.	2,462,463	8,407,693	256,959	11,127,115
Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.	1,137,146	1,129,685	55,566	2,322,397
University of Trinity College, Toronto, Ont.	1,458,934	52,586	—	1,511,520
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	2,152,538	3,373,085	—	5,525,623
Western University, London, Ont.	107,400 ^a	1,000,000 ^d	—	1,107,400 ³
University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ont.	1,084,000	—	—	1,084,000
McMaster University, Toronto, Ont.	1,049,043	451,184	—	1,500,227
Total, Ont.	9,451,524	14,414,233	312,525	24,178,282
University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Man.	1,600,000	2,000,000	—	3,600,000
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	108,032	3,639,779	—	3,747,811
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.	500,000	4,050,982	—	4,550,982
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	30,500	795,214	152,266	977,980
Grand total	34,481,911	43,931,624	2,451,092	80,864,627

Financial Statistics, 1923-24.

Receipts.					Expenditure.		
Investments.	Government and Municipal Grants.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Current.	Capital.	Total.
-	-	43,000	-	43,000	43,000	-	43,000
9,550	-	18,878	27,786	56,214	62,687	-	62,687
82,962	625	97,636	20,334	201,557	213,603	219,259	432,862
40,118	-	28,090	16,684	84,892	93,955	164,868	258,823
16,186	-	69,556	16,189	101,931	81,378	7,422	88,800
148,816	625	214,160	80,993	444,594	451,623	391,549	843,172
2,901	29,036	13,870	455	46,262	48,927	-	48,927
33,303	-	14,883	40,508	88,694	88,817	-	88,817
-	-	68,058 ¹	9,784	77,842	68,085	4,269	72,354
36,204	29,036	96,811	50,747	212,798	205,829	4,269	210,098
1,029,983	55,400	546,638	221,858	1,853,879	1,817,662	556,056	2,373,718
21,826	3,500	24,998	2,902	53,226	63,133	-	63,133
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
86,685	72,293	139,399	2,732	301,109	284,540	41,292	325,832
1,138,494	131,193	711,035	227,492	2,208,214	2,165,335	597,348	2,762,683
62,467	1,577,000 ²	338,319	109,280	2,087,016	1,972,743	501,268	2,474,011
69,787	-	21,099	47,798	138,684	155,915	-	155,915
81,000	-	35,908	4,205	121,113	121,113	-	121,113
102,984	212,200	160,821	25,927	501,932	501,825	229,171	730,996
6,060 ³	1,291,800 ⁵	42,195 ⁴	7,719 ⁵	1,347,774 ³	247,172 ³	666,621 ⁴	913,793 ³
-	-	95,850	45,000	140,850	170,750	-	170,750
49,494	-	35,997	-	85,491	92,615	-	92,615
371,792	3,081,000	730,189	239,879	4,422,860	3,262,133	1,397,060	4,659,193
35,800	408,000	142,412	1,871	588,083	571,844	-	571,844
999	946,460	28,916	14,182	990,557	584,065	430,417	1,014,482
-	433,280	73,935	521,971	1,029,186	1,031,527	-	1,031,527
1,750	477,739	101,853	21,249	602,582	550,146	30,776	580,922
1,733,555	5,507,333	2,142,311	1,158,375	10,541,574	8,865,502	2,851,419	11,716,921

¹ Including board.² Includes special legislative grants—to cover deficit for 1923-24, \$880,090; for construction of addition to Ont. Coll. of Education, \$155,930; for Banting—Best Research Fund, \$10,000; for insulin equipment, \$15,000 and the ordinary grant, \$507,000.³ Includes \$40,000 for non-interest bearing investment.⁴ Scientific equipment, \$100,000.⁵ Figures are for 1922-23.

14.—Universities of Canada: Number of Students in Arts and Pure Science, etc., by Academic Years¹ and Number of Degrees Conferred, 1923-24.

Universities.	Number of Students.										Total registration.
	Pre-para-tory.	1st year.	2nd year.	3rd year.	4th year.	5th year.	6th year.	7th year.	Grad-uate.	Total by years.	
St. Dunstan's.....	77	38	39	21	10	-	-	-	-	185	210
King's College.....	-	16	10	14	14	-	-	-	4	58	60
Dalhousie.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	782
Acadia.....	-	109	73	42	53	-	-	-	7	284	320
St. Francis Xavier.....	-	74	60	40	43	-	-	-	2	219	271
New Brunswick.....	-	48	17	19	17	-	-	-	-	101	182
Mount Allison.....	-	33	57	35	33	-	-	-	8	166	235
St. Joseph's College.....	246	28	17	10	13	-	-	-	5	319	319
McGill.....	-	364	204	145	76	-	-	-	-	789	4,194
Bishop's College.....	-	31	29	17	-	-	-	-	-	77	93
Laval.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,160
Montreal.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,691
Toronto.....	-	584	559	432	335	-	-	-	-	1,910	7,472
Victoria.....	-	163	154	113	91	-	-	-	-	521	600
Trinity.....	-	36	41	24	17	-	-	-	-	118	172
Western.....	-	133	109	71	67	-	-	-	8	388	639
Queen's.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,817
Ottawa.....	3,086	105	66	48	47	-	-	-	35	3,387	3,495
McMaster.....	-	66	59	52	35	-	-	-	-	212	329
Manitoba.....	-	490	359	224	236	-	-	-	51	1,360	2,582
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,274
Alberta.....	-	129	124	113	94	-	-	-	89	549	1,341
British Columbia.....	-	594	238	200	162	5	-	-	54	1,253	1,752

Universities.	Number of Degrees Conferred.		
	Under-graduate.	Graduate.	Total.
St. Dunstan's.....	-	10	10
King's College.....	9	15	24
Dalhousie.....	123	10	133
Acadia.....	51	5	56
St. Francis Xavier.....	41	3	44
New Brunswick.....	44	2	46
Mount Allison.....	31	4	35
St. Joseph's College.....	13	1	14
McGill.....	492	53	545
Bishop's College.....	29	6	35
Laval.....	249	360	609
Montreal.....	-	680	1,103
Toronto.....	1,129	127	1,256
Victoria.....	-	-	-
Trinity.....	3	3	6
Western.....	89	17	106
Queen's.....	190	18	208
Ottawa.....	102	55	157
McMaster.....	47	7	54
Manitoba.....	353	28	381
Saskatchewan.....	136	2	138
Alberta.....	173	30	200
British Columbia.....	153	12	165
Total.....	3,653	1,448	5,131

¹ Academic years refer to Arts and Pure Science, Letters, etc., only. The terminology of each university is followed; "1st year," therefore, means a year in Arts or Pure Science after matriculation.

15.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees.

NOTE.—In addition to the colleges below there are 21 classical colleges and 2 agricultural colleges in the province of Quebec. The classical colleges, with the dates of their foundation, are as follows:—Chicoutimi (1873), Joliette (1846), L'Assomption (1832), Lévis (1853), Mont Laurier (1910), Montreal (Loyola) (1896), Montreal (Ste. Marie) (1848), Montreal (St. Sulpice) (1767), Nicolet (1803), Quebec Petit Séminaire (1663), Rigaud (1851), Rimouski (1855), St. Alexandre de la Gâtineau (1911), Ste. Anne de la Pocatière (1827), St. Hyacinthe (1811), St. Jean (1911), St. Laurent (1847), Ste. Thérèse (1825), Sherbrooke (1875), Trois Rivières (1860), and Valleyfield (1893). The two agricultural colleges are the Institut d'Oka and the agricultural school at Ste. Anne de la Pocatière. Of the 9,321 pupils in the classical colleges in 1922, 706 were in primary courses, 2,585 in commercial courses and 6,030 in classical courses. Of the last mentioned, 269 were in colleges affiliated or annexed and 123 in colleges associated with Laval University. These were evidently doing work of university grade.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Founda- tion.	Present Charter.			
Prince of Wales College, Charlottetown, P.E.I.	1836	1860	Practically all Canadian Universities.	Arts.	—
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	1820	—	Dalhousie.	Theology.	D.D., B.D.
College of Saint Anne, Church Point, N.S.	1890	1892	—	Arts, Science.	B.A., B.Sc., M.A.
Technical College, Hal- ifax, N.S.	1907	—	Acadia, King's, St. Mary's, Dalhousie, Mt. Allison, St. Francis Xavier.	Engineering.	B. Sc. in M.E., C. E., E.E., Mch. E.
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	1888	1905	—	Agriculture.	Associate Diploma.
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	1894	1906	—	Theology, Philoso- phy.	T.B., T.L., D.D., Ph. D.
St. Mary's College, Hal- ifax, N.S.	1841	1841	—	Arts, Partial Course in Engineering.	B.A.
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	1907	—	McGill.	Agriculture, House- hold Science.	M.S.A., B.H.S., B.S.A., B. Sc. in Agr.
Ecole Des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Mont- real, Que.	1907	1907	Laval.	Commerce.	L.S.C., C.L.
Stanstead Wesleyan Col- lege, Stanstead, Que.	1872	1872	—	Arts, Commercial, Music.	Diploma.
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	1865	1865	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	1839	1889	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
Montreal Diocesan Theo- logical College, Mont- real, Que.	1873	1879	McGill.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	1872	1879	McGill.	Theology.	B.D., S.T.D., D.D.
Wycliffe College, Toron- to, Ont.	1879	1916	Toronto.	Theology.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	1843	1858	Toronto.	Theology.	B.D., D.D.
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	1852	—	Toronto.	Arts.	B.A., M.A., Ph. D. ¹
Ontario Agricultural Col- lege, Guelph, Ont.	1874	1874	Toronto.	Agriculture, Domes- tic Science, Man- ual Training.	B.S.A.
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	1912	1912	—	—	Diploma.
Ontario Law School, Os- goode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—
Ontario College of Phar- macy, Toronto, Ont.	1871	1884	Toronto.	Pharmacy.	Phm. B. ²
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.	1868	1911	Toronto.	Dentistry.	L.D.S. ⁴
Ontario Veterinary Col- lege, Guelph, Ont.	1862	1908	Toronto.	Veterinary.	V.S. ⁵

15.—Colleges of Canada: Foundation, Affiliation, Faculties and Degrees—concluded.

Name and Address.	Date of		University Affiliation.	Faculties.	Degrees.
	Original Foundation.	Present Charter.			
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	1911	1912	—	Arts, Theology.	B.A., M.A.
Huron College, London, Ont.	1863	1863	Western University.	Theology.	Diploma with title L. Th. ⁶
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	1864	1866	—	Arts, Scholastic Philosophy.	—
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	1875	—	—	—	Diploma and Diploma with Honours.
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	1899	—	McMaster.	Arts, Theology, Academic, Business, Music, Law.	B.A. by McMaster University.
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	1914	—	Manitoba.	—	LL. B. by University.
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	1877	1877	Manitoba.	Arts, Theology, Matriculation.	B.D., D.D. ⁷
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	1871	—	Manitoba.	Theology.	B.D.
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	1903	—	Manitoba.	Agriculture, Home Economics.	B.S.A.
St. John's College, Winnipeg, Man.	1866	—	Manitoba.	—	B.D.
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1879	1883	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	L. Th., B.D., D.D.
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	1911	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	B.D., D.D.
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	1907	—	Saskatchewan.	Divinity.	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta.	1913	1913	Laval.	Preparatory, Commercial, Classical.	—
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta.	1910	1916	Alberta.	Theology.	D.D.
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta.	1916	—	—	Technical Courses.	—
The Anglican Theological College, Vancouver, B.C.	—	—	—	—	—
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	1892	1893	Toronto.	Academic, Music, Business.	Diplomas.
Royal Naval College, Esquimalt, B.C.	1911	—	—	—	Midshipman, R.C.N.
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.	—	—	British Columbia.	Arts and pure Science.	—

¹ Degrees conferred by the University of Toronto. ² Succeeding Ontario School of Art founded in 1876.

³ The University of Toronto grants the degree Phm. B. ⁴ The degree of D.D.S is conferred by the University of Toronto. ⁵ The degrees of B.V. Sc. and D.V. Sc. are conferred by the University of Toronto.

⁶ Degrees in Arts and Theology are conferred by Western University. ⁷ The degree of B.A. is conferred by the University of Manitoba.

16.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1923-24.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.	4	—	4	21	—	21
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	15	—	15	125	—	125
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.	15	—	15	690	133	823
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.	12	—	12	128	—	128
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.	9	—	9	79	—	79
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.	13	—	13	192	—	192
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.	44	23	67	365	511	876

16.—Professional and Affiliated Colleges of Canada: Number of Teaching Staff and Students, 1923-24—concluded.

Name and Address.	Number of Teaching Staff.			Number of Students.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.	25	—	25	396	9	405
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.	7	—	7	82	—	82
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.	4	—	4	19	—	19
Montreal Diocesan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	48	—	48
Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, Que.	5	—	5	157	—	157
Cherubini Classical College	38	—	38	549	—	549
Joliette Classical College	46	—	46	446	—	446
L'Assomption Classical College	35	—	35	363	—	363
Lévis Classical College	61	—	61	752	—	752
Mont Laurier Classical College	20	—	20	150	—	150
Montreal (Loyola) Classical College	16	—	16	363	—	363
Montreal (St. Marie) Classical College	48	—	48	812	—	812
Montreal (St. Sulpice) Classical College	31	—	31	400	—	400
Nicolet Classical College	48	—	48	359	—	359
Quebec (Port Sém.) Classical College	54	—	54	853	—	853
Rigaud Classical College	41	—	41	311	—	311
Rimouski Classical College	32	—	32	295	—	295
St. Alexandre de la Gatineau Classical College	15	—	15	192	—	192
St. Anne de la Pocatière Classical College	51	—	51	613	—	613
St. Hyacinthe Classical College	39	—	39	425	—	425
St. Jean Classical College	32	—	32	283	—	283
St. Laurent Classical College	52	—	52	546	—	546
St. Thérèse Classical College	34	—	34	374	—	374
Sherbrooke Classical College	48	—	48	456	—	456
Trois Rivières Classical College	39	—	39	430	—	430
Valleyfield Classical School	29	—	29	293	—	293
Oka Agricultural School	34	—	34	113	—	113
St. Anne de la Pocatière Agricultural School	39	—	39	287	—	287
Wycliffe College, Toronto, Ont.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.	11	—	11	168	34	202
St. Michael's College, Toronto, Ont.	32	14	46	501	103	604
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.	85	10	95	887	551	1,438
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.	12	9	21	250	525	775
Ontario College of Pharmacy, Toronto, Ont.	1	—	1	136	8	144
Ontario Law School, Osgoode Hall, Toronto, Ont.	7	—	7	370	17	387
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.	5	—	5	124	378	502
Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Toronto, Ont.	65	1	66	532	6	538
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.	16	—	16	69	—	69
Waterloo College, Lutheran Theological Seminary, Waterloo, Ont.	9	—	9	59	—	59
Huron College, London, Ont.	6	—	6	24	1	25
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.	10	—	10	185	—	185
Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.	7	—	7	163	—	163
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.	12	8	20	115	205	320
Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.	8	—	8	59	1	60
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.	14	1	15	208	163	371
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.	5	1	6	103	80	183
Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, Man.	47	10	57	583	501	1,084
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.	4	—	4	46	—	46
Gravelbourg College, Sask.	17	—	17	105	—	105
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.	4	—	4	25	4	29
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.	5	—	5	13	—	13
Alberta College, Edmonton (South), Alberta	—	—	—	—	—	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alberta	20	—	20	160	—	160
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alberta	2	—	2	12	—	12
Institute of Technology and Art, Calgary, Alberta	17	1	18	708	52	760
The Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.	4	—	4	14	—	14
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.	4	11	15	42	82	124
Total	1,475	89	1,564	16,943	3,312	20,255

¹ Formerly listed as Presbyterian Theological College, Sask. ² Not included in the grand total of students: included with the total of Vocational Schools, Table 9. ³ In addition to the colleges listed above, there were 9 independent non-subsidized classical institutions in Quebec, with 81 male professors and 614 male students; also 8 independent non-subsidized superior institutions in Quebec, with 45 male professors and 428 male students, bringing the grand total up to 21,367. The latest reported figures of students of institutions are not reported in 1923 were: P. W. College 1924, 338; Wycliffe College 1924, 52; Alberta College (South) 1924, 128.

17.—Colleges of Canada: Financial Statistics, 1923-24.

Name and Address.	Total Value of Property.	Total Income.	Total Expendi- ture.
	\$	\$	\$
Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.....	317,200	27,332	28,562
College of Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.....	203,000	18,000	18,000
Technical College, Halifax, N.S.....	461,000	135,682	137,309
Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.....	—	87,052	74,156
Holy Heart Theological College, Halifax, N.S.....	300,000	21,593	24,552
St. Mary's College, Halifax, N.S.....	158,000	24,000	23,000
Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.....	7,750,000	446,000	448,000
Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales, Montreal, Que.....	703,252	96,849	96,750
Presbyterian College, Montreal, Que.....	538,447	31,575	33,824
Congregational College of Canada, Montreal, Que.....	225,064	14,066	14,071
Knox College, Toronto, Ont.....	1,173,155	51,599	51,372
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.....	—	361,000	361,000
Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.....	127,344	36,793	36,764
Ontario Law School, Toronto, Ont.....	—	54,272	42,231
Toronto Bible College, Toronto, Ont.....	—	17,553	17,301
Royal College of Dental Surgeons of Ontario, Toronto, Ont.....	475,000	150,638	148,406
Ontario Veterinary College, Guelph, Ont.....	285,000	55,285	48,000
Huron College, London, Ont.....	137,793	16,727	24,072
St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont.....	290,000	47,000	47,000
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.....	390,886	87,015	92,196
The Manitoba Law School, Winnipeg, Man.....	—	18,537	18,000
Wesley College, Winnipeg, Man.....	1,052,050	54,238	69,824
Manitoba College, Winnipeg, Man.....	699,123	43,111	51,800
Emmanuel College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	89,000	21,825	22,825
St. Andrew's College, Saskatoon, Sask.....	180,700	31,262	30,892
St. Chad's College, Regina, Sask.....	141,000	11,064	11,064
College Catholique de Gravelbourg, Sask.....	144,063	36,281	36,281
Alberta College, Edmonton (South), Alta.....	—	—	—
Edmonton Jesuit College, Edmonton, Alta.....	185,000	33,599	32,813
Robertson College, Edmonton (South), Alta.....	81,136	11,588	8,815
Anglican Theological College of B.C., Vancouver, B.C.....	73,789	11,911	12,742
Columbian Methodist College, New Westminster, B.C.....	148,406	9,647	10,415
Total.....	20,867,810	2,783,755	2,809,739

IV.—MISCELLANEOUS EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

1.—Scientific and Industrial Research in Canada.

Prior to 1870, the basis of research in Canada was observation and record rather than experiment. Fifty years ago, laboratories, except elementary ones of scant accomodation, were non-existent. The courses in science in the universities did not, before 1878, involve any practical work beyond extremely simple demonstrations. The industries did not concern themselves with scientific investigation, and research was not regarded as an essential feature of the work of the Government Departments, except possibly in the Geological Survey.

Scientific research in Canada began in the 80's, with the institution in the universities of courses in experimental and practical science. Many of the investigators of Canadian origin who have distinguished themselves in the field of science within the last 30 years owe their incentive toward research to the outlook developed by these courses.

Since 1890, Canadian universities have steadily increased their equipment for scientific teaching and research. While many of the teachers have had little time for research or for advanced courses, scientific investigators in Canadian universities have made valuable contributions to the literature of the sciences, and many of them have achieved high distinction.

Scientific societies, such as the Royal Canadian Institute, founded in 1849, and the Royal Society of Canada, founded in 1881, have also promoted research through the publication of papers giving the results of researches in the various departments of science, and through the distinction conferred by membership in such societies.

Various Departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have maintained scientific laboratories. Some of these have been concerned merely with routine examination or analysis, but in many cases research was undertaken. The research activities of the Government Departments have, however, been inadequate to meet the needs of the situation. Less than 6 years ago, it was estimated that the amount expended annually by Government laboratories for investigations of all kinds was less than \$325,000, of which less than \$100,000 was actually expended for research in Government laboratories.

Twenty years ago the value of research was not appreciated by Canadian industries. A number of firms had routine testing or assay laboratories, but until 1905 there were none which employed research for the improvement of their manufacturing processes or of their products. The example of foreign firms has to some extent altered public opinion in Canada on this question, but the number of Canadian firms which apply research to their industrial problems is still very small. In 1917 the Research Council of Canada issued a questionnaire to the industries, when replies received from 2,400 of the leading firms in Canada showed that only 37 had laboratories for research; 83 employed as many investigators and 276 assistants, but the great majority of these were engaged only in routine examinations. Apart from salaries, the total amount expended in 1916 for research by all firms listed did not exceed \$135,000.

With the growth of Canadian wealth and of the industries of the nation during the past decade, the scientific equipment of the leading Canadian universities has been greatly increased and scientific researches are now being carried on on a considerable scale, as a result of the research scholarships granted by the Research Council of Canada, or endowed by various wealthy benefactors in the leading universities of the country. An especially notable achievement is the discovery of insulin, a preparation which indefinitely prolongs the lives of those suffering from diabetes, by Dr. F. G. Banting and Mr. C. H. Best, working under the supervision of Prof. J. J. R. Macleod, Professor of Physiology in the University of Toronto. The Nobel prize in medicine for 1923 was awarded to Dr. Banting and Dr. Macleod for this discovery, and in the same year Parliament voted to Dr. Banting a life annuity of \$7,500, to enable him to devote himself entirely to medical research.

The importance of scientific and industrial research has been recognized in recent years by the creation of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, commonly known as the Research Council of Canada. A brief account of the work carried on by the Research Council is appended.

1. —The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

A synopsis of the history of scientific and industrial research in Canada, also all information regarding the establishment, organization and activities of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, more commonly known under the short title of "The National Research Council", will be found in previous editions of the *Canada Year Book*, notably on pp. 53-57 of the

1920 edition. It is therefore, perhaps, only necessary to repeat that shortly after the outbreak of the great war, a Committee of the Imperial Privy Council was appointed and under it an Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1915 by the British Government, to deal with the development of scientific and industrial research and its application to the problems of war and peace. The British Dominions were invited to establish similar organizations, in order to bring about co-operation of effort and co-ordination of research throughout the Empire. Acting on this suggestion, the Government of Canada appointed in 1916 a sub-committee of the Privy Council to devise and carry out measures to promote scientific and industrial research in Canada.

This sub-committee of the Privy Council decided to follow the organization adopted in Great Britain and appointed the National Research Council as an advisory body on questions of scientific and technological methods affecting the expansion of Canadian industries or the utilization of the natural resources of Canada. The Council was also given charge of all matters affecting scientific and industrial research in Canada, which might be assigned to it.

The National Research Council now operates under the Research Council Act, 1924 (14-15 Geo. V, c. 64), and in addition to the general powers conferred upon it by the above Act, the following specific duties have been assigned to it:—

To promote the utilization of the natural resources of Canada;

Researches with the object of improving the technical processes and methods used in the industries of Canada, and of discovering processes and methods which may promote the expansion of existing or the development of new industries;

Researches with the view of utilizing the waste products of said industries;

The investigation and determination of standards and methods of measurements, including length, volume, weight, mass, capacity, time, heat, light, electricity, magnetism and other forms of energy; and the determination of physical constants and the fundamental properties of matter;

The standardization and certification of the scientific and technical apparatus and instruments for the Government service and for use in the industries of Canada; and the determination of the standards of quality of the materials used in the construction of public works and of the supplies used in the various branches of the Government service;

The investigation and standardization, at the request of any of the industries of Canada, of the materials which are or may be used in, or of the products of the industries making such a request;

Researches, the object of which is to improve conditions in agriculture.

The Council has also been given charge of and direction or supervision over the researches which may be undertaken, under conditions to be determined in each case by or for single industrial firms or by such organizations or persons as may desire to avail themselves of the facilities offered for this purpose.

Detailed information regarding the recommendation of the National Research Council for the establishment in Canada of a National Research Institute, through which it would be possible for the Council to carry out effectively the duties which have been assigned to it will also be found in previous editions of the Canada Year Book. It is obvious that until such provision has been made along the lines recommended in the final report of the Special Committee of the House of Commons which studied this question for two sessions of Parliament, it is quite impossible for the National Research Council to undertake many of the important duties outlined above. In the meantime, the Council is endeavouring to render the maximum

possible service in three main directions:—(a) the training of research workers; (b) the granting of financial assistance toward the prosecution of important, approved researches; (c) the co-ordination and stimulation of research work in Canada on problems of national importance.

Training of Research Workers.—In order to develop in Canada a corps of highly trained research men for service not only in the universities and technical schools, but also in the industries and technical departments of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the Research Council has established three classes of scholarships which it awards under the titles of bursaries, studentships and fellowships. These awards have a value, respectively, of \$750, \$1,000 and \$1,200 and are intended to enable students who have graduated with distinction from a university to continue their post-graduate training in science. These awards are given to the best qualified applicants therefor, the minimum qualifications for a bursary being graduation with distinction from an approved university; for a studentship, one year of post-graduate research experience; and for a fellowship, clearly demonstrated ability to carry on independent research.

During the 8 years ending Mar. 31, 1925, the National Research Council awarded 109 bursaries, 86 studentships and 42 fellowships. These 237 awards were held by 151 persons in 13 departments of science at 16 universities. The result of these awards has been the publication of 295 papers by the grantees, of whom 134 have been enabled to secure the degree of M.A. or M.Sc. and 41 their Ph.D. degree.

It is of peculiar interest to note the present occupation of the persons who have completed their training under these awards. Of these, 34 persons are engaged in the teaching profession, 24 persons are employed in industry and 22 have accepted positions in the technical branches of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and the balance, so far as it has been possible to ascertain, are continuing their post-graduate studies under some other auspices.

Assisted Researches.—During the past 8 years the National Research Council has granted financial assistance to 78 distinct researches; of these investigations, 26 were completed before April 1, 1924. During the year 1924-25 there were in progress, in 19 departments of science at 14 Canadian universities, 52 researches to which financial assistance had been granted by the Council. The number of researches which were in progress in the various departments of science is as follows:—physics, 10; chemistry, 8; biology, botany and biochemistry, 5 each; field husbandry, 4; mining engineering and bacteriology, 3 each; electrical engineering and zoology, 2 each; one in each of forestry, plant-breeding, entomology, physiology, pathology, geology, metallurgy, mechanical engineering and general engineering. University laboratories situated in every province of Canada where such facilities are available were utilized in the prosecution of these investigations.

During the past 8 years the Council has expended a total sum of \$290,734 in carrying on special researches, of which amount \$153,753 was awarded to assist researches in progress during the year 1924-25. Part of this sum had, of course, been expended in connection with researches which have been in progress for more than one year, but during the year above mentioned the Council actually expended the sum of \$49,122 in this service, or 41 p.c. of the total appropriation provided for all phases of the work of the Council.

Associate Committees.—The National Research Council has succeeded in building up in Canada, with the co-operation of the associate committees which it has appointed, an organization through which it is possible to carry out effectively a co-ordinated and concentrated attack on Canadian technical problems of national importance.

Up to the present time the Council has appointed 15 such committees, having a total membership of 178 eminent scientists and business men, all of whom serve without emolument. Broadly speaking, these committees may be divided into two main classes. In the first group are associate committees which have been appointed, one in each of the major departments of science, such as physics, chemistry, mining and metallurgy, biology, etc., the main function of which is to serve in an advisory capacity to the Council in the sciences which they represent. Research work may in some cases be carried out under the auspices of these committees. The second group of committees have been appointed for the specific purpose of undertaking the co-ordination, organization and prosecution of research work on some important national problem or group of problems such as the associate committee on cereal grain rust, the associate committee on tuberculosis, etc. Of the 15 associate committees which had been appointed up to the close of the year 1924-25, 7 might be classed as advisory committees and 8 as research committees.

It is not possible to give here any adequate description of the importance and volume of the research work which is carried out under the auspices of these committees. Complete information on this point will be found in the annual reports of the National Research Council, which may be secured upon request to the secretary of the Council at Ottawa. It would be quite impossible for the Council with its present small financial resources to carry on the extremely valuable work which it has succeeded in organizing and establishing in Canada, were it not for the whole-hearted and unselfish co-operation which has so readily been given by the leaders in Canada in industry and science, who, like the members of the Council itself, give freely of their time and experience without remuneration in the co-ordination and prosecution of research work in Canada.

2.—The Royal Society of Canada.

An account of the origin, history and functions of the Royal Society of Canada, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, Past President of the Royal Society of Canada, appeared at p. 884 of the 1924 Year Book.

3.—The Royal Canadian Institute.

An account of the Royal Canadian Institute, contributed by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich, appeared at pp. 885-6 of the 1924 Year Book.

2.—Public Libraries in Canada.

Under the above heading, a short article appeared on pp. 168-9 of the 1921 edition of the Year Book. Because of the pressure upon the space of the Year Book it is not repeated here.

3.—Art in Canada.

A short article on this subject appeared at pp. 886-888 of the 1924 edition of the Year Book.

XI.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND BENEVOLENCE.

Greatly increased attention has been devoted in Canada during recent years to public health and its related subjects, the work embracing, in addition to the supervision of the general health of the community, the maintenance of hospitals and institutions for the care of needy and indigent persons. In general, the administration of public health activities and the establishment and maintenance of such institutions is in the hands of the various Provincial Governments, under the powers given them in sec. 92 of the British North America Act, 1867. Under their control, municipalities, societies and individuals generally initiate charitable and humane efforts, depending on the Government to some extent for financial aid and for competent, uniform inspection of methods and standards. Exercising particular jurisdiction over some phases of the general health of the people of the Dominion is the Department of Health of the Dominion Government, while the Dominion Council of Health acts as a clearing-house on many important questions related to the health of the people.

Public Health.—Considerable diversity in methods of administration of public health activities exists among the provinces. Apart, however, from the actual organization of provincial Health Departments and of the administrative bodies charged with the management of hospitals and other such institutions, it will be observed, in the summaries of provincial activities which follow, that particular attention is given to the same branches of public health work in all the provinces. Perhaps the most important of all, and reflecting most clearly the benefits accruing from such work, are the provisions for medical inspection of school children. This is carried out in some cases by the district or sub-district medical health officers, and in others by public health nurses whose activities are confined to it alone. In addition to the continual supervision exercised over the health of the children, expert advice and assistance are supplied freely to children, teachers and parents. In many cases, dental inspection is provided for. While this work has been carried on on a considerable scale for but a few years, great benefits have already been realized from it, notably general improvement in health and sanitary conditions both in schools and homes, and in the control and prevention of epidemics.

In other directions also, governmental activities through Departments of Health have produced numerous evidences of their value, which may be illustrated by an examination of the death rates from various communicable and other diseases, such as are shown in the Population section of the present volume under the heading of "Vital Statistics." In Ontario the rate of deaths from tuberculosis decreased from 85.6 to 59.0 per 100,000 during the period 1913 to 1924, and that from typhoid fever from 19.4 to 4.0 per 100,000. While some other rates have increased, it may be noted that increases are not general in the case of communicable diseases and that, in respect of tuberculosis especially, the cities of the province show the lowest mortality rates. The reason for this is the fact that public health work is more advanced there than in the towns and rural areas.

Institutions.—The most familiar of all public institutions established to administer and foster the general health of the community and in which charitable effort is manifested is the general hospital, common to all cities and towns of any considerable population, and found also in the more modern and prosperous rural districts. Such hospitals are generally erected and supported by the municipality,

their actual administration being in the hands of a board of trustees, and their revenue, in addition to that provided by the municipality, being drawn, in the main, from grants from the Provincial Government, from donations from individuals and societies, and from patients' fees. Admission and treatment are free to all deserving persons who apply for it and whose resources are so limited as to prevent their otherwise receiving proper medical attention, while it is more or less generally expected of others that payments for services shall be made in proportion to costs and the ability of patients to defray them. Second in importance are the houses of refuge and orphanages, homes where destitute adults and homeless children are taken in, fed and clothed until they can support themselves or until homes for them are found elsewhere. Orphans' homes are found in practically every urban and rural community of any size, while refuges or homes for the aged are supported by the larger centres and by county municipalities. Asylums for the insane, also found in all the provinces, differ from the foregoing types in that they are in general owned, supported and administered entirely by the province. In Nova Scotia, however, the insane of each county are, in some instances, cared for in one institution, together with the inmates of the refuge and orphanage. Other institutions supported by the public include isolation hospitals, maternity hospitals, homes for the deaf, dumb and blind, homes for incurables, infirmaries, homes for epileptics and for lepers, and tuberculosis sanatoria.

Throughout the Dominion many other more or less similar institutions exist whose nature is more independent than that of the types mentioned above.¹ Since these institutions do not receive Provincial Government grants and hence are not in all cases subject to inspection, no complete record showing their number, purpose and the number of inmates can be obtained.

But little historical information on the subject is available. No statistics of public benevolence had been presented in the Canada Year Book for some years before their inclusion in the 1922-23 edition. It seems, however, that until comparatively recently, the caring for needy and destitute persons, as we now recognize it, was largely in the hands of individuals, of whose humane efforts scanty evidence remains for present use. The inability of private effort to cope with a problem of such rapidly increasing dimensions has led to the present Government control of the majority of benevolent institutions.

In the exercise of the powers granted them at Confederation, the various Provincial Governments have enacted considerable legislation governing the regulation of public charities. In Ontario, for example, the Houses of Refuge Act, the Hospitals for the Insane Act, the Private Sanitarium Act, the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions Act, and the Prisons and Public Charities Inspection Act have been passed, dealing with different phases of the subject. Similar legislation by other Provincial Governments also provides for the maintenance of hospitals, the carrying-on of charitable work, the provision of funds and inspection by competent officials.

Numbers and Types of Hospitals and Charitable Institutions in Canada.

—An attempt has been made to bring together in tabular form certain statistics of the number of institutions in the Dominion concerned with the health of the community or carried on as result of benevolent effort. It is, of course, highly desirable that not only the mere data of numbers but also those relating to inmates, staff,

¹For information regarding Dominion Government hospitals for returned soldiers, see sub-section "Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment," p. 957, also pp. 20-29 of the 1920 Year Book.

finances, etc., should be similarly collated for the country as a whole. This, however, is for the present impossible, owing, in some cases, to the incomparability of statistics published by the various provinces and in others to the scarcity or absence of published information. The matter made available, however, is given in as complete and concise form as possible under provincial headings below.

Table 1 is designed to show the numbers of institutions in Canada, by provinces, for the years 1923 or 1924.

1.—Number of Public Hospitals and Benevolent Institutions in Canada, 1923 or 1924.

NOTE.—The latest available figures are given. The fiscal years of the various provinces are as follows:—Prince Edward Island and Alberta, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; Nova Scotia, Oct. 1 to Sept. 30; New Brunswick and Ontario, Nov. 1 to Oct. 31; Quebec, July 1 to June 30; Saskatchewan and Manitoba, May 1 to April 30; and British Columbia, April 1 to Mar. 31.

Types.	P.E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ²	New Brunswick. ²	Que- bec. ²	On- tario. ²	Mani- toba. ⁴	Saskat- che- wan. ⁵	Al- berta. ¹	British Colum- bia. ²
General Hospitals.....	1	17	14	59	103	—	39	58	64
Maternity ".....	—	1	2		4	—		1	
Private ".....	—	—	—		51	—		—	
Isolation ".....	—	—	—	5	—	—	1	4	1
Tuberculosis Sanatoria....	—	1	2		10	—		2	
Hospitals for the Insane....	1	21 ³	1		6	—		—	
Homes for Epileptics.....	—	—	—	118	12	3	2	3	3
Homes for Infirm.....	—	—	—		—	—		—	
Homes for Incurables.....	—	—	—		—	—		—	
Lepor Stations.....	—	—	—	118	4	1	—	—	—
Orphanages.....	—	15 ³	1		—	—		—	
Houses of Refuge.....	—	20 ³	2		30	—		—	
					76	—	1	—	—

¹1923. ²1924. ³Refuges and orphanages are also maintained as hospitals for the insane in some cases. ⁴1922. ⁵Calendar year 1923.

Hospitals for Mental Defectives.—It is only in the case of hospitals for mental defectives that comparable statistics of institutions throughout the nine provinces are available. Table 2 brings their more important data together and may be taken as giving a general idea of the situation throughout the Dominion.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada.

Items.	P.E. Island. ¹	Nova Scotia. ²	New Brunswick. ³	Quebec. ⁴	Ontario. ⁵
Number of institutions.....	1	21	1	6	12
Inmates (beginning of year).....	315	1,420	667	6,063	8,364
Admissions.....	58	483	150	1,619	2,264
Discharges and deaths.....	60	429	75	1,171	1,859
Improved or cured.....	37	—	—	—	—
Inmates (end of year).....	313	1,474	866	6,511	8,771
Staff—Doctors.....	1	131	2	32	39
Nurses.....	—		21	1,048	1,400
Revenue—Government grants.....	—	—	66,546	1,145,710	—
Fees.....	—	—	35,438	285,536	406,069
Total.....	10,384	—	101,984	1,728,251	446,308
Expenditure—Salaries.....	—	—	46,250	368,402	1,148,117
Buildings and equipment.....	—	—	20,852	357,637	903,952
Total.....	104,686	—	186,565	1,729,158	3,072,258

¹For the year ending Dec. 31, 1923.

²For the year ending Sept. 30, 1924.

³For the year ending Oct. 31, 1924.

⁴For the year ending Dec. 31, 1923.

⁵For the year ending Oct. 31, 1923. The number of institutions includes one under governmental inspection only. Remaining figures are for 11 institutions.

2.—Statistics of Hospitals for Mentally Defective Persons in the Nine Provinces of Canada—concluded.

Items.	Man- itoba. ¹	Saskat- chewan. ²	Alberta. ³	British Colum- bia. ⁴
Number of institutions.....	3	2	3	3
Inmates (beginning of year).....	1,201	1,294	968	1,866
Admissions.....	211	454	356	461
Discharges and deaths.....	159	347	277	443
Improved or cured.....	—	—	131	—
Inmates (end of year).....	1,343	1,401	1,047	1,884
Staff—Doctors.....	268	—	—	9
Nurses.....	—	—	—	23
Revenue—Government grants.....	—	—	45,890	531,063
Fees.....	52,038	101,356	7,452	93,777
Total.....	90,322	133,702	55,154	624,840
Expenditure—Salaries.....	196,347	—	16,000	239,084
Buildings and equipment.....	—	—	—	135,692
Total.....	274,804	569,336	30,484	624,840

¹Year ending (10 months) Aug. 31, 1922.

²Year ending Dec. 31, 1923.

³Year ending Dec. 31, 1923. One institution for the care of mentally defective children is included.
Figures of revenue and expenditure apply to this institution only.

⁴Year ending Mar. 31, 1925.

The Dominion Council of Health.—The decentralization of public health control, advantageous in many respects, had the one great disadvantage of isolation. Each of the provinces worked independently of the others; none knew what the others were doing; there was overlapping, wasted effort, perpetuation of obsolete methods, and progress was thus indefinitely delayed.

To enable the health officers of the provinces and the Dominion to meet on common ground, discuss common problems, correlate their work, co-ordinate their efforts and remedy the defects of isolation, there was created, by Act of Parliament of 1919, a Dominion Council of Health (9-10 Geo. V, c. 24). Under the Act, this Dominion Council of Health consists of the chief executive officer of the Provincial Department or Board of Health of each province, the Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Health and 5 other persons appointed by the Governor in Council for a period of 3 years. Of these 5 appointed members, 4 represent respectively agriculture, labour, rural women's work and social service and child welfare. The fifth member is a scientific advisor on public health matters.

The Dominion Council of Health meets in Ottawa twice a year to discuss common health problems and, when feasible, uniform methods of procedure and standard measures are adopted. As an indication of the nature of the agenda of these meetings, the following may be mentioned:—interprovincial relations in regard to tuberculosis patients and others who may have been recently removed from one province to another; standardization of venereal diseases treatment; workmen's compensation; maternal and child welfare; hospital standardization; industrial hygiene; rural hygiene; medical examination of immigrants; quarantine; vital statistics; pasteurization of milk; purification of water; pollution of streams; sanitation of railway, steamboat and other public conveyances; publicity and public health propaganda; protection of health of Indians and Eskimos; and drug addiction.

Health problems affecting each province have been discussed, resulting in the clearing up of many anomalies which previously existed. Co-operation has also been obtained in the reporting of morbidity and mortality in the provinces. This has helped considerably in the work of the vital statistics division of the Bureau of Statistics.

Regulations governing quarantine for contagious diseases previously differed in each province. These have been standardized by the Dominion Department of Health, discussed at the meetings of the Council and subsequently adopted.

A uniform standard for ice cream was settled through discussion at the Council and, by common consent, is now observed in each province.

The good work accomplished through the Dominion Council of Health cannot be over-estimated. It is a clearing-house between the Dominion and Provincial Governments for questions of vital importance which cannot be settled except by open discussion among its members. Each of the provinces has reaped inestimable benefit. Where before there was doubt and misunderstanding there is now mutual understanding, progressive administration and uniformity of procedure. Public health has made great strides in Canada during the 5 years that the Dominion Council of Health has been functioning.

I.—DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

The activities of the Dominion Department of Health for the fiscal year 1925 may be classified under the following 12 headings:—Quarantine Service, including Leper Stations, Immigration Medical Service, Marine Hospitals Service, Venereal Diseases Control, Hospitalization and Sanitation, Opium and Narcotic Drugs, Proprietary or Patent Medicines, Child Welfare, Food and Drug Laboratories, Laboratory of Hygiene, Pollution of Boundary Waters, and Finance.

Quarantine Service.—Organized quarantine stations were maintained during the year at Grosse Isle, Quebec and Montreal, in Quebec, Halifax, Lawlor's Island, Sydney, North Sydney and Point Edward, in Nova Scotia, St. John and Partridge Island, in New Brunswick, and Victoria, William Head and Vancouver, in British Columbia. The total number of vessels reporting at the above stations was 2,528 and of individuals examined 471,813. A total of 240 persons was distributed to quarantine hospitals and detention buildings. Of these, 41 were actually sick; the remainder were "contacts" and persons accompanying the sick. Diseases treated in the quarantine hospitals numbered 11; 18 of the total number of cases were of measles, 9 of chicken pox, 3 of mumps and 3 of smallpox, the remaining diseases occurring in 2 or fewer cases.

With a view to further protection from quarantinable diseases, part of the duty of the overseas Canadian immigration medical staff has been a close inspection of the work done in examining emigrants at the disinfecting plants at Antwerp and Danzig. During the year 9,394 emigrants were examined for vaccination, 6,440 were deloused and examined, 5,737 pieces of baggage were disinfected and examined and 11,165 pieces were exempted from disinfection and labelled.

The service has under its supervision two leper stations, one at Tracadie, N.B., and the other at Bentinck Island, B.C. Ten patients were under treatment at the Tracadie lazaretto, six males and four females. There were no admissions or deaths. Nine patients were cared for during the year at the Bentinck Island lazaretto, an increase of two over the previous year.

Immigration Medical Service. For the purpose of detecting physical or mental defects in immigrants, as provided by the Immigration Act, 112,341 immigrant passengers were examined (this number including 2,413 persons *en route* to Canada *via* United States ports, who were examined by officers of the United States public health service); of this number, 1,764 were found to be of the prohibited classes (mental defectives, those afflicted with loathsome or contagious disease and

physically defective persons), while in addition, 100 other passengers (immigrant and non-immigrant) were detained for medical or surgical treatment previous to certification. An additional 225 were detained for medical or surgical treatment until cured, while 850 cases of minor defects were recorded. This is in addition to the revision of 24,832 medical certificates in the British Isles and Europe, and rejections under the Immigration Act totalling 2,154.

Marine Hospitals Service.—The Department operates two marine hospitals, at Sydney and Lunenburg, N.S., revenues for the purpose being collected on the tonnage of vessels arriving at ports in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia. Gratuitous treatment is accorded all needy mariners from vessels paying such dues. In addition to the two hospitals maintained by the Government, treatment was provided during the year at 59 town and city hospitals in the 5 provinces for 3,469 injured and distressed mariners.

Venereal Disease Control.—The annual grant by the Dominion Government to aid in the prevention of the spread of venereal diseases was reduced from \$200,000 to \$150,000 in the year 1924-25. The campaign carried on throughout the country by the various governments may be divided roughly into 5 main activities:—treatment, education, social service, law enforcement and the collection of statistics. There are 56 clinics in operation throughout the Dominion at which free treatment may be obtained, while free hospital examination and accommodation is given where necessary. Both the Dominion and the Provincial Governments have issued pamphlets and circulars designed to prevent the spread of the diseases.

Hospitalization and Sanitation.—Considerable information has been prepared and supplied, both in answer to enquiries and to the public, relating to the construction, equipment and management of hospitals, principally those required in smaller communities. The division is also preparing data relating to buildings for the institutional care of mental defectives. Numerous enquiries regarding water supplies and sewage treatment and disposal have been answered and several publications on these subjects distributed during the year.

Opium and Narcotic Drugs.—During the year, the Department issued 234 import licenses, 61 export licenses, 111 wholesale druggists' licenses, and 45 licenses to retail manufacturing druggists. Narcotics imported into Canada were as follows:—cocaine, 1,589 oz., morphine 7,424 oz. and crude opium 655 lb.

Close supervision is maintained on all exports and imports of narcotics, and the licensing system enables the Department to know at all times the amount of these drugs received by every druggist, veterinary surgeon, dentist or physician in Canada. By this system it is possible for the Department to check up the disposition of these drugs, and to make reasonably certain that the use being made of them does not contravene the Act. Statistics of offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act for the year ended Mar. 31, 1925, show a total of 268 convictions consequent on prosecutions by Dominion authorities. Total convictions during the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, amounted to 996.

Proprietary or Patent Medicines.—Medicines registered and licensed under the Proprietary or Patent Medicine Act during the year 1924-25 numbered 6,724; 642 new medicines were registered. Under the operation of the Act, which has as its fundamental principle the requirement that all such articles shall be on the market in a way which permits the ordinary layman to understand what he is buying, many articles were rejected as absolute frauds and dangerous to health. Samples of various medicines are obtained periodically in the open market and are sent to the laboratory for the purpose of confirming and approving the ingredients of each.

Child Welfare.—General co-operation in matters relating to child and maternal welfare has been continued or established with the various departments of the Dominion Government, Provincial Governments and voluntary societies throughout the country. An exhaustive study of maternal mortality is being undertaken, following a resolution of the conference on medical services in Canada. A total of 338,467 copies of the "Little Blue Books" was distributed during the year, including 55,951 copies of the "Canadian Mother's Book."

Food and Drugs Division.—A total of 7,872 samples of foods and drugs were examined during the year in the laboratories of the Department at Ottawa, Halifax, Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, to determine their purity or degree of adulteration. Prosecutions totalling 84 were made under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Maple Products Act, where goods not conforming with the law had been offered for sale. These resulted in 39 convictions, 25 voluntary payments and 20 unfinished or otherwise terminated.

Laboratory of Hygiene.—During the course of the year the laboratory has carried out a considerable number of bacteriological investigations of canned foods, on behalf of the food and drugs laboratory, of suspected ground and of mouldy nutmegs. Several water supplies have been examined, and research work relating to the isolation and identification of typhoid bacilli from certain sources and to the potency of certain drugs has also been prosecuted.

Pollution of Boundary Waters.—An intensive investigation of the qualities of water in the Great Lakes and its uses by vessels plying on the lake routes has been carried on during the year. It has comprised, in addition, an examination of the water supply systems on many of the larger passenger and freight vessels, and the preparation of reports, analyses and plans designed to improve the systems at present in use. Several investigations have also been made into the water supply of various municipalities with harbours on the several lakes. A considerable decrease in the number of cases of typhoid fever resulting from the consumption of polluted water, and the installation of improved water supply systems on many of the vessels plying on the Great Lakes have resulted from the year's activities.

Financial Statements.—A net expenditure for the year of \$881,460 is recorded, in which the largest items are:—quarantine, \$174,479; venereal diseases, \$142,899; salaries, \$144,943; and marine hospitals, \$144,988. Net revenues amounted to \$217,944, of which sick mariners' dues totalled \$184,188.

II.—PROVINCIAL PUBLIC HEALTH ACTIVITIES.

1.—Prince Edward Island.

In the report of the trustees of the Falconwood Hospital and Provincial Infirmary for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, a total of 313 patients was shown as resident on this date, compared with a total of 315 at the beginning of the year. During the year, 58 patients had been admitted, while discharges and deaths totalled 60. Expenditure for maintenance and repair of the institution amounted to \$104,686, while revenues from fees and other sources were \$10,384.

2.—Nova Scotia.

The third annual report of the Department of Public Health, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1924, deals mainly with the maintenance of clinics throughout the province, child welfare work and the display of health exhibits.

The Department has continued to pay great attention to anti-tuberculosis work, principally through the holding of clinics by the divisional health officer, assisted by the public health nurses of the various counties. The total number of persons attending clinics during the year was 946. Several clinics have also been opened and assisted by societies interested in the promotion of public health work, while travelling clinics, primarily for the examination of school children, have given treatment in cases of tuberculosis. The death rate per 100,000 from tuberculosis in the province has fallen from 182.6 in 1913-14 to 125 in 1924.

As a result of legislation passed in 1923, the Department has been able to place on a more satisfactory basis the distribution or sale of antitoxins, vaccines, serums, etc. There have been a number of instances in which advantage was taken of the provision for free distribution of these products to needy patients.

A new departure has been made in the preparation and display of health exhibits at county fairs and other suitable public gatherings. These have been favourably received and are calculated to improve sanitary conditions in houses and farm buildings.

A total of 20,911 school children was examined during the year by public health nurses in 10 counties, while in 10 cities and towns 21,520 received examination.

A total of 3,022 treatments was given at the 5 anti-venereal disease clinics. In addition, a number of hospitals have admitted cases for free treatment. Further attempts have been made to stress the teaching of venereal disease prevention.

The latest available statistics of hospitals and benevolent institutions in Nova Scotia, as contained in the Report of the Inspector of Humane Institutions for the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, are given in tabular form in Table 3. It should be stated that while in Table 1 of this section, the province is shown to maintain 21 mental hospitals, 15 orphanages and 20 houses of refuge, some of these institutions, numbering 25 in all, are classed under two or more of the three types specified. The statistics are those of government-inspected institutions only. This applies also to tuberculosis sanatoria, of which only one is inspected by provincial officials.

3.—Hospitals, etc., in Nova Scotia, 1924.

Items.	General, Isolation, and Private Hospitals.	Maternity Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Con- sumptives.	Hospitals and Asylums for the Insane and Poor.
Number of institutions.....	17	1	1	25
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	679	29	108	2,044
Admissions and births.....	14,962	971	293	830
Total under treatment.....	16,641	1,000	401	—
Discharges, etc.....	14,940	941	274	791
Number of patients (end of year).....	701	59	127	2,083
Staff—Doctors.....	62	4	3	—
Nurses, etc.....	414	36	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....\$	75,753	1,000	—	—
Fees.....\$	238,117	18,675	65,478	—
Total ¹\$	503,084	22,898	159,994	—
Expenditures—Salaries.....\$	135,619	8,437	88,887	—
Buildings and equipment.....\$	104,357	12,411	—	—
Total ²\$	464,495	29,652	232,815	—

¹Includes other receipts.

²Includes other expenditures.

The number of hospital days afforded to patients in general hospitals during the year amounted to 325,324, those to patients in maternity hospitals 13,749 and to

patients in sanatoria 47,685. The numbers of operations performed in general and maternity hospitals were respectively 8,617 and 28. The total government grants of \$75,753 to general and maternity hospitals comprised grants of \$42,330 by the province and \$33,423 by municipalities.

3.—New Brunswick.

The New Brunswick Department of Health includes in its activities general sanitation, water-supply and drainage, the abatement of communicable disease, medical inspection of schools, vital statistics, provincial pathological and public health laboratory, and the general supervision of the 16 health sub-districts into which the province is divided.

The Department is administered by the Minister of Health from a governmental standpoint and is under the immediate direction of a Chief Medical Officer. His staff, which with the Minister forms the Bureau of Health, consists of the chief of laboratories, 3 district medical health officers, 6 medical inspectors of schools, a director of nursing and a director of venereal clinics.

The Chief Medical Officer, in his seventh annual report, summarizes the chief activities of the Department during the year ending Oct. 31, 1924, under the headings already given.

During that year (provisional report) the births numbered 10,651, the marriages 2,964 and the deaths 4,902. The corresponding rates per 1,000 population would be 26.7, 7.4 and 12.3. The infantile mortality was 101.8 and the maternal mortality 4.6 per 1,000 living births. The death-rate from all causes fell gradually from 15.6 in 1920 to 12.3 in 1924. The infantile mortality decreased from 134.9 in 1920 to 101.8 in 1924.

The birth-rate (26.7) was the highest in the registration area of Canada, the mean for the whole of that area being 23.1.

In the school year 1923-24, 49,030 pupils were medically examined and 12,643 were successfully vaccinated (those entering school for first time). Of those examined, 318 were found unable to pursue their studies with ordinary success on account of mental deficiency. Six special schools for such deficient have already been established. Of the total number examined (49,030), 20,874 were reported in normal physical and mental condition.

Water and milk supply, drainage, communicable disease, etc., all showed improvement during the year.

4.—Hospitals, etc., in New Brunswick, 1924.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Orphanages, Refuges, etc.
Number of institutions.....	16	2	1	3
Number of patients, beginning of year.....	121 ¹	—	667	183
Admissions and births.....	11,830	313	160	114
Discharges, etc.....	10,378	318	75	105
Number of patients, end of year.....	356	162	866	192
Staff—Doctors.....	144	5	2	7
Nurses.....	278	26	21	29
Receipts—Government and municipal grants.....	\$ 53,104	\$ 66,623	\$ 66,546	\$ 16,081
Fees.....	\$ 261,380	\$ 83,905	\$ 35,438	\$ 6,920
Total ²	\$ 314,484	\$ 150,528	\$ 101,984	\$ 23,001
Expenditures—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 177,314	\$ 75,167	\$ 46,260	\$ 11,925
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 78,069	\$ 8,196	\$ 20,853	\$ 5,971
Total ³	\$ 255,383	\$ 83,363	\$ 67,113	\$ 17,896

Number patients beginning of year very incomplete. ¹Includes other receipts. ²Includes other expenditure.

4.—Quebec.

In the administration of the health of the province, the Provincial Bureau of Health, in charge of the Provincial Secretary, with its activities divided among the 20 public health districts, sees to the carrying-out of the provisions of the Public Health Act. Twenty inspectors are appointed for the 20 districts, their duties being divided generally between education of the public and municipal public health organization, while, in addition, their services are given in case of consultations, public lectures, maintenance of records of municipalities and medical and sanitary investigations. In addition to the district officers, the Bureau maintains an administrative division, a laboratory division, a division of sanitary engineering, a division of venereal diseases and a division of vital statistics. The energies of the Bureau are being directed mainly toward the prevention, by organized campaigns, of epidemics, more particularly tuberculosis and the more important causes of infant deaths. To this end the Provincial Bureau of Health has already established 14 anti-tuberculosis dispensaries and over 20 baby clinics. Some evidence of the effect of this work may be seen in the reduction of the rate of infant mortality per 1,000 living births from 131 in 1923 to 118 in 1924.

Below are given the latest statistics of benevolent institutions in the province, compiled from the exhaustive report published by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics. In brief explanation of the table, it may be said that the 59 general hospitals include 4 maternities and 3 crèches. In addition, 27 dispensaries are maintained, where the principal services are those of medicine, surgery and ophthalmology. The number of days passed in these institutions by patients during 1924 was 1,315,360; the accommodation available was 5,572 beds; the average cost per patient per day varied from \$0.45 to \$5.31.

The refuges and orphanages provide accommodation of 14,406 beds. During the year 1924, the total number of days passed in these institutions by needy persons was 4,440,321. In addition 83,340 indigents were given help during the year.

5.—Hospitals and Philanthropic Institutions in Quebec, 1924.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria and Dispensaries for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	59	5	6	118
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	3,443	218	6,063	12,705
Admissions.....	52,920	505	1,619	5,798
Discharges, deaths, etc.....	52,921	395	1,171	5,593
Number of patients (end of year).....	3,442	328	6,511	12,910
Staff—Doctors.....	434	144	32	3,727
Nurses and other employees.....	3,480		1,048	
Receipts—Government grants ¹	\$ 611,070	13,200	1,145,710	399,212
Fees.....	\$ 1,140,438	7,272	285,536	792,020
Sundries.....	\$ 3,212,313	6,472	292,005	2,021,264
Total.....	\$ 4,963,821	26,944	1,723,251	3,212,496
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 640,468	4,862	368,402	455,710
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 956,404	3,002	357,637	967,473
Sundries.....	\$ 3,366,949	17,729	1,003,119	1,977,202
Total.....	\$ 4,963,821	25,593	1,729,158	3,400,385

¹Provincial and municipal.

5.—Ontario.

A Provincial Department of Health, responsible to the Minister of Health and comprising divisions in charge of laboratories, industrial hygiene, public health education, preventable diseases, sanitary engineering and maternal and child welfare, oversees the administration of the Public Health Act throughout the province. Through its division into 8 districts, each of which is in charge of a district officer of health, close touch is maintained between the Department and the municipalities through the province. This contact, of course, is strengthened by the relations between municipally-appointed health officers and the officials appointed by the Provincial Government.

The principal statistics of hospitals and similar institutions in Ontario are found in the report of the Hospitals and Charitable Institutions, containing data relative to government-aided hospitals, orphan asylums and houses of refuge, and in the report upon the Hospitals for the Insane, Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, relating to the provincially-operated institutions for the care of mental defectives.

The number of general and maternity hospitals given in Table 6 is exclusive of 51 private hospitals which are not required to make detailed returns to the inspector of prisons and public charities. The number of refuges and orphanages, 106 in all, is made up of 42 refuges in cities and towns, 30 orphanages, 3 convalescent homes and 31 county houses of refuge.

Money grants to hospitals in the province coming under the supervision of the Department of the Provincial Secretary are made as follows:—

1. A grant is made for all patients in a hospital during the first 10 years of its existence at the rate of 50c. per day, irrespective of what sum is contributed by the patients themselves.

2. After a hospital has been in existence for 10 years, the grant is paid only for patients for whose maintenance \$10.50 per week or less is contributed.

3. In all cases the limit is 120 days, and if the patients remain in the hospital longer than that period, the refuge rate of 10c. per day is allowed.

4. No allowance is made for infants born in hospital.

Sanatoria for consumptives may receive a grant of \$4,000 on the erection and satisfactory equipment of the necessary buildings and an amount of 75c. per day for the maintenance of each indigent patient.

6.—Hospitals in Ontario, year ended Sept. 30, 1924.

Items.	General, Maternity and Isolation Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane. ¹	Orphanages, Refuges, etc. ²
Number of institutions.....	112	10	12	75
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	5,813	1,170	8,364	5,175
Admissions, births, etc.....	136,436	1,782	2,266	4,904
Fatal number receiving treatment.....	142,339	2,862	10,660	10,079
Discharges, etc.....	136,295	1,711	1,859	4,706
Number of patients (end of year).....	5,954	1,241	8,771	5,373
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	39	—
Nurses, etc.....	—	—	1,400	—
Receipts—Government grants (provincial and muni'l).....	\$ 1,949,175	783,383	3	155,530
Fees, etc.....	4,357,355	146,452	403,069	1,328,490
Total.....	7,013,859	1,322,582	446,308	1,484,029
Expenditure—Salaries, etc.....	\$ 5,221,627	860,142	1,148,117	—
Buildings and equipment.....	—	—	903,952	—
Total.....	5,221,627	860,142	1,148,117	—
	\$ 6,571,781	1,201,008	3,072,258	1,312,038

¹Year ended Oct. 31, 1923. ²Exclusive of 31 county houses of refuge which received government grants totaling \$12,168 during the year. ³These institutions are government-owned and hence do not receive the statutory grants made to other hospitals.

In addition to the statistics shown above it may be said that the total number of days' stay in hospitals and sanatoria during the year amounted to 2,609,828, at an average cost per patient per day of \$3.27. The total number of deaths was 7,093, a percentage to the total number of patients under treatment (145,201) of 4.88. The average stay of each patient was 18.6 days, this period, however, being considerably less if general hospitals alone are considered. The provincial government grants of \$979,792 formed 10.8 p.c. of the total expenditure for maintenance.

With regard to the hospitals for the insane, the average daily population of the 12 institutions during 1923 was 8,452. Discharges, totalling 1,030, included 410 recoveries and 459 cases of improved condition. The number of insane persons in the province, however, is shown by the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities to have risen from 6,260 in 1903 to 8,186 in 1913 and 10,630 in 1923, an increase per 1,000 population from 2.8 to 3.2 and 3.6.

6.—Manitoba.

The various divisions of the Provincial Board of Health include those of public health nursing, food inspection, venereal disease prevention, the recording and prevention of communicable diseases and vital statistics. Under the superintendent of provincial public health nurses, a large amount of work is carried on in the direction of education, medical school inspection, child welfare, public service nursing, and the distribution of literature. The work of other divisions is more or less of a routine nature.

The principal regulations made by the Board, in its administration of the Public Health Act, have relation to:—(1) the occupation of portions of buildings contained below street level, (2) the use of common towels in public places, (3) the use of common drinking cups, (4) barber shops and hair-dressing parlours, (5) the use of hydrocyanic acid, (6) the sterilization of wiping rags, etc., and the sale thereof, (7) the notification of infectious and contagious diseases, (8) the prevention of venereal diseases and the establishment of dispensaries for the treatment thereof, (9) slaughter houses, (10) bottling plants, (11) places where food is sold on the premises, (12) the sanitation of summer camps and beaches, (13) the sanitary control of mining, lumber and other similar camps.

No more recent information than that published on pp. 921-922 of the 1922-23 Year Book is available regarding the activities of hospitals and charitable institutions.

7.—Saskatchewan.

On Mar. 22, 1923, by an Act to amend the Public Health Act, the Bureau of Public Health was made a Department of Public Health, with a Minister and Deputy Minister in charge.

The following Acts are administered by the Department:—Public Health Act; Vital Statistics Act; Union Hospital Act; An Act to Regulate the Public Aid to Hospitals; Venereal Disease Act.

Six divisions, with a director in charge of each, carry out the work of the Department, as follows:—the division of child welfare and hospital management supervises the making of maternity grants, baby clinics, home nursing, relief and hospital management; the division of communicable diseases deals with the control of these diseases and distributes serums and vaccines; the division of sanitation supervises food,

water, milk and ice supplies, sewage systems, urban and rural sanitation and union hospital organization; the division of laboratories includes in its work bacteriology, pathology, chemical analyses and medico-legal work; the division of vital statistics compiles records of births, marriages and deaths, etc.; the division of venereal diseases supervises the dispensaries and free examination and treatment.

In addition to the hospitals which Saskatchewan has in common with the other provinces, mention may be made of a system known as the union hospital scheme, designed to furnish necessary hospital accommodation in rural districts. Under the provisions of the scheme, two or more municipalities may co-operate in arranging to build, equip and maintain a hospital in their district and for their residents. These smaller hospitals are not intended, of course, to furnish extensive accommodation, but they do furnish splendid accommodation for emergency or maternity cases.

7.—Hospitals, etc., in Saskatchewan, calendar year 1923.

Items.	General, Maternity, Isolation and Private Hospitals.	Sanatoria for Consumptives.	Hospitals for the Insane.	Homes, Orphanages, and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	39	1	2	1
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	—	—	1,294	63
Admissions.....	31,499	1,164	454	48
Discharges.....	—	—	347	—
Total treatments.....	—	—	—	—
Number of patients (end of year).....	—	—	—	—
Staff—Doctors.....	—	—	1,401	85
Nurses, etc.....	—	—	—	—
Receipts—Government grants.....	—	—	—	—
Fees, etc.....	\$ 210,917	\$ 90,009	—	—
Total.....	\$ 1,237,994	\$ 300,627	\$ 101,356	—
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ 1,448,911	\$ 390,636	\$ 133,702	\$ 18,199
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 489,650	\$ 113,658	—	—
Total.....	\$ 1,517,966	\$ 303,032	\$ 569,336	\$ 35,985

¹Expenditures are maintenance totals and do not include capital expenditures.

8.—Alberta.

The Department of Public Health in Alberta was established by an Act of the Provincial Legislature in 1918, and all Acts having reference in any way to the health of the people were placed under its administration. To-day it includes the following branches: preventive medicine; sanitary engineering and sanitation; public health nursing; approved, municipal and private hospitals; social hygiene; vital statistics; institutions— a) tuberculosis hospital, (b) mental hospitals, (c) training school for mental defectives.

The preventive medicine branch of the department is conducting an intensive campaign against infectious diseases, special attention being given to the foreign-born people of the province. In co-operation therewith the sanitary engineering branch aims to see that provision is made for good housing, good air, good water and the safe and quick removal of all deleterious substances.

The nurses in the public health nursing branch hold clinics of various kinds—prenatal, infant, pre-school and school—in many parts of the province, main clinics being maintained in cities and large towns; rural clinics are sent out from

them. Public lectures, cinemas and pamphlets are used to arouse public interest. District nurses, chosen for their resourcefulness and knowledge of maternal nursing, are maintained in remote districts.

Under the Municipal Hospital Act, on the vote of the people of a district, a hospital suitable for their needs can be erected, in which patients are received at the rate of \$1.00 per day. The cost to ratepayers is approximately 3c. per acre. There are now 15 such hospitals in Alberta.

Free clinics for venereal diseases are maintained in the principal cities, and excellent work is being done in the actual treatment of these diseases as well as in the education of the public both by lectures and cinemas. All inmates of public institutions are examined and treatment provided for those who need it.

For statistics of the numbers of hospitals and similar institutions and of the hospitals for the insane, see Tables 1 and 2 of this section.

9.—British Columbia.

The Provincial Board of Health, responsible to the Provincial Secretary, administers the laws relating to public health in British Columbia. Its branches comprise the following:—sanitation, venereal clinics, laboratories, tuberculosis, infectious diseases and public health nursing. The sanitation branch has directed numerous recent efforts to the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases by touring motorists, and to the control of campers and squatters along the coast. The laboratories department distributes annually various vaccines and antitoxins, in addition to the analysis of specimens. The tuberculosis department has lately been augmented by a travelling diagnostician in tuberculosis and the addition of a portable X-ray machine. The infectious diseases and public health nursing departments are charged respectively with the control of such diseases and with the numerous duties included in public health nursing, principally nursing service, child welfare, school service and dental clinics.

The Board of Health collects and publishes annually, in connection with its report, the vital statistics of the province.

Table 8 contains a summary of the more important hospital statistics of the years ended Dec. 31, 1924, for general and related hospitals and sanatoria, and 1925 for hospitals for the insane. No data are available at present with respect to refuges and orphanages, except those of the provincial industrial school for boys, which had on Mar. 31, 1924, a total of 127 inmates, largely made up of boys punished for theft and incorrigibility. The three mental hospitals showed an average daily population during the year 1924 of 1,823, maintained at a net per capita yearly cost of \$291.26, or a daily cost of \$0.80. In contrast with records of hospitals for the insane in other provinces, showing a very equal distribution of inmates between the two sexes, these institutions in British Columbia showed, on Mar. 31, 1925, a population of 1,323 males and 561 females. This proportion is noticeably greater than that existing between the sexes in the total population of the province. A further classification, moreover, of inmates according to country of birth, on the same date, shows that 33.6 p.c. were Canadian-born, 38.8 p.c. were British-born, 4.3 p.c. were born in Oriental countries and 23.2 p.c. born elsewhere. The percentage of British-born (other than Canadian-born) is unusually large.

8.—Hospitals, etc., in British Columbia, Dec. 31, 1924.

Items.	General and Maternity Hospitals. ¹	Sanatoria for Consumptives. ¹	Hospitals for the Insane. ²	Homes, Orphanages, and Refuges.
Number of institutions.....	64	1	3	—
Number of patients (beginning of year).....	1,972	223	1,866	—
Admissions.....	51,732	202	461	—
Discharges.....	—	199	443	—
Total days' treatment.....	761,591	—	—	—
Number of patients (end of year).....	—	226	1,884	—
Staff—Doctors.....	58	8	9	—
Nurses, etc.....	1,802	—	23	—
Receipts—Government grants.....	\$ 1,171,453	—	531,063	—
Fees, etc.....	\$ 1,405,754	177,928	93,777	—
Total.....	\$ 2,665,032	312,086	624,840	—
Expenditure—Salaries.....	\$ 1,060,903	99,400	239,084	—
Buildings and equipment.....	\$ 173,379	71,042	135,692	—
Total.....	\$ 2,581,244	312,066	624,840	—

¹Mar. 31, 1924. ²Mar. 31, 1925.

10.—The Canadian Red Cross Society.

A brief description of the organization and activities of the Red Cross Society in Canada appeared on page 923 of the Canada Year Book, 1922-23.

11.—The Victorian Order of Nurses.

The activities of the Victorian Order of Nurses since its inception in 1897 are summarized in the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, page 923.

12.—Mothers' Allowances.

Five of the nine provinces of Canada provide for the payment of allowances to mothers who are widowed or without adequate means of support. The province of Manitoba was the first to take up the work in 1916, and the example has been followed by the other western provinces and by Ontario.

It is a general stipulation under the existing Mothers' Allowances Acts that the mother be a resident of the province at the time of making application, that she be a British subject, generally with two or more children under 14 or 16 years of age or with an insane or totally incapacitated husband and a similar number of children. Other similar requirements regarding residence and means of support are made, for it is not desired that applicants "be considered as applying for charity; but that the mother be regarded as an employee of the State, receiving remuneration for services rendered in the proper care of her children. The mother, as an employee of the Government, must not only satisfy them of her fitness to receive an allowance, but also that she is fulfilling the trust which is being placed in her."

In most cases the allowance is provided jointly by the Provincial Government and the local government of the municipality in which the applicant is resident, but in some cases—those of mothers resident outside of cities, towns and counties—the whole allowance is paid by the Provincial Government. Larger allowances are at times made in cities than in towns and county municipalities, and the basic rate is generally that paid to a mother with two dependent children. Administration of the Acts is as a rule in the hands of a commission or superintendent, and closely allied with other work designed to ameliorate the conditions to which

certain sections of the community are subjected. In Ontario and Manitoba, for example, the Acts are administered by Commissions. In the former, the appointment of local boards in cities, counties and districts, whose duty it is to pass on applications before their presentation to the central body, is provided for. Through this medium, also, intimate contact is maintained with beneficiaries. In Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Acts are administered by the Bureau of Child Protection and the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children respectively, the organization in Alberta providing, in addition, for the appointment of inspectors in each municipality of the province. The Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, assisted by a number of local advisory boards, superintends the administration of the Act in that province.

The following table shows, for the five provinces in question, the numbers of mothers and children to whom allowances have been paid, together with the latest annual and the total expenditures.

9.—Mothers' Allowances in Canada, 1925.

Items.	Ontario. ¹	Manitoba. ²	Saskatchewan. ³	Alberta. ⁴	British Columbia. ⁵
Number of Mothers.....	4,185	757	1,061	827	1,079
Number of Children.....	12,501	2,373	3,695	2,670	2,913
Latest yearly Expenditure.....\$	1,790,680	313,239	288,930	284,007	507,493
Total Expenditure.....\$	7,275,391	2,835,402	1,261,840	1,450,598	2,848,947

¹As on Oct. 31, 1925. ²Eight months ended April 30, 1925. ³Dec. 1, 1925. ⁴Year ended Dec 31, 1925. ⁵Year ended Sept. 30, 1925.

The Mothers' Allowances Commission of Ontario, in a classification of beneficiaries under the provincial Act, shows 52 families with one child and an incapacitated husband in receipt of benefits during the year ended Oct. 31, 1925. There were, in addition, 1,891 families of 2 children under 16 years of age; 1,130 with 3; 615 with 4; 281 with 5; 131 with 6; 62 with 7; 17 with 8; 5 with 9; and 1 with 11 children, the average being almost 3 children per family. Death of the father was the cause of dependency in 3,388 cases, incapacitation of father in 512 cases, desertion in 170 cases, and death of both parents in 115 cases.

Rates of Allowances.—Rates of allowances paid in Ontario are as follows:—in cities \$40, \$45, \$50 and \$55 per month for mothers with 2, 3, 4, and 5 children; in towns the rate is \$5 lower, while the rate to beneficiaries in villages and rural areas is further reduced by \$5. In families where there are more than five children, the Commission may grant a further allowance not to exceed \$5 a month for each child over the number of 5. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, no set rate of allowances is paid, the aim of payments being as far as possible to make up the difference between the income and the ordinary expenditure of a family. In Saskatchewan, minimum and maximum monthly payments of \$15 and \$30 are established. Payments in British Columbia are also not standardized, but regulations provide for a maximum monthly allowance of \$42.50 for a dependent mother with one child, and an additional \$7.50 for each other child under 16 years of age. A deduction of \$10 is made in case of the beneficiary owning her own home or holding it free from rent, while a maximum of \$15 per month is paid to a mother and one child where board and lodging are obtained free of charge.

XII.—ADMINISTRATION.

This Administration section includes sub-sections on most of the important governmental activities which are not covered in the preceding sections. Commencing with a sub-section on the public lands of Canada, it continues with a treatment of public defence and a survey of the activities of the Dominion Department of Public Works. Next comes an article on the Indians of Canada and their relations with the Department of Indian Affairs; to this, statistical tables of Indian population, etc., are appended. The establishment and operation of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, including the Board of Pension Commissioners, is described in the following sub-section. The final sub-section, Miscellaneous Administration, includes several articles dealing with the Soldier Settlement Board, the Department of the Secretary of State (including tables of naturalizations in Canada from 1916 to 1922, and of companies incorporated since 1900), the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, judicial and penitentiary statistics and divorce in Canada, illustrated by statistics of the years from 1901 to 1925. It closes with an account of the civil service of Canada, with statistical tables of employees and salaries.

I.—PUBLIC LANDS.

1.—Dominion Public Lands.

The Crown lands of the Dominion of Canada are situated (a) in the Prairie Provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta), (b) in the belt of 20 miles on either side of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, known as the Dominion Railway Belt of British Columbia, and (c) in a block in northern British Columbia, containing 3,500,000 acres, known as the "Peace River block." Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who has attained the age of 18 years and is a British subject, or declares his intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. The lands are laid out in townships of 36 sections. Each section contains 640 acres and is divided into quarter-sections of 160 acres. A quarter-section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of \$10 and fulfilment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation. To qualify for the issue of the patent, a settler must have resided upon his homestead for at least 6 months in each of 3 years, must have erected a habitable house thereon, and must have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be cropped. A reasonable proportion of the cultivation should be performed in each of the 3 years. A reduction may be made in the area of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate on account of scrub or stone. Provision is made on certain conditions for residence in the vicinity, in which case the area of cultivation must be increased.

Lands in Saskatchewan and Alberta, south of township 16, are not open for homestead entry, except by actual residents in the vicinity of the land applied for, but such lands may be secured under grazing lease.

Disposal of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

—According to figures supplied by the Department of the Interior, a total of 127,378,859 acres, equal to 5,529 townships or 199,029 square miles, has been disposed of. The total number of acres within the surveyed area at Jan. 1, 1925, was 199,890,119, of which 25,951,000 were available for homestead entry. Table 1 shows the distribution of the surveyed area for each of the three Prairie Provinces

as at Jan. 1, 1925. In addition to the surveyed area, there are large tracts of land in the northern part of these provinces which have as yet been only very little explored. The total area of this unsurveyed tract is 285,752,761 acres, of which 22,390,540 acres are water-covered.

Maps showing the disposition of Dominion lands and lands available for entry, and reports on the resources and development of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, have been issued by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior, some of which are as follows:—Land Maps of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Southern and Northern Alberta, respectively; small Land Map of the Prairie Provinces; Cereal Map of Alberta; Manitoba, its Development and Opportunities; Agricultural Loans; the Peace River District of Alberta; Description of the Resources and Possibilities of the Province of Saskatchewan, etc. Similar reports have been issued with regard to other parts of Canada such as:—Natural Resources of Nova Scotia; Natural Resources of Quebec; the Province of New Brunswick; and Central British Columbia. With the object of assisting in the settlement and development of the idle lands in Canada, this service also publishes lists of unoccupied lands in the Prairie and Maritime Provinces, giving a short description of the properties, the prices and terms of sale or lease and the owners' names and addresses, thus giving prospective landseekers an opportunity of selecting lands suitable to their means and requirements, and affording them an easy means of getting in direct touch with the owners thereof.

1.—Disposition of the Surveyed Areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, Jan. 1, 1925.

Items.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Area under Homestead (including Military Homesteads).....	8,145,900	27,683,200	18,138,300	53,967,400
Area under Pre-emption, Purchased Homesteads, Sales, Half-breed Scrip, Bounty Grants, Special Grants, etc.	5,110,000	7,453,500	3,653,500	16,217,000
Area granted to Railway Companies.....	3,556,997	15,177,063	13,120,014	31,864,074
Area granted to Hudson's Bay Co.	1,205,400	3,184,000	2,177,960	6,568,360
Area of School Land Endowment (1-18 of area surveyed in sections).....	1,637,700	3,943,800	3,759,500	9,341,000
Area sold subject to reclamation by drainage.....	89,642	50,916	37,992	178,550
Area sold under Irrigation system.....	—	76,962	981,900	1,058,862
Area under Timber Berths.....	946,900	645,400	1,344,000	2,936,300
Area under Grazing Leases.....	59,500	2,967,900	2,736,000	5,763,400
Area of Forest Reserves and Parks.....	2,500,000	5,912,200	16,809,100	25,221,300
Area reserved for Forestry Purposes (inside surveyed tract).....	795,500	1,293,500	2,085,000	4,174,000
Area of Road allowances.....	977,132	1,468,480	1,288,456	3,734,068
Area of Parish and River Lots.....	506,089	84,015	118,565	708,669
Area of Indian Reserves.....	455,834	1,113,674	1,368,768	2,938,276
Area of Indian Reserves surrendered.....	88,099	410,528	303,373	802,000
Area of Water-covered lands (inside surveyed tract)...	4,260,500	1,904,300	2,300,460	8,465,260
Area undisposed of.....	5,011,000	4,700,000	16,240,000	25,951,000
Total area within surveyed tract.....	35,357,793	78,069,438	88,462,888	199,890,119

Homestead Entries.—Table 2 gives the number of homestead entries and cancellations in the fiscal years from 1874 to 1925, providing a record of the growth of settlement in the Prairie Provinces. From 7,426 in 1900, the number of entries rose rapidly to 41,869 in 1906, declined to 21,647 in 1907, and rose again to more than twice that number in 1911. The largest number of "net" entries was made in 1906, when new entries exceeded cancellations by over 30,000. The record number of 41,479 entries in 1911 was offset by 22,122 cancellations, leaving "net" entries of 22,357.

The number of grants made to soldiers from 1919 to 1925 was 1,643, 5,981, 2,892, 1,655, 1,212, 710 and 584 respectively. Entries by soldiers cancelled in the years 1919 to 1923 were included with those given in Table 2. Such cancellations in 1924 and 1925 numbered 630 and 615 respectively.

2.—Number of Homestead Entries and Number of Homestead Cancellations from 1874 to Mar. 31, 1925.

NOTE.—From 1874 to 1894 the departmental years ended Oct. 31; from 1895 to 1899, Dec. 31; from 1900 to 1906, June 30; from 1907, Mar. 31.

Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.		Years.	Homesteads.	
	Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.		Number of Entries.	Number cancelled.
1874.....	1,376	889	1892.....	4,840	1,322	1910.....	41,568	16,832
1875.....	499	303	1893.....	4,067	899	1911.....	44,479	22,122
1876.....	347	153	1894.....	3,209	648	1912.....	39,151	18,486
1877.....	845	457	1895.....	2,394	683	1913.....	33,699	17,101
1878.....	1,788	1,377	1896.....	1,857	301	1914.....	31,829	15,854
1879.....	4,068	2,045	1897.....	2,384	1,090	1915.....	24,088	12,351
1880.....	2,074	679	1898.....	4,848	1,546	1916.....	17,030	10,070
1881.....	2,753	937	1899.....	6,689	1,746	1917.....	11,199	9,570
1882.....	7,483	3,485	1900.....	7,426	1,096	1918.....	8,319	6,314
1883.....	6,063	1,818	1901.....	8,167	1,682	1919.....	4,227	4,115
1884.....	3,753	1,330	1902.....	14,633	3,296	1920.....	6,732	7,891
1885.....	1,858	597	1903.....	31,383	5,208	1921.....	5,389	7,336
1886.....	2,657	812	1904.....	26,073	8,702	1922.....	7,349	7,806
1887.....	2,036	459	1905.....	30,819	11,296	1923.....	5,343	7,061
1888.....	2,655	668	1906.....	41,869	11,637	1924.....	3,843	4,187
1889.....	4,416	639	1907.....	21,647	14,110	1925.....	3,653	4,168
1890.....	2,955	794	1908.....	30,424	15,668			
1891.....	3,523	934	1909.....	39,081	14,677			

In the calendar year 1924 the total number of homestead entries was 3,809. Table 3 is a statement of the homestead entries on Dominion lands for the years 1917 to 1925. Statistics of the origin of those making homestead entries in the fiscal years ended 1920 to 1925 are given in Table 4, and financial statistics of receipts from Dominion lands in Table 5.

The privilege of making pre-emptions or purchased homestead entries was withdrawn by Order in Council as from Mar. 20, 1918, confirmed by c. 19 of the Statutes of 1918, assented to May 24, 1918.

3.—Homestead Entries on Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, calendar years 1917-1925.

Provinces.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Manitoba.....	1,617	873	1,209	795	1,477	878	556	565	414
Saskatchewan.....	2,967	1,273	1,840	1,726	2,729	2,046	1,664	1,843	2,031
Alberta.....	3,975	2,163	3,464	2,794	2,936	2,240	1,395	1,181	1,369
British Columbia.....	209	69	110	120	204	154	139	220	145
Total	8,768	4,378	6,623	5,435	7,346	5,318	3,754	3,809	3,959

4.—Homestead Entries made in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, by Nationalities, during the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Nationalities.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canadians from Ontario.....	937	665	786	589	453	377
“ Quebec.....	298	270	318	198	136	127
“ Nova Scotia.....	106	78	83	71	43	43
“ New Brunswick.....	83	52	54	38	26	17
“ Prince Edward Island.....	47	37	47	31	14	38
“ Manitoba.....	365	237	398	299	304	263
“ Saskatchewan.....	126	105	201	187	146	138
“ Alberta.....	144	134	220	193	115	92
“ British Columbia.....	37	27	55	40	40	29
Persons who had previous entry.....	875	871	946	844	590	636
Newfoundlanders.....	10	8	4	6	3	3
Canadians returned from the United States.....	13	3	3	3	—	—
Americans.....	1,318	1,072	1,505	1,019	639	627
English.....	1,252	821	762	575	415	321
Scotch.....	360	242	229	133	104	113
Irish.....	154	114	92	70	34	45
French.....	58	32	63	21	23	12
Belgians.....	26	36	37	24	9	11
Swiss.....	13	18	17	18	12	20
Italians.....	12	19	22	10	5	10
Rumanians.....	10	12	48	11	14	12
Syrians.....	4	1	2	3	—	1
Germans.....	5	22	40	33	29	41
Austro-Hungarians.....	69	170	712	420	303	267
Hollanders.....	13	9	23	16	15	10
Danes (other than Icelanders).....	35	46	44	33	20	30
Icelanders.....	20	14	19	15	8	18
Swedes.....	82	71	173	107	93	80
Norwegians.....	92	84	159	113	67	82
Russians (other than Finns).....	105	91	168	96	86	133
Finns.....	—	—	40	30	26	15
Chinese.....	1	—	2	1	—	—
Japanese.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persians.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Australians.....	5	2	2	1	1	—
New Zealanders.....	1	1	3	2	1	—
Greeks.....	1	2	3	2	2	3
Hindus.....	—	—	—	1	—	1
Poles.....	—	—	65	78	52	31
Bulgarians.....	—	—	—	—	—	2
Serbians.....	4	—	—	2	3	—
Spaniards.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Americans.....	—	—	2	2	—	—
Hebrews.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Africans.....	—	—	1	7	6	—
Armenians.....	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mexicans.....	—	—	—	1	6	—
Other nationalities.....	51	23	—	—	—	5
Total.....	6,732	5,389	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653

5.—Receipts from Patents and Homestead Entries in the fiscal years 1920-1925.

Sources of Receipts.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Homestead fees.....	67,460	53,880	73,540	53,460	38,640	36,500
Cash sales.....	2,799,605	1,721,172	761,850	414,279	404,952	410,222
Scrap sales.....	80	—	—	909	160	612
Timber dues.....	589,780	705,314	683,491	825,465	847,773	981,400
Hay permits, mining, stone quarries, etc., cash.....	896,414	1,234,558	1,071,396	823,183	723,763	639,749
All other receipts.....	385,582	371,152	328,253	314,480	338,559	425,384
Gross revenue.....	4,738,921	4,086,076	2,918,530	2,431,767	2,353,847	2,493,867
Refunds.....	116,249	130,751	119,080	83,152	71,983	102,881
Net revenue.....	4,622,672	3,955,325	2,799,450	2,348,615	2,281,864	2,390,986
Total revenue, 1872 to date.....	67,456,191	71,411,516	74,210,966	76,559,581	78,841,445	81,232,431
Letters patent for Dominion lands...No.	17,732	17,947	13,116	6,973	5,317	4,304
Homestead entries.....“	6,732	5,389	7,349	5,343	3,843	3,653

Railway Lands.—In the early stages of the settlement of the North West, large grants of wild lands were made to the railway companies as subsidies (see Table 12 of the Transportation section for details), while the Hudson's Bay Co., under the contract by which the North West Territories passed to the Dominion, retained one-twentieth of the lands of the fertile belt. Statistics have been compiled of the sales of land by these companies and the prices at which lands were sold, for the fiscal years since 1893, the figures, given in Table 6, throwing considerable light on the ups and downs in the settlement of the West. The maximum acreage sold was in 1903, and the maximum amount was received in 1918. It is noteworthy that the sales reached a low point for recent years in 1923, and in 1925 were double those for 1923. Details of sales by the different companies are given for the three latest fiscal years in Table 7.

6.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants and by the Hudson's Bay Company, fiscal years 1893-1925.

Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.	Years.	Total sales.		Average price per acre.
	Acres.	Amount.			Acres.	Amount.	
		\$	\$			\$	\$
1893.....	120,211	352,847	2.93	1910.....	1,184,790	15,835,228	13.36
1894.....	68,668	207,856	3.02	1911.....	1,406,651	19,122,937	13.59
1895.....	114,713	222,489	1.94	1912.....	1,329,390	18,224,419	13.70
1896.....	108,016	361,338	3.34	1913.....	707,149	9,867,155	13.95
1897.....	222,225	719,016	3.23	1914.....	501,575	7,398,191	14.75
1898.....	448,623	1,431,774	3.18	1915.....	192,801	3,279,031	17.01
1899.....	462,494	1,520,792	3.28	1916.....	354,886	5,435,949	15.32
1900.....	648,379	2,125,146	3.27	1917.....	755,154	12,357,377	16.35
1901.....	621,027	2,088,269	3.36	1918.....	1,116,237	20,887,600	18.71
1902.....	2,201,795	7,746,958	3.56	1919.....	1,038,657	18,148,736	17.47
1903.....	4,229,011	14,651,757	3.46	1920.....	1,026,157	19,138,225	18.69
1904.....	1,267,187	5,564,240	4.39	1921.....	553,630	10,860,756	19.61
1905.....	990,005	5,046,572	5.09	1922.....	155,239	2,633,572	16.96
1906.....	1,642,684	9,871,241	6.01	1923.....	123,303	1,864,364	15.12
1907 ¹	1,237,759	7,697,930	6.02	1924.....	159,795	2,460,057	15.39
1908.....	346,693	3,052,461	8.80	1925.....	247,405	3,700,938	14.95
1909.....	109,373	2,211,885	11.08				

¹Nine months to Mar. 31.

7.—Land Sales by Railway Companies having Government Land Grants, and by the Hudson's Bay Company, in the fiscal years 1923-1925.

Companies.	1923.		1924.		1925.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.
		\$		\$		\$
Hudson's Bay Co.....	24,976	366,257	33,434	456,386	84,758	1,117,618
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.....	83,485	1,248,968	45,911	775,205	91,295	1,602,524
Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Co.....	373	5,107	637	3,822	1,701	13,890
Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Steamboat Co.....	1,122	17,000	6,242	92,145	1,925	28,571
Calgary and Edmonton Railway Co.....	1,013	15,552	1,283	14,144	8,499	132,504
Canadian Northern Railway Co.....	11,214	190,112	71,489	1,103,421	56,981	770,680
Great Northern Central Railway Co.....	1,120	21,368	799	14,934	2,246	35,151
Total.....	123,303	1,864,364	159,795	2,460,057	247,405	3,700,938

2.—Provincial Public Lands.¹

In the Maritime Provinces, in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the public lands are administered by the Provincial Governments. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is settled.

Nova Scotia.—In Nova Scotia there are no free grants of land; but, under conditions prescribed by the Crown Lands Act of the Legislature (c. 25, R.S., N.S., 1923), Crown lands, not exceeding in each case 150 acres, may be granted for agricultural or grazing purposes to applicants of not less than 18 years of age, at the price of \$1 per acre, in addition to the expenses of survey. Every such holder must build a house within 2 years from the date of the grant, and if he has resided on the land for 3 successive years and cultivated it for 10 years shall be entitled to a grant of the land. Leases and grants of Crown lands may also be obtained upon conditions prescribed. The total area of the Crown lands in Nova Scotia is approximately 798,368 acres.

New Brunswick.—The area of New Brunswick is about 17,143,000 acres. Of this, the Crown holds about 7,500,000 acres, most of which is timber land. The province is essentially a wooded country, and will in all probability always derive a large part of its revenue from lumbering industries. Practically all the Crown timber lands are held by license for the cutting of timber, most of these licenses expiring in the year 1933. While it may safely be said that the bulk of the Crown lands are better suited to lumbering than agriculture, yet there are still some Crown lands well suited to mixed farming, which may be taken up by prospective settlers. The maximum allowed to any one settler is 100 acres and he is required to reside on the land and cultivate 10 acres of the same for 3 years before obtaining a grant. For some of the best lands there is a charge of \$1 per acre, in addition to the settlement duties already referred to. The Crown controls the right to hunt and fish within the province. Hunting of migratory birds and fishing in tidal waters are, however, under the control of the Dominion Government.

Quebec.—In Quebec the area of public lands subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1923, was 8,170,157 acres. During the year ended June 30, 1924, 20,319 acres were surveyed; 89,751 acres reverted to the Crown; 177,580 acres were granted for agricultural and industrial purposes, etc.; adding to the acreage available at June 30, 1923, the area surveyed and the areas that reverted, and deducting sales and grants, there remained, subdivided and unsold on June 30, 1924, 8,102,647 acres. Agricultural lands in 100-acre lots are available for settlement upon prescribed conditions, at 60 cents per acre, on application to the Department of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.

Ontario.—In Ontario the public lands which are open for disposal are chiefly situated in the districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Sudbury, Algona, Timiskaming, Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River, and in the counties of Haliburton, Peterborough, Hastings, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington and Renfrew. In Northern Ontario, which comprises the territory lying north and west of the Ottawa and French rivers, the townships open for sale are subdivided into lots of 320 acres, or sections of 640 acres, and a half-lot or quarter-section of 160 acres is

¹For copies of the detailed regulations governing the disposal of provincial Crown lands, application should be made as follows:—Nova Scotia, to the Secretary for Industries and Immigration, Halifax; New Brunswick, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton; Quebec, to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec; Ontario, to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto; British Columbia, to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria.

allowed to each applicant at the price of 50 cents per acre, payable one-fourth cash and the balance in 3 annual instalments, with interest at 6 p.c. The applicant must be male (or sole female) head of a family, or a single man over 18 years of age. The conditions of purchase include actual occupation by the purchaser, the erection of a house, the clearance and cultivation of at least 10 p.c. of the area, and 3 years' residence. Proxy regulations enable an individual to purchase a half-lot of 160 acres and place an agent in residence, but the duties to be performed before issue of patent are double those required in ordinary purchases. There may be certain exceptions to the above, under which only 80 acres is allotted to each individual, in which event fully 15 acres must be cleared and cultivated and necessary residence shown, to secure patent.

Free grants are available on lands within the districts of Algoma, Nipissing, Thunder Bay, Sudbury, Rainy River and Kenora, and between the Ottawa river and Georgian bay, comprising portions of the counties of Renfrew, Frontenac, Addington, Hastings, Peterborough and Haliburton and the districts of Muskoka and Parry Sound. Grants of 160 acres are made to either single or married men in free grant territories where the land is subdivided in lots of 320 acres. In the Huron and Ottawa territory an allowance for waste lands may increase the grant of a single man to an area not exceeding 200 acres, while heads of families may secure 200 acres free and purchase an additional 100 acres at 50 cents an acre. The settlement duties for free grants are as follows:—(a) at least 15 acres to be cleared and brought under cultivation, of which 2 acres at least are to be cleared and cultivated annually; (b) a habitable house to be built, at least 16 by 20 feet in size; (c) actual and continuous residence upon and cultivation of the land for 3 years after location, and thence to the issue of the patent. The mines and minerals and all timber other than pine are covered by the patent.

Returned soldiers who enlisted and rendered overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces are each entitled to an allocation of 160 acres free, in any township regularly open for sale, subject nevertheless to the performance of settlement duties.

Ranching lands may be obtained on reasonable terms in waste and wooded areas, the valley of the Trent river, lying between lake Ontario and Georgian bay, affording good opportunities for cattle and sheep raising. The maximum annual rental is 5 cents an acre, on easy stocking conditions. Leases may be issued on condition that there be regularly maintained on the land such number of head of stock as may be consistent with the resources of the area covered.

Ontario includes 230,000,000 acres of land, of which only 14,500,000 acres are under cultivation. More than 20,000,000 acres of the very finest arable land await the plough. Ontario is $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the British Isles, $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Texas, and almost twice the size of France or Germany. From east to west its borders are 1,000 miles apart, and from north to south, 1,075 miles. Recent railway construction and colonization road building have made accessible vast tracts of untilled farm land and virgin forests in northern Ontario.

Loans are made to settlers in the northern and northwestern districts of Ontario. The maximum amount of any loan to be made to a settler is \$500, with interest at 6 p.c. per annum, upon such terms and conditions as the Loan Commissioner may approve. The Government of Ontario is anxious that all *bona fide* settlers shall take full advantage of the opportunity provided to secure any needed loan, and full information respecting it may be secured on application to the various crown lands agents, or direct from the Settlers' Loan Commissioner, Toronto.

Sites for summer cottages under reasonable terms and conditions may be acquired by lease within the Government parks, including Algonquin Provincial Park, and by purchase in certain other sections of the province. Islands in Timagami are leased without building conditions, but islands elsewhere are sold in 5-acre parcels, subject in each case to the erection within 18 months of a building costing not less than \$500.¹ The minimum price of mainland is \$10 and of islands \$20 per acre.

British Columbia.—In British Columbia there are large areas of free grant lands. Any British subject, being the head of a family, a widow, a *femme sole* who is over 18 years of age and self-supporting, a woman deserted by her husband, or whose husband has not contributed to her support for 2 years, a bachelor over 18 years of age, or any alien, on his making a declaration of his intention to become a British subject, may pre-empt free 160 acres of unoccupied and unreserved surveyed Crown lands, not being an Indian settlement and not carrying more than 8,000 feet per acre of milling timber west of, and 5,000 feet per acre east of the Cascade range. Fees payable include \$2 for recording, \$2 for certificate of improvement and \$10 for Crown grant. Residence and improvement conditions are imposed. After occupation for 5 years and making improvements to the value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivation of at least 5 acres, the pre-emptor may obtain certificate of improvement and Crown grant. The fact that an applicant has previously homesteaded in another province does not preclude him from pre-empting in British Columbia. Unsurveyed lands cannot be pre-empted.

Homesite leases of an area not exceeding 20 acres, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be obtained for occupation and cultivation—this being a provision to enable fishermen, miners or others to obtain homesites—at a small rental, under improvement conditions, including the building of a dwelling in the first year, title being procurable after 5 years' occupation and completion of survey.

Under the Land Act, vacant and unreserved Crown lands, surveyed or unsurveyed, may be purchased in quantities not exceeding 640 acres for agricultural purposes, on improvement conditions. The Minister may require improvements to the value of \$5 per acre within 4 years of allowance of the sale, and Crown grant may be withheld until it is certified that improvements are made. The price of first class (agricultural) lands is \$5 per acre; second class (grazing) lands \$2.50 per acre.

Crown lands are leased, subject to covenants and agreements deemed advisable, for agricultural or industrial purposes—for hay-cutting, up to 10 years; for other purposes, except timber-cutting, up to 21 years.

The Land Settlement Board has selected a number of land settlement areas contiguous to the Canadian National Railways. Lands within these areas are sold on easy terms for farming purposes, conditional upon development, prices being usually from \$3 to \$10 an acre, a small cash payment being required and the balance spread over a term of years to suit the purchaser. Returned British Columbia soldiers are entitled to abatement of \$500 on purchase price. The Board has power to enforce orders on those owning land within an area to improve it, and to levy a penalty tax for failure, also power to procure compulsory sale of undeveloped land. To established settlers, loans of from \$250 to \$10,000 are made by the Board for development purposes, not exceeding 60 p.c. of improved value of land offered as security.

¹Further particulars may be obtained on application to the Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Timber-cutting rights are acquired by timber-sale. The applicant locates the timber, and, application being made, the area is cruised, surveyed if necessary, and advertised for sale by tender. All particulars are obtainable from the Forest Branch, Department of Lands. Information regarding water-rights for power, irrigation, etc., may be obtained by addressing the Water Rights Branch, Department of Lands.

The area of land administered by the province is 223,639,920 acres, of which 197,229,640 acres are vacant and unreserved; 6,488,137 acres are included in Indian, park, game, forest and other reserves, and 7,244,251 acres in timber, pulp, coal, grazing and other leases or licenses. The total area of surveys at Dec. 31, 1923, was 32,951,278 acres, including 22,775,315 acres of land surveys, 9,036,186 acres of timber, 659,848 acres of coal lands and 479,929 acres of mineral claims. The area included in cities is 56,390 acres and in district municipalities 892,360 acres.

The land area of the province is 226,186,240 acres, of which 92,800,000 acres is above timberline, and 91,432,100 acres is forested—39,352,000 acres carrying over 1,000 ft. per acre and 17,281,600 acres from 5,000 to 30,000 ft. per acre. The area suitable for agriculture is estimated at 22,608,000 acres. On Vancouver island, an area of 2,110,054 acres is included in the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. land grant, embracing the south-eastern portion of the island, and applications for lands in this area are to be made to the land agent of that railway at Victoria.

II.—PUBLIC DEFENCE.

Before the outbreak of the war, the Canadian Militia consisted of a Permanent Force, which on Mar. 31, 1914, numbered 3,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men, and an Active Militia, which at the same date numbered 5,615 officers and 18,991 non-commissioned officers and men. After the outbreak of the war on Aug. 4, 1914, successive contingents of troops of all arms were recruited, equipped, trained and despatched by the Canadian Government to Great Britain for active service. When hostilities ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, there had been sent overseas for active service in the Canadian Expeditionary Force about 418,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and men.¹

Organization.—Prior to 1922, three Departments of the Canadian Government were concerned with the defence of Canada, *viz.*—the Department of Militia and Defence; the Department of Marine and Naval Service; the Air Board.

During the session of 1922, the National Defence Act was passed, consolidating the Naval Service, the Air Board and the Department of Militia and Defence into the Department of National Defence. This Act became effective by proclamation on Jan. 1, 1923. Under it there is a Minister of National Defence and a Deputy Minister of National Defence. To advise the Minister, there has been constituted, by Order in Council, a Defence Council, consisting of :—a president (the Minister), vice-president (the Deputy Minister) and the following members:—the Chief of Staff, the Director of Naval Service, together with the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General and the Director, Royal Canadian Air Force, as associate members. There is also a secretary of the Council.

¹For the detailed expenditures of the Canadian Government on account of war appropriations in the years 1915-1921, see the Canada Year Book, 1921, p. 798.

1.—Military Forces.

The Militia of Canada is constituted by the Militia Act. The Active Militia is divided into the Permanent and the Non-Permanent Militia.

Permanent Militia.—The Permanent Force consists of the following units:—

Cavalry.—The Royal Canadian Dragoons; Lord Strathcona's Horse (Royal Canadians).
 Artillery.—The Royal Canadian Horse Artillery Brigade ("A," "B" and "C" Batteries); Royal Canadian Artillery (Nos. 1, 2, 4 and 5 Heavy Batteries and No. 3 Medium Battery).
 Engineers.—Royal Canadian Engineers (13 detachments).
 Signals.—The Royal Canadian Corps of Signals.
 Infantry.—The Royal Canadian Regiment; Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry; The Royal 22nd Regiment (a French-Canadian regiment).
 Army Service Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Service Corps (12 detachments).
 Medical Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps (12 detachments).
 Veterinary Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Veterinary Corps (8 detachments).
 Ordnance Corps.—The Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps (12 detachments).
 Pay Corps.—The Royal Canadian Army Pay Corps (12 detachments).
 Military Clerks.—The Corps of Military Staff Clerks (12 detachments).

The strength of the Permanent Militia is limited by the amending Act of 1919 to 10,000, but at present the authorized establishment is less than 3,600.

Schools of Instruction.—The Canadian Small Arms School.—This is the only school which is an independent unit of the Permanent Force, but at all stations of the Permanent Force in Canada there are conducted Royal Schools of Instruction.

Non-Permanent Militia.—The Non-Permanent Militia consists of:—

34 Regiments of Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.
 62 Field Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
 13 Medium Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
 11 Heavy Batteries, Canadian Artillery.
 3 Anti-Aircraft Sections, Canadian Artillery.
 15 Field Companies of Engineers.
 2 Fortress Companies of Engineers.
 7 Field Troops of Engineers.
 18 Signal Companies.
 2 Fortress Signal Companies.
 7 Signal Troops.
 12 Companies of Cyclists.
 37 Companies of Canadian Officers Training Corps.
 123 Battalions of Infantry.
 15 Machine Gun Units.
 21 Companies Army Service Corps.
 60 Units of the Canadian Army Medical Corps.
 11 Detachments of the Canadian Army Veterinary Corps.
 11 Detachments of the Canadian Dental Corps.
 11 Detachments of the Canadian Ordnance Corps.
 13 Detachments of the Canadian Postal Corps.

The total establishment of the Non-Permanent Militia is 10,509 officers and 112,352 other ranks, as shown in the following table.

8.—Permanent and Non-Permanent Active Militia in Canada, 1925.

Arms of Service.	Permanent Active Militia.		Non-Permanent Active Militia.	
	Personnel.	Horses.	Personnel.	Horses.
Staff and General List.....	46	—	—	—
Cavalry and Mounted Rifles.....	430	305	11,779	10,5
Field Artillery.....	412	227	7,636	4,6
Medium Artillery.....	49	22	1,660	1,0
Heavy Artillery and A.A. Sections.....	238	9	1,405	—
Engineers.....	262	23	3,336	6
Signals.....	132	—	3,701	1,2
Cyclist Companies.....	—	—	1,308	—
Infantry.....	824	32	70,549	6
Officers Training Corps.....	—	—	5,097	—
Machine Gun Corps.....	—	—	6,602	7
Army Service Corps.....	266	60	1,932	1,6
Non-Combatants.....	887	18	7,856	8
Total.....	3,546	696	122,861	21,7

Reserve Militia—In addition to the Active Militia, there is also the Reserve Militia, a framework designed to serve as a basis for contingent military organization. Drill and training are voluntary and entail no expense to the public.

The reserve formations of the Active Militia, as distinguished from the Reserve Militia mentioned above, comprise:—

- The Reserve of Officers (general list).
- A reserve unit for each active unit.
- Reserve Regimental and Corps Depots.

The reserve units of the Active Militia are intended for the purpose of providing for the organization of the officers and men who have completed their service in the Active Militia or who have otherwise received a military training.

On completion of service in the Active Militia men are not posted automatically to reserve units. These units are recruited by specific enlistment.

Military Districts.—For the command, training and administration of the Canadian militia, Canada is divided into 11 military districts, each under a commander, assisted by a district staff.

Militia Appropriations.—The militia appropriations for the four fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921-24, are shown by items in a table on p. 913 of the 1922-23 Year Book. They aggregated \$12,802,238, \$12,563,751, \$10,851,779, \$10,798,918 for these respective years, as compared with \$9,757,770 for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1925.

Some changes were made in the classification of the militia estimates for the fiscal year 1924-25, as submitted to Parliament, with a view to a more logical arrangement, whereby the main functions and activities of the militia services could be determined at a glance. Certain of the former appropriations have therefore been combined under new votes (or main purpose heads), as indicated in the table on p. 912 of the 1924 Year Book. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1926, are given in Table 9.

9.—Militia Appropriations for year ending Mar. 31, 1926.

Appropriation.	Amount.
	\$
Administration.....	301,000
Adet Services.....	400,000
Contingencies.....	30,000
Engineer Services and Works.....	566,000
General Stores.....	390,000
Manufacturing Establishments.....	420,000
Non-permanent Active Militia.....	1,710,000
Permanent Force.....	4,800,000
Royal Military College.....	365,000
Topographic Survey.....	35,000
Transport and Freight.....	160,000
Total Ordinary Militia Services.....	9,177,000
Civil Government.....	725,798
Grand Total	9,902,798

2.—The Naval Service.

The Department of Naval Service was amalgamated with the Department of Militia and Defence and the Canadian Air Board, to form the Department of National Defence, in 1922.

The Royal Canadian Navy and its Reserve Forces are under the direction of the Director of Naval Service, who is a member of the Defence Council. The Service consists of:—

1. Headquarters at Ottawa (permanent);
2. Royal Canadian Navy (permanent);
3. Royal Canadian Naval Reserve (non-permanent);
4. Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve (non-permanent).

Royal Canadian Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is composed of 74 officers and 439 ratings. A large majority of the men of the R.C.N. are serving under 7-years' engagements. A small proportion consist of specialist gunnery, torpedo, and engine room ratings, lent from the Royal Navy, and a small proportion are ex-Royal Navy petty officers and men serving under special service engagements of from 2 to 5 years.

A proportion of the officers of the Royal Canadian Navy serve periodically in ships of the Royal Navy, to acquire experience in capital ships, light cruisers, etc., and training courses are arranged for selected officers at the instructional schools of the Royal Navy, to qualify in war staff, gunnery, torpedo, wireless, etc., duties. Courses for selected men in the gunnery, torpedo and mechanical training schools of the Royal Navy are similarly arranged.

The ships of the Royal Canadian Navy are:—

- H.M.C.S. Aurora (light cruiser—in reserve);
- H.M.C.S. Patriot (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Patrician (destroyer—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Thiepval (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Armentières (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Festubert (minesweeper—in commission);
- H.M.C.S. Ypres (minesweeper—in commission);
- Submarines C.H. 14 and 15 (in reserve).

Naval training establishments, comprising naval barracks, gunnery drill shed with all modern appliances for teaching gun-laying, sight-setting, etc., and parade ground, are maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt. Naval dockyards, with workshops, etc., for refitting and supplying necessary stores to H.M.C. ships, are also maintained at Halifax and Esquimalt.

Royal Canadian Naval Reserve.—The Royal Canadian Naval Reserve consists of 70 officers and 430 men recruited from amongst sea-faring personnel. Officers have been appointed to act as registrars at Halifax, Lunenburg, Charlottetown, St. John, Quebec, Montreal, Prince Rupert, Victoria and Vancouver.

Officers and men of the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve attend naval training at Halifax and Esquimalt for 42 days for the first year of enrolment and for 14 days annually subsequently. They are permitted to volunteer for service afloat up to maximum of 6 months during each period of enrolment. The period of enrolment in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve is 5 years.

Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve.—The Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve consists of 70 officers and 930 men, organized as a division and distributed as follows:—Halifax (half company); St. John (company); Charlottetown (half company); Quebec (half company); Montreal (English half company and French half company); Ottawa (half company); Toronto (half company); Hamilton (half company); Winnipeg (company); Saskatoon (half company); Regina (half company); Edmonton (half company); Calgary (half company); Vancouver (half company); Prince Rupert (half company).

Each company or half company is under the immediate command of an officer of the R.C.N.V.R., appointed as company commanding officer. The company commanding officer is assisted by two or more commissioned officers of the force.

A petty officer instructor (a highly qualified ex-petty officer of the Royal Navy or of the Royal Canadian Navy) is employed at each company headquarters to give instruction to men of the company in gunnery, seamanship and other naval subjects.

Each officer and man of the R.C.N.V.R. performs annually a minimum of 30 drills of one hour's duration at company headquarters. In actual practice 40 to 50 drills have been performed annually by each member of the company. Officers and men also attend from 2 to 3 weeks' naval training annually at the naval bases at Halifax or Esquimalt.

Officers and men who can obtain the necessary leave of absence are permitted to perform a maximum of 4 months' voluntary service during the period of enrolment, and a large number have availed themselves of this opportunity of gaining extended naval experience under sea-going conditions. The period of enrolment in the R.C.N.V.R. is 3 years.

3.—Royal Canadian Air Force.

Under the provisions of the National Defence Act, 1922, the powers, duties and functions given the Air Board under the Air Board Act of 1919 are vested in the Minister of National Defence.

The executive duties previously carried out by the Air Board are now performed by the Royal Canadian Air Force. The Air Force includes a directorate in the Chief of Staff's Branch of the Department of National Defence, headquarters at Ottawa and units at the following stations:—Vancouver, B.C., with sub-base at Prince Rupert, B.C.; High River, Alta.; Winnipeg, Man., with operating bases at Victoria Beach, Norway House and Cormorant Lake; Camp Borden, Ont., the main training base of the Royal Canadian Air Force; Ottawa, Ont.; and Dartmouth, N.S. The main technical and stores depot is at Ottawa, Ont. The strength of the Royal Canadian Air Force, permanent service, was, on Mar. 31, 1925, 66 officers and 313 men. Its functions are:—

(a) Air Force training and operations.—The main training base of the Royal Canadian Air Force at Camp Borden, Ont., provides training in Air Force duties for officers and men of the Permanent and Non-Permanent R.C.A.F., and also summer training for provisional pilot officers. The training covers flying and ground subjects, co-operation with military services, and such other courses of instruction as may be necessary.

(b) The control of commercial flying.—This branch is charged with the inspection and licensing of aircraft for airworthiness, the examination of pilots, air engineers and air navigators for competency, the licensing of air harbours, and the supervision of commercial operations generally.

(c) The conduct of flying operations for civil branches of the Government service.—This work includes forest fire prevention patrols on a large scale in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia, aerial photography for the many services, including the Topographical and Geodetic Surveys, the Water Powers Branch, and the Department of Public Works, fishery protection patrols on the Pacific coast, transportation in the remoter parts of the country for many branches, and special flights for the customs and immigration authorities, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, etc.

The sum included in the estimates for 1925-26 for the Royal Canadian Air Force was \$1,880,850.

4.—The Royal Military College.

The Royal Military College of Canada was founded in 1876 by the Honourable Alexander Mackenzie, Prime Minister of Canada. Since its foundation, 1,768 gentlemen cadets have been enrolled; of this number 159 are now in attendance and approximately 179, though their names appear on the college roll as having been admitted, either did not actually do so, or if they did join, were only at the college a very short time.

The Royal Military College has a very distinguished record in connection with the war. Of the 914 graduates and ex-cadets who served, 353 were granted commissions direct from the College, and 43 enlisted with a view of obtaining commissions; 138 ex-cadets were reported as killed in action, dead of wounds, or missing. Ex-cadets of the College won the following honours and decorations:— 1 Victoria Cross and 3 recommendations for the Victoria Cross, 106 Distinguished Service Orders, 109 Military Crosses, 2 Distinguished Flying Crosses, 62 other British decorations, 42 foreign decorations. Three Canadian and one Australian divisions were commanded by graduates of the College. The graduates who served in the war included 1 lieutenant-general, 8 major-generals and 26 brigadier-generals.

The establishment of the College, as stated in the Act of 1874 (37 Vict., c. 26), was "for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortifications, engineering and general scientific knowledge in the subjects connected with and necessary to a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying officers for command and staff appointments." In addition to the foregoing, the course of instruction is such as to afford a thorough practical and scientific training in civil engineering, surveying, physics and chemistry, English and French. Strict discipline, combined with physical training, riding, drill and outdoor games, forms part of the curriculum.

The College is situated on a beautiful peninsula, one mile from Kingston, with the Cataraqui river on the one side, emptying into the St. Lawrence river at its junction with lake Ontario, and Navy bay on the other. The grounds include about 500 acres. The buildings of the College proper are situated on the above-mentioned peninsula, comprising 60 acres. The remainder of the grounds, or which stands the historic Fort Henry, are at the disposal of the College for use as a training area. On the point of the College peninsula is situated Fort Frederick built in 1837, when Kingston became the capital of Canada, the fort comprising a portion of the defences of Kingston. The College is under the supervision of Military Headquarters, which appoints annually an advisory board composed of leading Canadian citizens, both civil and military. The staff is composed of a commandant and a staff-adjutant, assisted by a competent staff of civil and military professor and instructors.

A four years' course leads to a "diploma with honours" or "diploma" and "certificate of discharge." A number of commissions in the Canadian Permanent Force, as well as commissions in the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers and other branches of the regular British Army are annually offered to graduates. To those graduates joining the British Army, the privilege of one year's seniority is granted in the British or Indian Armies. This has been arranged in order to equalize the seniority of graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada with those of Woolwich or Sandhurst, since the course at the latter institutions is shorter than the Canadian. Positions in the Public Works department, hydrograph surveys, etc., may also be obtained by graduates. Several Canadian universities admit graduates to the third years of arts and science courses.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Since Confederation and before, the Department of Public Works has been known as the constructing department. In 1879 the railways and canals were placed under control of a new department, the building and maintenance of penitentiaries were transferred to the Department of Justice, the maintenance and construction of lighthouses to the Marine and Fisheries Department, and the smaller drill halls and armouries to the Department of Militia and Defence. The work of the Department of Public Works is now divided into three principal branches, *viz.*, the Engineering Branch, the Architect's Branch and the Telegraph Branch.

Engineering.—The Engineering Branch conducts the construction and repair of wharves, piers, breakwaters, dams, weirs, bank and beach protection works, the improvement of harbours and rivers by dredging, the construction, maintenance, and operation of government dredging plant, the construction and maintenance of graving docks, the construction and maintenance of interprovincial bridges and approaches thereto, and of bridges on highways of national importance in the Northwest Territories, the maintenance of military roads, also hydrographic and ordinary surveys and examinations, inclusive of some precise levelling and geodetic measurements which are required for the preparation of plans, reports and estimates, the testing of cements, etc.

Architecture.—The Architect's Branch builds and maintains Government buildings, post offices, customs houses, examining warehouses, and constructs quarantine, immigration and experimental farm buildings, armouries, military hospitals and drill halls, land offices and telegraph offices.

Telegraphs.—The Telegraph Branch has control over the construction, repair and maintenance of all Government-owned telegraph lines and cables. These lines are located in the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and the Yukon.

Graving Docks.—There are 5 graving or dry docks built and owned by the Canadian Government. The dimensions of these docks are shown in Table 10. The dock at Kingston, Ontario, is under lease to the Kingston Shipbuilding Company. The dock at Lauzon, Quebec, east of the old dock, is 1,150 feet long, divided into two parts (650 and 500 feet respectively), and 120 feet wide; it has a depth at high water of 40 feet. It cost about \$3,850,000. A new dock is under construction at Esquimalt, B.C. Under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910 (9-10 Edw. VII. c. 17), several docks have been subsidized by payments of 3 or 3½ p.c. per annum on the original cost for a given number of years, as shown by Table 11.

10. Dimensions of Graving Docks owned by the Dominion Government.

Locations.	Length.	Width at			Depth of water on sill.	Rise of tide.	
		Coping.	Bottom	Entrance		Spring.	Neap.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.
Esquimalt, Que.	600.3	100	59.3	67.6	25.8	18	13.3
Esquimalt, B.C.	430	90	41	55	26.5	7 to 10	3 to 8
Esquimalt, B.C. (New)	1,150	155	125	125	40	7 to 10	3 to 8
Kingston, Ont.	308.6	79	47	55	14.5&16.5	—	—
Lauzon, Que.	1,150	144	105	120	40 H.W.	18	13.3

11.—Dimensions and Cost of Graving Docks subsidized under the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910.

Locations.	Length.	Width.	Depth over sill.	Total cost.	Subsidy.
	Feet.	Feet.	Feet.	\$	
Collingwood No. 1, Ont.....	515·1	59·8	16	500,000	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Collingwood No. 2, Ont.....	413·2	95	16	306,965	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Port Arthur, Ont.....	708·3	77·6	16·2	1,258,050	3 p.c. for 20 years.
Montreal, Que.....	600	100	27·5	3,000,000	3½ p.c. for 35 years.
Prince Rupert, B.C.....	600	100	25	2,199,168	3½ p.c. for 25 years.
St. John, N.B.....	1,150	133	42	—	Building.
Vancouver, B.C. (Floating Dock).....	556·5	98	28	—	—

Expenditure and Revenue.—Table 12 shows the expenditure and revenue, for the fiscal years 1920-25, of the Public Works Department of the Dominion Government. For the fiscal year 1925 the expenditure was \$18,639,894, as compared with \$16,591,099 in 1924, an increase of \$2,048,794, accounted for by increased expenditure in nearly all services.

12.—Expenditure and Revenue of the Public Works Department for the fiscal years 1920-1925.

EXPENDITURE (exclusive of Civil Government Appropriations).

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Harbour and river works.....	4,320,581	7,541,668	6,142,157	5,042,747	5,772,800	6,529,466
Dredging plant, etc.....	1,205,486	1,456,243	1,211,582	1,380,902	2,004,433	2,043,638
Slides and booms.....	33,339	196,209	596,193	84,367	43,234	59,997
Roads and bridges.....	202,888	8,443,892	7,401,222	6,221,186	7,223,545	8,507,797
Public buildings.....	8,442,124	1,083,242	1,024,116	959,889	940,677	905,511
Telegraphs.....	885,730	1,031,528	765,697	593,988	606,407	593,487
Miscellaneous.....	1,028,185					
Total.....	16,118,333	19,752,782	17,140,967	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894
From War Appropriation for Military Hospitals.....	4,337,127	1,217,892	798,527	—	—	—
Grand Total.....	20,455,460	20,970,674	17,939,494	14,283,079	16,591,099	18,639,894

REVENUE.

Items.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Slides and booms.....	48,133	1	1	1	1	1
Graving docks.....	81,148	64,918	112,194	105,337	117,562	92,831
Rents.....	143,355	128,148	111,111	139,118	102,808	122,581
Telegraph lines.....	277,749	330,470	290,131	286,037	284,328	294,711
Casual revenue.....	81,073	199,583	180,691	251,696	174,100	80,881
Ferries.....	1,632	2,010	2,093	2,343	709	1,801
Total.....	633,090	725,129	696,220	784,531	679,509	592,901

¹ In the fiscal year 1920-21 the slide and boom works were leased or transferred to operating companies

Harbour Commissions.

A number of the harbours of Canada are administered by corporate bodies known as Harbour Commissions. Each Commission is constituted by a special Act of the Dominion Parliament, the number of Commissioners varying from 3 to 5. The property of the Crown in the harbour is placed under the jurisdiction of the Commission and the Commissioners are authorized to acquire and hold real and personal property for the improvement and development of the harbour; but any property acquired from the Crown may not be alienated or in any way disposed of by the Commissioners without the consent of the Governor in Council. The Commissions are given power to make by-laws for all purposes of governing the harbour, and for the imposition and collection of rates on vessels and on cargo landed and shipped in the harbour, and penalties for infraction of their by-laws (but every such by-law must be confirmed by the Governor in Council before becoming effective), and they have control of the expenditure of the revenue received from these sources. For the purpose of harbour development and the construction of improvements, the Commission may, with the consent of the Governor in Council, expropriate land and borrow money on debentures issued against the security of the real and other property of the harbour. For the harbours of Quebec, Montreal and Vancouver, the Dominion Government has advanced the Commissioners large sums against such debentures. All the Commissions are under the direct supervision of an official of the Marine Department and are subject to the jurisdiction of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries in all matters.

The following harbours are administered by Commissions, the date of the Act under which each Commission received its present constitution and powers being given:—Montreal, 1894; Quebec, 1899; Three Rivers, 1882 (amended 1923); Toronto, 1911; Hamilton, 1912; Belleville, 1889; Winnipeg and St. Boniface, 1912; Vancouver, 1913; New Westminster, 1913; North Fraser, 1913. The harbours of North Sydney and Pictou, Nova Scotia, were formerly under the Commission form of administration, but the legislation providing for Commissions in these harbours was repealed and all property and rights held by the Commissioners were re-vested in His Majesty by legislation passed in the years 1914 and 1920 respectively, repeal in each case being effective from Jan. 1 following.

A statute was passed by Parliament in the year 1919 providing for the taking-over of the harbour of St. John, N.B., by the Dominion Government, and the payment to the city of St. John, which held the harbour by virtue of a royal charter issued by His late Majesty King George III, of the value of the improvements made to the harbour by the city, being \$2,000,000. The conditions of transfer were submitted to the electors of the city in a plebiscite, with the result that there was a majority against the acceptance of the terms proposed, so that the provisions of the Act have never been made effective, although the statute stands unrepealed.

IV.—THE INDIANS OF CANADA.¹

The Indians of Canada number about 109,000, their numbers varying but slightly from year to year. A small yearly increase is evident, however, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts. Before they were subjected to the degenerating effects of European civilization and the

¹ The letter-press under this heading is taken in the main from the article contributed by the Department of Indian Affairs to the 1921 edition. Paragraphs on the linguistic stock and tribal origin of the Indian population, their industries and occupations, their health, sanitation and dwellings, appearing on pp. 786-789 of the 1921 edition, are not reprinted.

devastating results of the many colonial wars, the numbers of both the Indians and Eskimos were undoubtedly larger, but any reliable information as to the aboriginal population during either the French or the early British *régime* is non-existent, and there is no adequate basis for a comparison between the past and present aboriginal populations.

Administration.—Indians are minors under the law, and their affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs under the authority of the Indian Act. This Department is the oldest governmental organization in the Dominion, dating back to the time of the conquest. It was originally under the military authorities, and did not become a part of the civil administrative machinery until 1845. By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserves and to engage in industrial pursuits.

The system of reserves, whereby particular areas of land have been set apart solely for the use of Indians, has been established in Canada from the earliest times. It was designed in order to protect the Indians from encroachment, and to provide a sort of sanctuary where they could develop unmolested until advancing civilization had made possible their absorption into the general body of the citizens.

Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department, as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them, the administration of their funds and legal transactions, and the general supervision of their welfare.

The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. A total of 324 Indian schools is in operation, comprising 242 day schools, 73 residential schools, and 9 combined public and Indian schools.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in an agency varies from 1 to more than 30. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians themselves.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised he ceases to be an Indian under the law, and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in administering this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1924, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$11,516,213, had increased to \$11,931,369. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$3,547,235; annuities by statute, \$212,587.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada are appended. The figures in Table 13 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the remaining tables contain data from the latest annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs.

13.—Indian Population of Canada, 1871-1921.

Provinces.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377
Manitoba.....				16,277	7,876	13,869
Saskatchewan.....					11,718	12,914
Alberta.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	26,304	11,630	14,557
Yukon Territory.....				3,322	1,489	1,390
Northwest Territories.....				14,921	15,904	3,873 ¹
Total.....	102,358	108,547	120,638	127,941	105,492	110,596

¹ The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912, which also accounts for the increase in their 1921 Indian populations.

14.—Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

Provinces.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils on Roll.			Average attendance.	Percentage of attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Prince Edward Island.....	1	14	15	29	13	p.c. 44-83
Nova Scotia.....	12	136	154	290	143	49-31
New Brunswick.....	11	145	129	274	160	58-39
Quebec.....	30	781	811	1,592	995	62-50
Ontario.....	89	1,902	1,892	3,794	2,343	61-75
Manitoba.....	50	1,062	1,046	2,108	1,348	63-95
Saskatchewan.....	32	765	782	1,547	1,217	78-67
Alberta.....	25	609	586	1,195	916	76-65
British Columbia.....	61	1,317	1,359	2,676	1,794	67-04
Yukon.....	6	61	60	121	77	63-63
Northwest Territories.....	7	104	142	246	182	73-98
Total.....	324	6,896	6,976	13,872	9,188	66-23

15.—Acreage and Value of Indian Lands, by Provinces, 1924.

Provinces.	Total acreage of reserves.	Land cleared but not under cultivation.	Land under cultivation.	Value of Lands.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	1,527	404	397	20,000
Nova Scotia.....	21,504	3,065	1,333	102,409
New Brunswick.....	34,507	1,047	377	71,008
Quebec.....	175,220	17,481	9,751	1,429,020
Ontario.....	1,045,037	75,954	63,959	4,946,005
Manitoba.....	415,477	115,358	13,018	2,934,862
Saskatchewan.....	1,195,674	789,318	42,540	14,344,490
Alberta.....	1,307,343	867,626	58,543	17,368,117
British Columbia.....	733,891	246,993	29,154	13,507,881
Total.....	4,930,180	2,117,246	219,072	54,723,792

16.—Area and Yield of Principal Field Crops of Indians, by Provinces, 1924.¹

Provinces.	Wheat.		Oats.		Other Grain.	
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.
Prince Edward Island.....	8	75	48	475	—	—
Nova Scotia.....	2	34	60	985	4	55
New Brunswick.....	17	244	119	2,280	21	440
Quebec.....	289	4,863	2,342	34,203	538	5,916
Ontario.....	2,813	30,247	12,864	324,407	3,479	67,101
Manitoba.....	2,644	23,530	2,522	50,709	1,386	23,802
Saskatchewan.....	12,765	196,853	12,267	253,872	944	17,770
Alberta.....	14,369	415,958	9,358	262,387	1,445	24,944
British Columbia.....	2,001	47,506	3,819	108,407	399	8,347
Total.....	34,905	719,310	43,399	1,037,725	8,216	148,375

Provinces.	Peas, Beans, etc.		Potatoes.		Other Roots.		Hay and Fodder.
	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	acres.	bush.	tons.
Prince Edward Island.....	—	—	19	1,650	1	45	115
Nova Scotia.....	12	124	111	5,247	14	466	622
New Brunswick.....	5	190	71	6,310	13	1,435	804
Quebec.....	149	2,279	1,012	28,085	64	2,872	3,707
Ontario.....	562	5,662	1,888	101,501	1,317	27,045	32,447
Manitoba.....	3	111	344	27,676	25	2,069	33,255
Saskatchewan.....	23	674	191	16,769	57	2,639	72,110
Alberta.....	19	215	213	20,933	78	5,549	28,974
British Columbia.....	963	25,214	2,471	259,139	931	37,249	26,010
Total.....	1,736	34,469	6,320	466,310	2,500	79,369	198,044

¹Season of 1923.

17.—Numbers of Farm Live Stock of Indians, with Total Values, by Provinces, 1924.

Provinces.	Horses.	Cattle.	Poultry.	Value of Live Stock and Poultry.
	No.	No.	No.	\$
Prince Edward Island.....	16	28	120	3,400
Nova Scotia.....	67	228	893	12,620
New Brunswick.....	38	69	403	6,505
Quebec.....	904	4,542	14,122	163,728
Ontario.....	4,172	11,783	74,458	655,431
Manitoba.....	1,931	4,439	3,747	232,730
Saskatchewan.....	6,072	7,042	8,895	614,609
Alberta.....	16,100	7,470	2,936	590,334
British Columbia.....	14,279	16,810	32,561	990,394
Total.....	43,579	52,411	138,133	3,269,751

18.—Sources and Values of Income of Indians, 1921.

Provinces.	Value of			Re- ceived from land rentals.	Earned by			Total Income of Indians ¹ .
	Farm products, including hay.	Beef sold or used for food.	Wages earned.		Fishing.	Hunting and Trapping.	Other Indus- tries.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Prince Edward Island.	2,208	320	1,100	—	1,325	60	4,850	9,863
Nova Scotia	15,709	3,229	57,730	195	8,700	6,568	34,495	128,389
New Brunswick	10,910	180	37,250	—	5,575	3,555	4,875	65,146
Quebec	76,673	21,559	458,747	11,229	6,905	260,930	99,079	962,483
Ontario	714,199	35,885	872,315	22,902	175,520	465,280	193,825	2,908,741
Manitoba	155,577	10,210	147,782	1,403	58,595	366,149	45,110	857,687
Saskatchewan	402,158	40,296	115,394	9,586	32,246	251,458	90,274	1,099,226
Alberta	518,314	42,143	147,472	60,052	13,633	386,349	59,856	1,393,674
British Columbia	786,137	69,970	643,427	24,806	501,416	470,667	285,351	2,874,828
Total	2,771,885	226,792	2,481,217	130,172	803,915	2,211,016	817,718	10,298,037

¹Includes income received from timber and annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds.

V.—DEPARTMENT OF SOLDIERS' CIVIL RE-ESTABLISHMENT AND BOARD OF PENSION COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA.

Three organizations are associated together in dealing with the care, treatment, pensions and rehabilitation of former members of the forces, namely, the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada and the Federal Appeal Board. The Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment is responsible for the medical treatment, vocational training and care of all returned soldiers requiring its assistance; it is also responsible for the payment of all pensions and allowances to which these men may be entitled. The Board of Pension Commissioners is responsible for the adjudication and award of pensions. The Federal Appeal Board, which was created by an amendment to the Pension Act in 1923, is authorized to hear appeals against decisions of the other two bodies in respect to ineligibility for treatment or pension on the ground that the disability from which the man may be suffering is not attributable to or incurred during military service.

The development and activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have been set forth at length in previous issues of the Year Book. (See especially the 1920 Year Book, pp. 21-40). The work reached its peak in 1920, when the total number of employees, apart from those employed by the Board of Pension Commissioners, was 8,791. The staff of the Board of Pension Commissioners at that time was upwards of 1,000. In 1921 the two staffs were amalgamated, with the exception of a small number of doctors and assistants who were attached to the Board. The number of employees on Dec. 31, 1925, was 2,480, a large majority of whom had seen service in France.

The Department is operating 8 hospitals, with a total bed capacity of 2,519. It is also utilizing a large number of civilian general-treatment hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria and mental institutions. The number of soldier in-patients at Dec. 31, 1925, was 3,117. This is a reduction of 230 from the previous year, but the numbers are now becoming much more constant, as a majority of the transient cases have been dealt with already.

The Department is continuing to assume responsibility for workmen's compensation in the case of pensioners of 20 p.c. and upwards; this provision is assisting materially in the placement of disabled men in industry, as not only are the premiums paid to the various Workmen's Compensation Boards returnable to the employers, but the Department reimburses these Boards the amount of compensation payable, less any premiums returned.

A measure of relief to pensioners has been continued by the Department. The method adopted is to issue orders on grocers, landlords, coal-dealers, etc. Such expenditure during the calendar year 1925 was \$389,549. Relief was granted in 37,183 cases, but to only 3,495 different individuals.

The Department is operating, directly or in co-operation with the Red Cross Society, "sheltered employment" workshops at Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Kingston, Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria. On Dec. 31, 1925, 310 men were employed in these workshops.

The total expenditure by the Department for the years ended Mar. 31, 1924 and 1925, was as follows:—

	1924.	1925.
Direct payments to men and dependants in cash, consisting of pensions, pay and allowances, relief, etc.....	\$ 41,570,222	\$ 43,158,981
Payments for services to men and dependants, including hospital treatment, orthopaedic appliances, transportation of patients and pensioners, funeral expenses and sheltered employment under the control of Department, and employers' liability compensation.....	5,648,188	5,073,080
Payments to outside organizations not under the direct control of the Department, such as the Last Post Fund, Canadian Red Cross for sheltered employment, Royal Commission on Pensions and Re-establishment and Federal Appeal Board.....	238,426	317,456
Capital expenditure.....	6,121	10,340
Recoverable expenditure and casual revenue.....	1,593,223	1,558,248
Total payments apart from administration.....	\$ 49,056,180	\$ 50,118,105
Administration, including salaries, telephones, telegrams, transportation, stationery, rent, light, heat, etc.....	2,485,645	1,946,184
Total.....	\$ 51,541,825	\$ 52,064,289

The cost of administration in respect of the above expenditure and of the collection of premiums under the Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act was 3.816 p.c. in 1925.

Returned Soldiers' Insurance.—The Returned Soldiers' Insurance Act of 1920 (10-11 George V, c. 54) was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada. The Board confines itself, however, to supervision and adjudication on claims. All collections and payments are made by the Department. No applications under the statute could be received after Sept. 1, 1923.

The total number of policies in force on Dec. 31, 1925, was 26,556, representing an insurance of \$60,184,549. During the calendar year, the premium income was \$1,564,482, interest added Mar. 31, 1925, \$97,539, total, \$1,662,021. Expenditure during the year in respect of death claims, cancelled insurance and surrendered policies, amounted to \$662,749. The total number of death claims to Dec. 31, 1925, was 1,218, amounting to \$3,626,300. The balance in hand as at Dec. 31, 1925, apart from interest from Apr. 1 to Dec. 31, 1925, was \$3,898,566.

Disposal of Canteen Funds.—An Act was passed at the 1925 session of Parliament (15-16 Geo. V, c. 34), providing for the disposal of the canteen funds,

accumulated out of canteen profits during the war and amounting to some \$2,350,000, which had been held by the Government for some time. The Act provides for the disposal of the funds in the following manner:—\$50,000 to the American Red Cross for the benefit of ex-members of the Canadian forces in the United States; \$50,000 to the United Services Fund of Great Britain for the benefit of ex-members of the Canadian forces in the United Kingdom; some small definite payments; and a division of the residue among boards of trustees to be established in the various provinces at the instance of the Provincial Governments and in the Yukon Territory at the instance of the Dominion Government. The proportions payable are set forth as follows:—Alberta, 7.752 p.c.; British Columbia, 10.944 p.c.; Manitoba, 10.654 p.c.; New Brunswick, 4.072 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 5.549 p.c.; Ontario, 41.237 p.c.; Prince Edward Island, 0.739 p.c.; Quebec, 11.622 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 7.162 p.c.; Yukon Territory, 0.269 p.c.

Board of Pension Commissioners.—A Board of Pension Commissioners for Canada, consisting of 3 members, was created by Order in Council of June 3, 1916 (P.C. 1334), with exclusive jurisdiction and authority to deal with the granting and payment of naval and military pensions and other allowances to persons in the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force and to their dependants.

Brief statistics are appended to illustrate the growth of the activities of the Board of Pension Commissioners. The total number of pensions in force increased from 25,823 to 64,613 during the fiscal years 1918 to 1925, and the total liability from \$7,273,728, or an average of \$282 per pension, to \$31,621,205, or an average of \$489 per pension. While pensions paid to dependants during the 7-year period practically doubled in number, those paid on account of disabilities showed an increase of nearly threefold. Liability under dependant pensions during the same period showed practically a threefold increase, while disability pensions had increased in 1925 to more than 6 times their 1918 total.

PENSIONS IN FORCE AS AT MAR. 31, 1918-1925.

Years.	Dependants.		Disabilities.		Total.	
	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.	No. of Pensions.	Liability.
		\$		\$		\$
1918.....	10,483	4,168,602	15,335	3,105,126	25,823	7,273,728
1919.....	16,753	9,593,056	42,932	7,470,729	59,685	17,063,785
1920.....	17,823	10,841,170	69,203	14,335,118	87,026	25,176,288
1921.....	19,209	12,954,141	51,452	18,230,697	70,661	31,184,838
1922.....	19,606	12,687,237	45,133	17,991,535	64,739	30,678,772
1923.....	19,794	12,279,621	43,263	18,142,145	63,057	30,421,766
1924.....	19,971	12,037,843	43,300	18,787,206	63,271	30,825,049
1925.....	20,015	11,804,825	44,598	19,816,380	64,613	31,621,205

The following figures of disability and dependent pensioners and of persons who are beneficiaries under the Pension Act are, as at Mar. 31, 1925:—

Total number of disability pensions, temporary.....	30,597
Total number of disability pensions, permanent.....	14,001
Total.....	44,598
Total number of dependent pensioners—	
Widows.....	7,895
Others.....	12,120
Total.....	20,015
Number of persons in receipt of pensions under the Pension Act:—	
Disability pensioners.....	44,598
Disability pensioners' wives.....	31,167
Disability pensioners' children.....	47,838
Disability pensioners' other relatives.....	941
Dependent pensioners.....	20,015
Dependent pensioners' children.....	11,202
Other relatives in addition to main dependant.....	2,056
Total.....	157,817
Yearly liability in respect of aforesaid pensioners.....	\$ 31,621,205

Scale of Pensions.—The scale of pensions paid to dependants and to disability pensioners has several times been revised on account of the rise in the cost of living. Whereas before the war the pension for total disability in the militia was only \$150, since 1920 the total disability pension in the case of a single man has been \$900 per annum, one-third of this being paid as a bonus during the 5 years from Sept. 1, 1921¹. This bonus was made permanent by c. 49 of the Statutes of 1925. The scales of pensions granted to dependent pensioners and to disability pensioners under this most recent legislation are set out in Tables 19 and 20.

19.—Permanent Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY—CLASS AND ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION, UNDER 15-16 GEO. V, c. 49.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Class 1 100%	Class 2 99%-95%	Class 3 94%-90%	Class 4 89%-85%	Class 5 84%-80%	Class 6 79%-75%	Class 7 74%-70%
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below...	900 00	855 00	810 00	765 00	720 00	675 00	630 00
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military).....	1,000 00	950 00	900 00	850 00	800 00	750 00	700 00
Lieutenant-Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	1,260 00	1,197 00	1,134 00	1,071 00	1,008 00	945 00	882 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,560 00	1,482 00	1,404 00	1,326 00	1,248 00	1,170 00	1,092 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,890 00	1,795 50	1,701 00	1,606 50	1,512 00	1,417 50	1,323 00
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military).....	2,700 00	2,565 00	2,430 00	2,295 00	2,160 00	2,025 00	1,890 00
Above Ranks— Additional pension for married members of the Forces.....	300 00	285 00	270 00	255 00	240 00	225 00	210 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks—							
One child.....	180 00	171 00	162 00	153 00	144 00	135 00	126 00
Two children.....	324 00	309 00	294 00	279 00	264 00	249 00	234 00
Each subsequent child.....	120 00	114 00	108 00	102 00	96 00	90 00	84 00

¹More detailed information on pensions will be found in the 1920 Year Book, pp. 35-38.

19.—Permanent Scale of Annual Pensions to Disabled Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force—concluded.

PERCENTAGE OF DISABILITY—CLASS AND ANNUAL RATE OF PENSION, UNDER 15-16 GEO. V, c. 49.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Class 8 69%-65%	Class 9 64%-60%	Class 10 59%-55%	Class 11 54%-50%	Class 12 49%-45%	Class 13 44%-40%	Class 14 39%-35%
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below.	535 00	540 00	495 00	450 00	405 00	360 00	315 00
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military).....	650 00	600 00	550 00	500 00	450 00	400 00	350 00
Lieutenant-Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	819 00	756 00	693 00	630 00	567 00	504 00	441 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,014 00	936 00	858 00	780 00	702 00	624 00	546 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,228 50	1,184 00	1,039 50	945 00	850 50	756 00	661 50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military).....	1,755 00	1,620 00	1,485 00	1,350 00	1,215 00	1,080 00	945 00
Above Ranks—							
Additional pension for married members of the Forces.....	195 00	180 00	165 00	150 00	135 00	120 00	105 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks—							
One child.....	117 00	108 00	99 00	90 00	81 00	72 00	63 00
Two children.....	219 00	204 00	189 00	174 00	159 00	144 00	126 00
Each subsequent child.....	78 00	72 00	66 00	60 00	54 00	48 00	42 00

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Class 15 34%-30%	Class 16 29%-25%	Class 17 24%-20%	Class 18 19%-15%	Class 19 14%-10%	Class 20 9%-5%
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below.	270 00	225 00	180 00	135 00	90 00	45 00
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military).....	300 00	250 00	200 00	150 00	100 00	50 00
Lieutenant-Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	378 00	315 00	252 00	189 00	126 00	63 00
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	448 00	380 00	312 00	234 00	156 00	78 00
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	567 00	472 50	378 00	283 50	189 00	94 50
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military).....	810 00	675 00	540 00	405 00	270 00	135 00
Above Ranks—						
Additional pension for married members of the Forces.....	90 00	75 00	60 00	45 00	30 00	15 00
Additional pension for children for above ranks—						
One child.....	54 00	45 00	36 00	27 00	18 00	9 00
Two children.....	108 00	90 00	72 00	54 00	36 00	18 00
Each subsequent child.....	36 00	30 00	24 00	18 00	12 00	6 00

20.—Permanent Scale of Annual Pensions granted to Dependants of Deceased Sailors and Soldiers of the Canadian Naval Forces and the Canadian Expeditionary Force.

NOTE.—Pensions awarded to parents or brothers and sisters may be less than these amounts in accordance with the provisions of the Pension Act.

Rank or Rating of Member of Forces.	Rate per annum.		
	Widow or Dependent Parents.	Child or Dependent Brother or Sister.	Orphan Child or Orphan Brother or Sister.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sub-Lieutenant (Naval); Lieutenant (Military) and all ranks and ratings below.....	720 00	—	—
Lieutenant (Naval); Captain (Military).....	800 00	—	—
Lieutenant-Commander (Naval); Major (Military).....	1,008 00	—	—
Commander and Captain under three years' seniority (Naval); Lieutenant-Colonel (Military).....	1,248 00	—	—
Captain (Naval); Colonel (Military).....	1,512 00	—	—
Commodore and higher ranks (Naval); Brigadier-General and higher ranks (Military).....	2,160 00	—	—
Additional pension for children or dependent brothers or sisters for above ranks—			
One child.....	—	180 00	360 00
Two children.....	—	324 00	648 00
Each subsequent child.....	—	120 00	240 00

Federal Appeal Board.—Under c. 62 of the Statutes of 1923, a Federal Appeal Board of not less than 5 nor more than 7 members was constituted, to hear appeals from the decisions of the Board of Pension Commissioners. As amended by c. 49 of 1925, the provision is as follows:—

“Upon the evidence and record upon which the Board of Pension Commissioners gave their decision an appeal shall be in respect of any refusal of pension by the Board of Pension Commissioners on the ground that the injury or disease or aggravation thereof resulting in disability or death was not attributable to or was not incurred during military service.”

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS ADMINISTRATION.

1.—The Soldier Settlement Board.

The Canada Year Book, 1920, contains, on pages 29 to 35, a statement regarding the establishment and early proceedings of the Soldier Settlement Board.

The amount advanced to settlers under the Soldier Settlement Act stood at \$105,750,831 at Oct. 31, 1925. From the inception of the scheme, loans have been granted to 24,342 settlers, and 6,504 other settlers have gone on free government lands without financial assistance, making a total of 30,846 returned men who have become established under the scheme to Dec. 31, 1925.

At the end of the calendar year 1924 the number of soldier settlers under the Board was 30,609, so that the increase in the year was 237, while the amount loaned to settlers in the 12 months was \$2,357,948.

This falling-off in new settlement under the Act was due to regulations put into effect in 1924, limiting the benefits of the Act to those who had made application to the Board prior to Mar. 31 in that year. In effect, no new applications have been accepted since that date.

From the inception of the Board, 24,342 loans have been granted for the following purposes:—

Purchase of land.....	\$ 60,254,412
Removal of encumbrances.....	2,563,061
Permanent improvements.....	11,062,271
Stock and equipment.....	31,362,284
Indian soldier settlement.....	\$ 105,342,028
	408,803
Total loaned to settlers.....	\$ 105,750,831

There has been returned to the Treasury, on account of soldier settlement, the sum of \$24,000,000. This includes initial payments and repayments of principal and interest. During the current collection period the settlers have made an exceedingly good showing in respect of repayments. There was due \$4,126,494. On Jan. 21, 1926, 60 p.c. of the settlers who had payments due had made payments amounting to \$2,345,400, or 56.8 p.c. At the same date in 1925 the payments received had amounted to \$1,940,659, or 49.6 p.c. of the amount due. There has been a steady improvement from week to week over the showing of 1925, and the Board expects that settlers this year will contribute in repayments a sum considerably in excess of \$3,000,000, or at least 75 p.c. of the amount due.

Soldier settlers to the number of \$19 have repaid their whole indebtedness to the Board. Of this number 448 have continued to operate their farms; the others have sold out and gone elsewhere.

During the session of Parliament of 1925, the Soldier Settlement Act was amended by granting substantial reductions in the cost of live stock sold to the settlers in the early years of the movement. In the years of greatest activity, from 1919 to 1921 inclusive, approximately \$12,000,000 was expended for live stock for soldier settlers, and when the slump in prices came in the fall of 1921 they felt that they were carrying too heavy a load of debt. There was a demand for revaluation, at least in respect of live stock, and in the session of 1925 Parliament agreed to make a substantial reduction in this charge against the early settlers, *viz.*, 40 p.c. reduction on live stock bought prior to Oct. 1, 1920, and 20 p.c. reduction on live stock purchased in the succeeding 12 months. As a result of this amendment settlers' accounts were credited with approximately \$4,000,000.

The number of abandonments at the end of December, 1925, was 6,635, but the Board has disposed of 2,034 parcels of land to other settlers, leaving 4,601 farm units yet to be sold, a number of which are under lease. Some 2,000 of these surplus farms have been reserved for settlers under the "British family scheme." In the year 1925 nearly 500 families, approximating 2,900 men, women and children, came out under the scheme and were placed on farms by the Board. These have a year to decide as to the suitability of the allotted farms before purchasing. Already some have entered into agreements to purchase, and as nearly all have expressed themselves as satisfied with the land they are occupying, it is expected that by the spring of 1926 the majority of the 1925 quota will have settled down on the farms allotted them. Nearly 1,500 farms have been set aside for the anticipated immigrants of 1926.

2.—Department of the Secretary of State.

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the Provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Governor-General, as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the two being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal, as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar-General, registering all proclamations, commissions, charters, land patents and other instruments issued under the Great Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Naturalization Act, the Board of Trade and Trade Unions Acts, the Ticket of Leave Act and the War Charities Act. The following information on these subjects has been secured in the course of administration.

Charters of Incorporation.—The number of companies incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the fiscal year 1924-25 was 663, with a total capitalization of \$231,044,800. Supplementary letters patent were granted to 160 companies during the year, 47 of which increased their capital stock by the aggregate amount of \$15,549,573; 28 decreased their capital stock by \$43,863,633; the remaining 85 were granted supplementary letters patent for various purposes, such as changing names, extending powers, etc. The total capitalization of new companies plus the increase of capital of existing companies amounted to \$246,594,373.

In Table 21 will be found the number and capitalization of companies incorporated during the years 1900-1925.

21.—Number and Capitalization of Companies Incorporated under the Companies Act and amending Acts during the calendar years 1900-1907, and for the fiscal years ended March 31, 1908-1925.

Years.	New Companies.		Old Companies.		Gross Increase in Capitalization.	Old Companies.		Net Increase of Capitalization.
	Number.	Capitalization.	Number.	Increase in Capital.		Number.	Decrease in Capital.	
		\$		\$	\$		\$	\$
1900.....	53	9,558,900	-	3,351,000	12,909,900	-	-	12,909,900
1901.....	55	7,662,552	-	3,420,000	11,082,552	-	-	11,082,552
1902.....	126	51,182,850	-	5,055,000	56,237,850	-	-	56,237,850
1903.....	187	83,405,340	-	5,854,520	89,259,340	-	-	89,259,340
1904.....	206	80,597,752	-	3,366,000	83,963,752	-	-	83,963,752
1905.....	293	99,910,900	-	9,685,000	109,595,900	-	-	109,595,900
1906.....	374	180,173,075	-	32,403,000	212,576,075	-	-	212,576,075
1907.....	378	132,686,300	-	19,091,900	151,778,200	-	-	151,778,200
1908 (3 mos.)	64	13,299,000	-	865,000	14,164,000	-	-	14,164,000
1909.....	366	121,624,875	-	72,293,000	193,917,875	-	-	193,917,875
1910.....	420	301,758,300	44	46,589,500	348,377,800	4	670,600	347,707,200
1911.....	451	458,415,800	45	24,715,600	483,131,400	4	10,650,000	472,481,400
1912.....	575	447,626,999	44	42,939,000	490,565,999	7	17,880,800	472,685,199
1913.....	835	625,212,300	54	55,549,900	680,762,200	5	11,861,351	669,100,819
1914.....	647	361,708,567	61	63,599,003	425,307,570	3	3,290,000	422,017,570
1915.....	461	208,283,633	34	26,650,000	234,933,633	4	6,840,000	228,093,633
1916.....	534	157,342,800	28	68,996,000	226,338,800	11	4,811,700	221,527,100
1917.....	606	207,967,810	36	26,540,000	234,507,810	3	5,050,000	229,457,810
1918.....	574	335,982,400	41	69,321,400	405,303,800	4	1,884,300	403,419,500
1919.....	512	214,326,000	69	67,683,625	281,909,625	11	2,115,985	279,793,640
1920.....	991	603,210,850	88	85,187,750	688,398,600	10	19,530,000	668,868,600
1921.....	852	752,062,683	135	79,803,000	831,865,683	17	7,698,300	824,167,383
1922.....	875	351,555,900	43	18,275,000	369,830,900	13	5,121,450	364,709,450
1923.....	752	314,603,050	45	46,108,500	360,711,550	30	10,751,123	349,960,427
1924.....	604	204,646,283	58	15,352,755	219,999,038	27	57,944,410	262,054,628
1925.....	663	231,044,800	47	15,549,573	246,594,373	28	43,863,633	202,730,740

Naturalizations.—The naturalizations effected under the Naturalization Act (R.S. 1906, c. 77) for the calendar years 1908-1917 inclusive, were given on page 594 of the Year Book for 1919. Since Jan. 1, 1918, the only method of obtaining naturalization has been under what is known as the "Imperial" Naturalization Act, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1915. This Act was known under the title of the Naturalization Act, 1914, until July 7, 1919, when it was repealed and the Naturalization Act, 1919, came into force. On July 1, 1920, the Naturalization Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Naturalization Act, 1914, was revived and amended under the title of the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920. This latter Act is the one now in force. By an amendment passed by Parliament in 1923, the restriction by which persons of alien enemy birth were ineligible to receive certificates of naturalization for a period of 10 years after the termination of the war was removed, and at the present time any alien may apply for naturalization, regardless of his nationality.

Table 22 shows the number of naturalization certificates issued to single persons or heads of families under these Acts during the calendar years from 1917 to 1924. The total number of persons naturalized during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, including the wives and minor children of those to whom naturalization certificates were issued, was 13,288.

22.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the calendar years 1917-1924.

Nationalities.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Albanians.....	—	—	—	1	3	4	5	3
Americans.....	58	11	37	3,553	2,521	1,600	989	888
Arabians.....	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Argentinians.....	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	—
Austrians.....	—	—	—	15	182	89	606	1,108
Austro-Hungarians.....	—	—	—	3	25	5	10	15
Austrians (Ukrainians).....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Belgians.....	1	8	65	102	137	132	129	157
Bohemians.....	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Bolivians.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Brazilians.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
British in Canada.....	—	—	—	2	2	5	4	—
Bulgarians.....	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Chilians.....	—	—	—	3	5	3	32	74
Chinese.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Czecho-Slovaks.....	4	2	21	20	25	14	10	60
Danes.....	—	—	1	102	145	99	64	115
Dutch.....	12	16	115	133	171	125	93	79
Dutch East Indians.....	4	18	80	99	94	65	51	85
Egyptians.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fins.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2
French.....	—	—	17	111	152	115	74	152
Germans.....	3	7	128	127	158	124	96	105
Germans (Alsace-Lorraine).....	—	1	—	112	257	195	144	346
Greeks.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Greeks (Turk).....	—	4	30	161	224	260	268	384
Hungarians.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Indians.....	—	—	—	7	28	31	24	112
Icelanders.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italians.....	1	5	156	181	432	665	886	1,366
Japanese.....	31	15	82	125	135	95	29	92
Lebanese.....	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—
Luxembourgers.....	—	1	1	6	7	3	5	—
Mexicans.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Montenegrins.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Nationality Undetermined.....	—	—	1	4	4	—	1	1
No Nationality.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4
Norwegians.....	—	—	2	1	3	1	3	1
Orwegians.....	4	34	210	366	301	209	151	207
Poles.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	2
Russians.....	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	4
Slovenes.....	—	—	58	1,194	1,939	1,083	654	926

22.—Naturalizations in Canada, by Principal Nationalities, effected under the Naturalization Acts, 1914 and 1920, during the calendar years 1917-1924—concluded.

Nationalities.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Poles (Russian).....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Poles (Ukranian).....	-	-	-	7	287	302	12	-
Portuguese.....	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1
Re-Admission.....	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Rumanians.....	2	6	55	384	873	585	475	620
Russians.....	5	9	687	1,303	2,027	1,715	1,206	1,240
Serb-Croat-Slovenes.....	-	-	-	22	123	99	80	119
Serbians.....	-	3	3	24	4	3	-	-
Spaniards.....	-	3	4	5	3	8	5	10
Subjects of Allied Powers.....	-	-	-	28	77	120	188	-
Swedes.....	8	37	236	384	437	276	226	284
Swiss.....	1	10	39	51	69	49	43	42
Turks.....	-	-	-	2	10	7	8	22
Turks (Armenian).....	-	-	1	39	67	86	79	69
Turks (Assyrian).....	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Turks (Greek).....	-	-	-	3	15	7	7	2
Turks (Macedonian).....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Turks (Mesopotamian).....	-	-	-	4	2	5	2	-
Turks (Palestinian).....	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Turks (Syrian).....	-	-	11	79	134	136	125	137
Venezuelans.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Section 4 ¹	-	-	-	2	3	-	2	2
Section II s.s. (c) c. 38, Nat. Act, 1919 ²	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Total.....	135	195	2,051	8,776	11,098	8,344	6,795	8,843

¹Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

²Resumption of British nationality by wife of alien being a subject of state at war with His Majesty.

Canada Temperance Act.—Under Parts I and II of this Act, provision is made for the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors in counties and cities. No votes have been taken, however, since July 31, 1923, the date of the plebiscite in the county of Stanstead, Quebec. Part III of the Act relates to penalties and prosecutions, while Part IV relates to the prohibition of the importation and exportation of intoxicating liquors into and from the provinces. All the provinces except Quebec and British Columbia have carried plebiscites in favour of the prohibition of importation of liquors. Exportation is prohibited from the provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan.

3.—Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (formerly the Royal Northwest Mounted Police) are distributed throughout the Dominion, with headquarters at Ottawa. The operations of the force for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925, are described in the Commissioner's Report for that year, which shows that during the year the Royal Canadian Mounted Police discharged numerous and varied functions, in several instances assisting Provincial Administrations in the maintenance of law and order, co-operating with the Dominion Department of Health in putting down

the illicit traffic in narcotics, the Secretary of State in inquiring into the suitability for citizenship of applicants for naturalization, the Department of Finance in protecting Government moneys, the Department of Customs and Excise in the repression of smuggling, the Department of Marine and Fisheries in protecting property in cases of wrecks and in enforcing fisheries regulations, the Post Office Department in tracking down mail robbers, the Department of the Interior in enforcing law and order in the national parks, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in taking the census of outlying communities, and the Department of Indian Affairs in the enforcement of the Indian Act, while important patrol work has been done in the Arctic regions. On Sept. 30, 1925, the strength of the force was 53 officers, 924 non-commissioned officers and constables, 360 horses and 226 dogs.

In recent years there have been considerable reductions in the strength of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, resulting in a progressive decline from 1,680 in 1921 to 977 in 1925—a total reduction of 42 p.c. The details are shown in Table 23.

23.—Strength and Distribution of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police on Sept. 30, 1925, with totals for 1920-24.

Schedule.	Headquarters Staff.	Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon.	Northwest Territories.	Baffin Island.	Ellesmere Island.	Canada.	North Devon Island.	Wembley Exhibition.
Commissioners.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Asst. Commissioners.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Superintendents.....	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Inspectors.....	2	1	1	4	2	6	5	9	3	4	1	-	39	-	1
Surgeons.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Asst. Veterinary Surgeons.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Staff Sergeants.....	9	1	1	9	1	7	5	5	3	-	-	1	42	-	-
Sergeants.....	9	3	4	19	10	24	13	12	1	4	1	-	101	-	1
Corporals.....	13	2	8	26	5	34	25	16	7	5	1	-	143	-	1
Constables.....	20	23	13	220	31	91	47	42	20	32	5	2	556	3	7
Special Constables.....	15	-	-	14	3	15	19	9	3	4	-	-	82	-	-
Total Personnel... 1925	72	30	27	291	52	182	116	94	37	49	8	3	977	3	10
" ... 1924	72	32	27	295	51	192	128	109	40	52	7	2	1,020	3	10
" ... 1923	72	32	31	317	64	253	152	143	42	29	4	9	1,148	-	-
" ... 1922	79	37	41	288	71	274	173	175	51	27	4	7	1,227	-	-
" ... 1921	79	32	26	440	162	329	266	265	52	28	1	-	1,680	-	-
" ... 1920	72	25	9	384	160	400	300	257	48	16	-	-	1,671	-	-

4.—Judicial and Penitentiary Statistics.

The collection and publication of criminal statistics was first authorized by an Act of 1876 (39 Vict., c. 13), and the results have been published upon a comparable basis in an annual report from that time to the present and are now collected and published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics under the Statistics Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43), which provides for the receipt of an annual return by the Bureau from every court or tribunal administering criminal justice. The statistics as published show for each judicial district (155 in number) the offences that have been committed, analysed to indicate the nature of the offence, the age, sex, occupation and social condition, birthplace, etc., of the convicted, and the sentences imposed. The Act also provides for the collection of the statistics of penitentiaries, prisons, reformatories and jails, as complementary to the preceding.

1.—General Tables.

The statistics relate to years ending Sept. 30, the latest report being for 1924. Beginning with the report for 1922, an enlargement of the classification of offences has been adopted, by which offences of juvenile offenders are compiled separately from those of adults. The term "indictable" applies to offences of adults only, similar offences committed by juveniles being termed "major" offences; similarly, "non-indictable" offences of adults are termed "minor" offences when attributed to juveniles. All current tables have been worked out for 1921 and subsequent years in accordance with the new classification, but a comparative historical table, giving the totals for different classes of criminal offences and minor offences, including juvenile delinquents, from 1876 to 1924, is here published (Table 24), together with a more detailed table for recent years (Table 25). In the consideration of the former it should be remembered that while the criminal code undergoes little change over periods of time, the figures of summary convictions depend very much upon the changes in the customs of the people, and are apt to increase with the increasing urbanization of the population. The most significant column of Table 24 is the figure of criminal offences per 100,000 of population. Attention may be drawn to the decline in the proportion of both criminal offences and minor offences to population in the past 3 years, convictions for criminal offences having declined from 284 per 100,000 population in 1921 to 277 per 100,000 population in 1924 and convictions for minor offences from 1,731 per 100,000 in 1921 to 1,535 per 100,000 in 1924.

It should be understood that the classification of offences in these general tables (24 and 25) is irrespective of the more technical classification into "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences under the Criminal Code. The object here is to show a broad historical record of criminal and minor offences respectively.

24.—Convictions, by Groups of Criminal Offences, and Total Convictions for Minor Offences, 1876-1924, with Proportions to Population.

Years.	Criminal Offences.							Minor Offences.			Total Criminal and Minor Offences.
	Offences against			Other felonies and misdemeanours.	Total of Criminal Offences.						
	the person.	property with violence.	property without violence.								
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	Per 100,000 pop.	No.	p.c. of all offences.	Per 100,000 pop.	No.	
1876...	4,959	201	2,870	121	8,151	28.9	206	20,064	71.1	508	28,215
1877...	5,253	229	3,316	114	8,912	29.4	222	21,388	70.6	533	30,300
1878...	5,376	222	3,612	129	9,339	28.3	229	23,666	71.7	580	33,005
1879...	4,815	238	3,043	75	8,168	28.4	197	20,568	71.6	496	28,736
1880...	5,694	176	3,018	202	9,090	32.2	215	19,119	67.8	454	28,209
1881...	4,353	144	2,593	288	7,378	25.2	170	21,847	74.8	504	29,225
1882...	4,667	173	2,845	106	7,791	24.9	178	23,514	75.1	536	31,305
1883...	4,868	132	2,587	128	7,715	22.9	174	25,857	77.1	583	33,572
1884...	4,288	228	3,547	167	8,230	27.6	183	21,563	72.4	481	29,793
1885...	5,057	222	3,157	289	8,725	25.6	192	25,317	74.4	558	34,042
1886...	5,202	255	2,943	224	8,624	25.2	188	25,581	74.8	557	34,205
1887...	4,902	208	2,519	224	7,873	22.7	170	26,772	77.3	577	34,645
1888...	4,790	225	3,442	162	8,619	22.8	184	29,173	77.2	622	37,792
1889...	5,284	283	3,456	164	9,187	23.8	194	29,421	76.2	621	38,608
1890...	5,093	276	3,267	164	8,800	22.7	184	29,906	77.3	624	38,706
1891...	4,788	283	3,369	160	8,600	22.9	178	29,017	77.1	599	37,617
1892...	4,903	251	3,232	173	8,559	24.3	175	26,734	75.7	547	35,293
1893...	4,689	362	3,574	181	8,806	24.7	178	26,847	75.3	544	35,653
1894...	4,599	450	4,155	200	9,404	26.0	189	26,761	74.0	537	36,165
1895...	4,652	462	4,199	295	9,608	25.6	191	27,977	74.4	556	37,585
1896...	4,544	408	4,104	301	9,357	25.1	184	27,921	74.9	549	37,278
1897...	4,418	475	4,431	409	9,733	25.6	189	28,245	74.4	550	37,978
1898...	4,594	540	4,594	335	10,063	26.3	193	28,143	73.7	514	38,206
1899...	4,227	444	4,541	339	9,551	24.7	181	29,159	75.3	554	38,710
1900...	4,598	413	4,571	411	9,993	24.0	188	31,661	76.0	595	41,654
1901...	4,698	451	4,441	384	9,974	23.7	184	32,174	76.3	596	42,148
1902...	4,773	413	4,541	363	10,090	23.1	182	33,446	76.9	605	43,536
1903...	5,480	543	4,944	505	11,472	22.8	202	38,911	77.2	686	50,383
1904...	5,919	552	5,295	528	12,294	22.4	211	42,652	77.6	732	54,946
1905...	5,694	656	5,711	812	12,873	20.6	215	49,686	79.4	829	62,559
1906...	6,215	645	6,425	1,078	14,363	20.3	233	56,540	79.7	916	70,903
1907...	6,651	681	6,907	807	15,046	19.0	239	64,124	81.0	1,017	79,170
1908...	7,379	893	7,973	1,069	17,314	19.5	266	71,320	80.5	1,099	88,634
1909...	6,586	848	7,771	1,332	16,537	18.4	247	73,415	81.6	1,096	89,952
1910...	7,793	943	8,191	1,131	18,058	17.5	268	84,845	82.5	1,227	102,903
1911...	8,352	977	9,024	1,194	19,547	17.3	273	93,713	82.7	1,309	113,260
1912...	9,371	1,195	10,626	1,540	22,732	15.5	309	123,795	84.5	1,686	146,527
1913...	11,444	1,472	12,721	1,724	27,361	15.8	363	145,777	84.2	1,936	173,138
1914...	12,136	1,810	14,645	1,952	30,543	16.7	397	152,492	83.3	1,982	183,035
1915...	10,664	2,234	14,269	1,525	28,692	18.7	373	124,363	81.3	1,619	153,055
1916...	9,327	1,478	11,018	1,459	23,282	18.8	289	100,509	81.2	1,251	123,791
1917...	6,852	1,321	9,886	1,271	19,330	16.9	236	94,681	83.1	1,157	114,011
1918...	7,292	2,049	10,743	1,390	21,474	17.4	258	101,795	82.6	1,222	123,269
1919...	7,731	2,606	11,508	1,656	23,501	18.1	277	106,518	81.9	1,256	130,019
1920...	8,281	2,310	11,634	2,059	24,284	14.9	281	138,424	85.1	1,604	162,708
1921...	8,197	2,609	12,059	2,081	24,946	14.2	284	152,227	85.9	1,731	177,173
1922...	7,291	2,783	11,607	2,610	24,291	15.3	271	134,049	84.7	1,498	158,340
1923...	7,550	2,076	11,432	3,075	24,183	15.1	266	135,069	84.8	1,487	159,252
1924...	7,595	2,536	12,790	2,635	25,556	15.3	277	141,663	84.7	1,535	167,219

25.—Convictions for Criminal and Minor Offences by Classes of Offence, 1920-1924 (including Juveniles).

A.—NUMBERS.

Classes of Offences.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Offences against the person.....	8,281	8,197	7,291	7,550	7,595
Offences against property with violence.....	2,310	2,609	2,783	2,076	2,536
Offences against property without violence.....	11,634	12,059	11,607	11,482	12,790
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	2,059	2,081	2,610	3,075	2,635
Total for criminal offences.....	24,284	24,946	24,291	24,183	25,556
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	59,378	74,459	69,297	69,445	72,389
Breach of liquor laws.....	10,247	10,460	8,519	10,090	10,449
Drunkenness.....	39,769	34,362	25,051	25,565	27,345
Vagrancy.....	5,607	5,561	4,796	3,969	4,596
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	2,134	5,560	5,468	5,026	4,974
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	3,821	4,051	3,918	4,438	4,658
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	17,468	17,774	17,000	16,536	17,252
Total for minor offences.....	138,424	152,227	134,049	135,069	141,663
Grand Total.....	162,708	177,173	158,340	159,252	167,219

B.—RATIOS PER CENT OF TOTAL AND PER 100,000 OF POPULATION.

Classes of Offences.	1920.		1921.		1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.	Per cent.	Per 100,000 pop.
Offences against the person.....	5.1	96	4.6	93	4.6	81	4.7	83	4.5	82
Offences against property with violence.....	1.4	27	1.5	30	1.7	31	1.3	23	1.5	27
Offences against property without violence.....	7.1	135	6.8	137	7.3	130	7.2	126	7.7	139
Other felonies and misdemeanours.....	1.3	23	1.2	24	1.7	29	2.0	34	1.6	29
Total for criminal offences.....	14.9	281	14.1	284	15.3	271	15.2	266	15.3	277
Breach of Municipal Acts and By-laws.....	36.5	688	42.1	847	43.8	775	43.6	765	43.3	785
Breach of liquor laws.....	6.3	119	5.9	119	5.4	95	6.3	111	6.3	113
Drunkenness.....	24.4	461	19.4	391	15.8	282	16.0	281	16.4	296
Vagrancy.....	3.4	65	3.1	63	3.0	53	2.5	44	2.7	50
Loose, idle and disorderly.....	1.3	25	3.1	63	3.5	61	3.1	55	2.9	54
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	2.3	44	2.3	46	2.5	44	2.8	49	2.8	50
Miscellaneous minor offences.....	10.9	202	10.0	202	10.7	190	10.4	182	10.3	187
Total for minor offences.....	85.1	1,604	85.9	1,731	84.7	1,500	84.7	1,487	84.7	1,535
Grand Total.....	100	1,885	100	2,015	100	1,771	100	1,753	100	1,812

The recent trend of total convictions, including those of juveniles, and of sentences imposed, is shown by provinces for the years 1918 to 1924 in Table 26. A satisfactory feature shown in this table is the decline of penitentiary sentences in Canada from 1,614 in 1921 to 1,389 in 1924, as indicating a decline in the number of serious crimes. Death sentences, which numbered 28 in 1919 and 26 in 1920, fell to 15 in 1923, but rose to 22 in 1924.

26.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1918-1924.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Canada—							
Convictions.....	123,269	130,019	162,708	177,173	158,340	159,252	167,219
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	890	1,214	1,125	1,614	1,599	1,174	1,389
Gaol or fine.....	99,899	105,747	135,288	146,278	126,621	147,919	131,795
Reformatory.....	678	678	615	502	519	531	791
Death.....	20	28	26	17	19	15	22
Other sentences.....	21,782	22,352	25,654	28,762	29,582	9,613	33,222
Prince Edward Island—							
Convictions.....	246	267	359	397	341	344	257
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	2	2	1	3	4	1	4
Gaol or fine.....	198	240	342	383	327	328	243
Reformatory.....	7	6	—	1	1	—	—
Death.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other sentences.....	39	19	16	10	9	15	10
Nova Scotia—							
Convictions.....	5,511	6,300	6,503	5,572	4,279	3,762	3,950
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	105	108	122	137	165	99	67
Gaol or fine.....	4,682	5,471	5,818	4,708	3,511	3,253	3,444
Reformatory.....	47	44	38	42	33	82	3
Death.....	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Other sentences.....	675	677	525	684	568	323	436
New Brunswick—							
Convictions.....	1,945	2,780	3,839	3,070	2,655	2,387	2,723
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	17	53	77	83	106	36	39
Gaol or fine.....	1,688	2,477	3,531	2,749	2,371	2,252	2,559
Reformatory.....	16	21	19	20	11	12	1
Death.....	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Other sentences.....	224	228	212	218	166	87	124
Quebec—							
Convictions.....	29,121	34,801	44,089	49,106	35,605	31,710	25,532
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	192	355	258	274	312	252	290
Gaol or fine.....	23,231	28,135	36,835	42,777	28,807	29,645	21,911
Reformatory.....	152	185	241	110	134	91	5
Death.....	4	7	7	3	4	2	10
Other sentences.....	5,542	6,119	6,748	5,942	6,348	1,720	3,316
Ontario—							
Convictions.....	54,761	53,215	63,463	74,127	72,787	74,207	80,948
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	343	389	404	659	559	417	516
Gaol or fine.....	42,745	41,211	49,677	57,070	55,599	68,846	62,385
Reformatory.....	352	323	252	245	218	218	87
Death.....	4	8	11	6	6	4	6
Other sentences.....	11,317	11,284	13,119	16,147	16,405	4,722	17,954
Manitoba—							
Convictions.....	8,662	9,514	12,516	11,610	11,840	13,547	12,349
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	59	87	76	144	171	110	135
Gaol or fine.....	6,588	7,387	9,949	8,520	8,737	12,239	9,763
Reformatory.....	59	64	39	65	54	72	31
Death.....	5	—	1	—	1	—	1
Other sentences.....	2,001	1,976	2,451	2,881	2,877	1,126	2,419
Saskatchewan—							
Convictions.....	7,635	7,315	7,991	7,384	8,504	10,069	8,921
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	64	63	40	53	54	57	50
Gaol or fine.....	7,010	6,636	7,251	6,624	7,501	9,579	8,461
Reformatory.....	5	—	—	—	23	15	—
Death.....	3	8	1	2	—	3	2
Other sentences.....	553	608	696	705	926	415	408

26.—Convictions and Sentences for all Offences, by Provinces, 1918-1924—concluded.

Provinces.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Alberta—							
Convictions.....	7,633	7,001	8,459	9,847	9,201	10,067	9,765
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	65	76	67	67	99	77	83
Gaol or fine.....	7,206	6,401	7,756	8,809	7,907	9,384	8,442
Reformatory.....	2	1	4	4	19	10	4
Death.....	1	3	3	2	2	4	1
Other sentences.....	359	520	629	965	1,174	592	1,235
British Columbia—							
Convictions.....	7,680	8,789	15,434	16,020	13,066	13,115	14,778
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	43	81	80	194	129	123	204
Gaol or fine.....	6,536	7,768	14,084	14,617	11,822	12,349	13,757
Reformatory.....	38	34	22	15	26	31	18
Death.....	1	1	—	3	3	—	2
Other sentences.....	1,062	905	1,248	1,191	1,086	612	792
The Territories¹—							
Convictions.....	75	37	55	40	62	44	39
Sentences—							
Penitentiary.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Gaol or fine.....	66	21	45	21	39	39	33
Reformatory.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Death.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other sentences.....	9	16	10	19	23	1	5

¹ Yukon Territory only for 1918-22.**2.—Indictable Offences.**

The progress of a community, from the moral point of view, is often judged by the number of convictions for indictable offences, as these are less affected than non-indictable offences by extraneous circumstances and the varying methods of law enforcement in different areas and in different years. However, in the study of such statistics it is important to have comparable figures over a period of years, and these are set out by provinces for the latest 10 years available in Table 27. Again, in Table 28 are shown the number of charges and convictions and the percentage of acquittals for the 3 years ended Sept. 30, 1922-24, the figures indicating a decreasing percentage of acquittals in the latest year, though this percentage was itself somewhat higher than in the years 1918 to 1920.

While the number of convictions in 1924 was greater than in any other year except 1915, it should be remembered that the population of Canada has grown by something like 20 p.c. in the period covered by Table 27.

27.—Convictions of Persons 16 years of age and upwards for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, 1915-1924.

Years.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon.	Total.
1915.....	12	840	206	2,427	7,112	1,362	1,993	2,082	1,517	24	17,575
1916.....	11	519	241	3,166	6,023	914	1,711	1,895	1,503	20	16,003
1917.....	21	427	228	2,667	4,824	755	1,057	894	1,058	22	11,953
1918.....	12	563	230	2,916	6,111	811	1,067	886	659	11	13,266
1919.....	14	663	241	2,960	6,805	919	1,134	1,028	951	5	14,520
1920.....	4	580	375	2,517	6,707	987	1,467	1,233	1,212	6	15,088
1921.....	15	712	313	2,654	7,548	1,159	1,220	1,263	1,282	3	16,169
1922.....	27	701	322	2,885	7,021	1,188	1,391	1,171	1,004	10	15,720
1923.....	13	400	148	2,655	6,886	1,094	1,446	1,424	1,116	1	15,188 ¹
1924.....	25	595	224	2,729	7,180	1,160	1,647	1,423	1,265	9	16,258 ²

¹ Includes 5 in Northwest Territories.² Includes 1 in Northwest Territories.

28. — Charges, Convictions and Percentages of Acquittals for Indictable Offences, by Provinces, 1922-1924.

NOTE.—The figures of the table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Provinces.	1922.			1923.			1924.		
	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.	Charges.	Convictions.	Acquittals.
	No.	No.	p. c.	No.	No.	p. c.	No.	No.	p. c.
Prince Edward Island.....	40	27	32.5	18	13	27.8	29	25	13.8
Nova Scotia	973	701	28.0	636	400	36.9	789	595	24.6
New Brunswick	373	322	13.7	206	148	28.1	261	224	14.2
Quebec	3,779	2,885	23.7	3,501	2,655	24.1	3,440	2,729	20.7
Ontario	9,622	7,021	27.1	9,185	6,886	24.9	9,409	7,180	23.7
Manitoba	1,578	1,188	24.7	1,419	1,094	22.9	1,405	1,160	17.4
Saskatchewan.....	1,733	1,391	19.7	1,587	1,446	8.8	1,840	1,647	10.9
Alberta	1,613	1,171	27.4	1,753	1,424	18.6	1,887	1,423	24.6
British Columbia.....	1,808	1,004	23.2	1,443	1,116	22.5	1,688	1,265	20.3
Yukon	13	10	23.0	2	1	—	9	9	—
N.W. Territories.....	—	—	—	9	5	44.4	1	1	—
Canada	21,032	15,720	25.3	19,759	15,188	23.0	20,667	16,259	21.3

Classes of Indictable Offences.—Indictable offences are divided under the Canadian system into 6 main classes, as follows:—offences against the person, offences against property with violence, offences against property without violence, malicious offences against property, forgery and other offences against the currency, and other indictable offences. Convictions in the first, third, fourth and sixth classes show an increase between 1922 and 1924, but convictions for offences against property (with violence) and for forgery and other offences against the currency show a decline in the two years. Especially noteworthy is the increase of convictions for "illicit stills" from 220 in 1921 to 1,068 in 1923 and 955 in 1924. Details by offences are given in Table 29, and the details of the disposition of the charges in Table 30, which shows, among other information, that convictions of females numbered 1,826 in 1924, as against 1,609 in 1923, 1,609 in 1922, and 1,765 in 1921. Details as to the occupations, conjugal condition, educational status, ages, use of liquors, birthplaces and religions of those convicted of indictable offences are given in Table 31.

29.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30, 1922-1924.

NOTE.—The figures of the table do not include charges or convictions of juvenile delinquents.

Classes and Offences.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS I.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.						
Murder.....	56	19	47	15	61	22
Murder, attempt to commit.....	41	20	30	15	30	12
Manslaughter.....	88	45	79	38	86	25
Abortion and concealing birth of infants.....	39	25	23	12	39	20
Rape and other crimes against decency.....	650	350	624	365	639	385
Procuracion.....	50	25	35	19	29	14
Burglary.....	92	74	77	56	65	49
Shooting, stabbing and wounding.....	215	119	249	157	238	148
Assault on females and wife.....	96	64	93	63	87	65
Aggravated assault.....	671	494	615	382	579	388
Assault on police officer.....	427	367	245	217	487	442
Assault and battery.....	1,270	987	1,208	920	1,315	1,052
Refusal to support family.....	274	154	271	212	250	201
Wife desertion.....	14	11	9	7	13	11
Various other offences against the person.....	141	80	155	97	148	95
Total.....	4,124	2,804	3,760	2,575	4,064	2,929

29.—Indictable Offences, by Classes, during the years ended Sept. 30, 1922-1924
—concluded.

Classes and Offences.	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.	Charges.	Convictions.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
CLASS II.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITH VIOLENCE.						
Burglary, house, warehouse and shop-breaking.....	2,111	1,754	1,399	1,175	1,781	1,558
Robbery and demanding with menaces..	323	212	195	132	240	146
Highway robbery.....	32	11	15	14	20	14
Total.....	2,466	1,977	1,609	1,321	2,041	1,718
CLASS III.—OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY WITHOUT VIOLENCE.						
Bringing stolen goods into Canada.....	2	2	3	2	6	5
Embezzlement.....	35	19	28	14	7	4
False pretences.....	987	684	820	577	864	677
Feloniously receiving stolen goods.....	628	418	542	333	564	376
Fraud and conspiracy to defraud.....	773	466	732	472	791	550
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.....	82	50	40	18	80	57
Theft.....	7,848	5,938	7,472	5,865	7,834	6,164
Theft of mail.....	25	21	24	22	45	34
Theft of automobile.....	—	—	—	—	299	280
Total.....	10,380	7,598	9,661	7,303	10,490	8,147
CLASS IV.—MALICIOUS OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.						
Arson.....	69	31	105	58	82	45
Malicious injury to horses, and cattle and other wilful damage to property.....	246	187	330	217	255	189
Total.....	315	218	435	275	337	234
CLASS V.—FORGERY AND OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.						
Offences against currency.....	18	12	21	10	6	4
Forgery and uttering forged documents..	532	453	359	301	381	324
Total.....	550	465	380	311	387	328
CLASS VI.—OTHER OFFENCES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING CLASSES.						
Breach of Trade Marks Act.....	—	—	42	41	34	31
Attempt to commit suicide.....	52	41	36	27	41	30
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	151	127	161	141	92	87
Criminal negligence.....	75	44	86	45	90	45
Conspiracy.....	62	33	69	30	49	21
Driving automobile while drunk.....	234	202	354	353	1	1
Forcible entry.....	—	—	7	4	—	—
Indecent exposure and other offences against public morals.....	141	121	174	149	101	85
Intimidation.....	31	21	25	8	13	9
Keeping bawdy houses and inmates thereof.....	682	599	782	666	761	701
Offences against gambling and lottery acts.....	458	389	500	434	429	348
Offences against revenue laws.....	76	70	37	33	248	241
Illicit stills.....	686	643	1,106	1,068	990	955
Perjury and subornation of perjury.....	144	62	110	53	144	78
Prison breach and escape from prison....	140	128	145	134	129	123
Riot and affray.....	67	49	143	127	75	52
Sedition.....	3	3	2	1	—	—
Sodomy and bestiality.....	84	64	70	52	74	49
Various other misdemeanours.....	111	62	65	37	78	47
Total.....	3,197	2,658	3,914	3,403	3,348	2,902
Grand Total.....	21,032	15,720	19,759	15,188	20,667	16,258

¹Transferred to summary convictions.

30.—Charges, Acquittals, Convictions and Sentences in respect of Indictable Offences, 1917-1924.

Charges and Sentences.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921. ¹	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Charges.....	19,454	21,747	23,021	23,213	21,478	21,032	19,759	20,667
Acquittals ²	3,868	4,356	4,592	4,746	4,775	4,896	4,550	4,389
Persons detained for lunacy.....	27	21	33	24	30	27	21	20
Convictions.....	15,559	17,370	18,396	18,443	16,169	15,720	15,188	16,258
Males.....	13,086	14,871	16,101	16,722	14,404	14,111	13,579	14,432
Females.....	2,473	2,499	2,235	1,721	1,765	1,609	1,609	1,826
First conviction.....	13,093	14,310	15,118	15,096	12,589	13,022	12,686	13,109
Second conviction.....	1,373	1,551	1,641	1,668	1,845	1,355	1,212	1,329
Repeated conviction.....	1,093	1,509	1,637	1,679	1,762	1,363	1,290	1,820
Sentences—								
Option of a fine.....	4,845	5,106	5,053	5,447	4,900	4,430	4,916	5,142
Under one year in gaol.....	2,890	3,284	3,455	3,750	3,912	3,982	3,601	3,702
One year and over in gaol.....	462	783	921	886	1,260	1,531	1,057	1,461
Two years and under five in penitentiary.....	540	701	978	873	1,122	1,153	949	1,054
Five years and over in penitentiary.....	145	185	229	245	481	435	223	330
For life in penitentiary.....	1	4	7	7	9	11	2	5
Death.....	15	20	28	26	17	19	15	22
Committed to reformatories.....	584	678	678	615	126	89	105	149
Other sentences.....	6,077	6,600	7,047	6,594	4,342	4,070	4,320	4,393

¹Juvenile delinquents not included.²Includes cases where proceedings were stayed, disagreement of jury, etc.**31.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1918-1924.**

Items.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921. ¹	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Occupations—							
Agricultural.....	1,152	966	898	1,031	1,248	1,408	965
Commercial.....	1,813	1,963	2,406	2,618	2,426	2,479	2,171
Domestic.....	1,866	1,608	1,354	999	1,280	1,092	1,725
Industrial.....	1,214	1,424	1,483	1,522	1,445	1,156	1,235
Professional.....	359	315	168	191	89	90	79
Labourer.....	4,403	5,232	5,347	5,914	6,105	4,771	4,911
Not given.....	6,563	6,888	6,787	7,085	3,127	4,192	5,172
Conjugal condition—							
Married.....	4,474	4,472	4,434	4,811	5,200	5,245	5,284
Single.....	10,339	11,081	10,760	11,643	7,952	6,709	7,596
Widowed.....	269	315	196	182	218	171	223
Not given.....	2,288	2,528	3,053	2,760	2,350	3,063	3,150
Educational status—							
Unable to read or write....	1,084	843	925	904	672	512	446
Elementary.....	14,042	14,408	14,179	15,598	12,636	11,330	13,279
Superior.....	192	282	258	245	326	218	199
Not given.....	2,052	2,863	3,081	2,649	2,086	3,128	2,334
Ages—							
Under 16 years.....	4,104	3,876	3,355	—	—	—	—
16 years and under 21.....	2,938	3,846	3,288	3,289	3,169	2,641	3,103
21 years and under 40.....	6,728	6,446	7,216	7,898	8,205	7,277	7,631
40 years and over.....	1,748	1,795	1,795	1,932	2,182	2,559	2,535
Not given.....	1,852	2,433	2,789	3,050	2,164	2,711	2,989
Use of liquors—							
Moderate.....	11,656	10,726	11,000	11,331	8,990	8,509	9,013
Immoderate.....	1,357	1,276	1,332	1,322	1,197	1,015	944
Not given.....	4,357	6,394	6,211	6,743	5,533	6,664	6,301
Birthplace—							
England and Wales.....	1,177	1,329	1,489	1,659	1,342	1,190	1,308
Ireland.....	285	193	247	268	240	179	207
Scotland.....	381	381	462	458	359	390	440
Canada.....	9,322	10,157	9,570	10,698	8,607	7,802	8,384
Other British Possessions...	152	90	106	124	63	73	100
United States.....	947	990	1,148	1,113	992	766	767
Other foreign countries.....	3,161	2,780	2,589	2,511	2,188	1,960	1,738
Not given.....	1,945	2,476	2,832	2,625	1,929	2,819	3,314

¹ Figures for 1921 to 1924 do not include juveniles.

31.—Occupations, etc., of Persons Convicted of Indictable Offences, 1918-1924—concluded.

Items.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921. ¹	1922. ¹	1923. ¹	1924. ¹
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Religion—							
Baptist.....	385	383	447	449	344	318	319
Roman Catholic.....	6,959	6,896	6,093	6,461	5,077	4,620	4,171
Church of England.....	1,910	2,186	2,234	2,527	2,223	1,784	2,123
Methodist.....	1,368	1,589	1,503	1,500	1,358	1,027	1,101
Presbyterian.....	1,397	1,432	1,621	1,603	1,409	1,391	1,565
Other Protestant.....	1,618	1,683	1,671	2,381	1,623	1,737	1,888
Jews.....	—	—	519	564	407	340	408
Other denominations.....	1,506	1,438	802	854	815	674	857
Not given.....	2,227	2,789	3,553	3,057	2,464	3,297	4,326
Residence—							
Cities and towns.....	14,190	16,305	16,178	16,120	12,404	11,886	12,806
Rural districts.....	1,779	2,051	2,111	3,074	2,940	2,941	2,762
Not given.....	1,401	40	154	202	376	361	690

¹ Figures for 1921 to 1924 do not include juveniles.

3.—Summary Convictions.

The following statistics relate to “non-indictable” offences committed by adults (persons 16 years of age or over) and disposed of by police magistrates or other justices of the peace, under authority of the Summary Convictions Act. Such convictions numbered 142,999 in the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, as compared with 137,493 in 1923, 136,322 in 1922 and 155,376 in 1921, an increase of 5,506 over 1923, but a decline of 12,377 as compared with 1921. There were 134,608 convictions of males, as against 130,139 in 1923, and 8,391 of females, as against 7,354 in 1923.

Details of summary convictions are given by provinces and by offences in Table 32 for the past four years from 1921 to 1924. Particularly notable in these figures is the increase of convictions for offences against liquor, prohibition and temperance Acts from 8,519 in 1922 to 10,449 in 1924, and the decline in convictions for offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drugs Act, from 1,858 in 1922 to 1,297 in 1923 and 996 in 1924.

32.—Summary Convictions by Provinces and by Offences, 1921-1924.

A.—BY PROVINCES.

Provinces.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Increase or Decrease, 1923-24.
Prince Edward Island.....	373	309	321	232	—89
Nova Scotia.....	4,639	3,332	3,033	3,355	+322
New Brunswick.....	2,680	2,281	2,179	2,499	+320
Quebec.....	45,042	31,441	27,563	22,803	—4,760
Ontario.....	63,874	63,015	64,639	73,768	+9,129
Manitoba.....	9,563	9,530	11,377	11,189	—188
Saskatchewan.....	6,137	6,876	8,346	7,274	—1,072
Alberta.....	8,571	7,766	8,359	8,342	—17
British Columbia.....	14,460	11,720	11,639	13,508	+1,869
Yukon.....	37	52	37	29	—8
Total.....	155,376	136,322	137,493	142,999	+5,506

32.—Summary Convictions, by Provinces and by Offences, 1921-1924—concluded.

B.—BY OFFENCES.

Offences.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Increase or Decrease, 1923-24.
Assault.....	3,261	2,999	3,199	3,277	+158
Carrying firearms and unlawful weapons..	717	585	529	492	-37
Contempt of court.....	11	24	18	54	+36
Cruelty to animals.....	584	554	445	371	-74
Disturbing religious and like meetings....	28	19	62	22	-40
Fishery and Game Acts, offences against	874	1,435	1,343	1,346	+3
Gambling Acts, offences against.....	4,961	3,563	4,173	4,514	+341
Immigration Act, offences against.....	174	58	71	61	-10
Inspection and Sales Acts, offences against	82	28	45	217	+172
Adulteration of Food (Food and Drug Acts).....	232	148	195	152	-43
Weights and Measures Acts, offences against.....	129	88	122	81	-41
Liquor, Prohibition and Temperance Acts, offences against.....	10,458	8,519	10,088	10,449	+361
Malicious or wilful damage to property...	874	691	608	731	+123
Masters' and Servants' Acts, offences against.....	185	210	198	259	+61
Non-payment of wages.....	793	1,002	1,075	1,037	-38
Municipal Acts and By-laws, breaches of various.....	73,883	68,657	68,810	71,517	+2,707
Non-support of family and neglecting children.....	1,227	814	1,101	906	-195
Contributing to delinquency of children...	137	169	250	412	+162
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, various offences against.....	1,866	1,858	1,297	996	-301
Profanation of the Lord's Day.....	868	851	782	642	-140
Railway Acts, various offences against...	535	619	308	355	+47
Trespass on railway.....	1	655	535	669	+134
Stealing ride on railway.....	1	461	464	518	+3
Revenue Laws, offences against.....	573	720	763	518	-245
Trespass.....	1,513	920	762	683	-79
Vagrancy.....	5,154	4,530	3,774	4,483	+709
Drunkenness.....	34,358	25,048	25,565	27,338	+1,773
Insulting, abusive and profane language...	329	616	631	690	+59
Frequenting bawly houses.....	3,088	3,318	3,772	3,957	+185
Loose, idle, disorderly and breach of the peace.....	5,986	5,925	4,968	4,788	-180
Various other offences.....	2,466	1,699	1,623	1,518	-105
Total.....	155,376	136,322	137,493	142,999	+5,506

*Included in "Railway Acts, various offences against."

Convictions for Drunkenness.—The number of summary convictions for drunkenness in Canada was 27,338 in 1924, as compared with 25,565 in 1923 and 25,048 in 1922, an increase of 1,773 or 6.9 p.c. in the latest year. Table 33 shows the number of convictions by provinces for the six years 1919 to 1924, with increases and decreases for 1924 as compared with 1923.

33.—Convictions for Drunkenness, by Provinces, in the years 1919-1924.

Provinces.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-), 1924 as compared with 1923.	p. c.
Prince Edward Island.....	No. 116	No. 120	No. 144	No. 162	No. 164	No. 94	No. -70	-42.68
Nova Scotia.....	2,879	3,140	2,156	1,492	1,392	1,456	+64	+4.60
New Brunswick.....	1,350	1,882	1,264	1,088	1,074	1,176	+102	+9.50
Quebec.....	7,116	11,863	9,943	7,103	6,260	6,146	-114	-1.82
Ontario.....	8,498	15,021	14,498	10,063	11,370	12,993	+1,623	+14.27
Manitoba.....	1,570	2,330	1,429	1,623	1,680	1,948	+268	+15.95
Saskatchewan.....	618	919	708	816	884	505	-379	-42.87
Alberta.....	1,057	1,536	1,838	1,608	1,277	1,464	+187	+14.64
British Columbia.....	1,004	2,948	2,376	1,081	1,443	1,545	+102	+7.07
Yukon Territory.....	9	10	2	12	21	11	-10	-47.62
Canada.....	24,217	39,769	34,358	25,048	25,565	27,338	+1,773	+6.94

4.—Juvenile Delinquency.

Juveniles under 16 years of age to the number of 7,962 were found guilty of various offences in the year ended Sept. 30, 1924, as compared with 6,571 in 1923, an increase of 1,391. Of these 4,722 were convicted of "major" offences and 3,240 of "minor" offences, terms which correspond very nearly to "indictable" and "non-indictable" offences, as applied to adults. Convictions for "major" offences numbered 4,165 in 1923, and convictions for "minor" offences 2,406. The offences proven against juveniles in 1923 and 1924 are shown by provinces in Table 34 and by chief types of major offences committed in Table 35.

34.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major and Minor Offences, by Provinces and Sex, 1923 and 1924.

Provinces.	Major Offences.			Minor Offences.		
	1923.	1924.	Increase or Decrease.	1923.	1924.	Increase or Decrease.
Prince Edward Island..... M.	10	31	+ 21	-	-	-
F.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	31	+ 21	-	-	-
Nova Scotia..... M.	249	246	- 3	75	136	+ 61
F.	4	5	+ 1	1	8	+ 7
Total	253	251	- 2	76	144	+ 68
New Brunswick..... M.	59	58	- 1	-	21	+ 21
F.	1	1	-	-	1	+ 1
Total	60	59	- 1	-	22	+ 22
Quebec..... M.	844	722	-122	519	590	+ 71
F.	20	60	+ 40	109	135	+ 26
Total	864	782	- 82	628	725	+ 97
Ontario..... M.	1,589	1,963	+374	951	1,261	+310
F.	44	81	+ 37	98	122	+ 24
Total	1,633	2,044	+411	1,049	1,383	+334
Manitoba..... M.	550	682	+132	428	708	+280
F.	31	68	+ 37	67	98	+ 31
Total	581	750	+169	495	806	+311
Saskatchewan..... M.	241	338	+ 97	21	46	+ 25
F.	8	24	+ 16	7	1	- 6
Total	249	362	+113	28	47	+ 19
Alberta..... M.	241	189	- 52	36	30	- 6
F.	5	3	- 2	2	1	- 1
Total	246	192	- 54	38	31	- 7
British Columbia..... M.	256	240	- 16	74	71	- 3
F.	12	11	- 1	18	11	- 7
Total	268	251	- 17	92	82	- 10
Yukon..... M.	1	-	- 1	-	-	-
Canada..... M.	4,040	4,469	+429	2,104	2,863	+759
F.	125	253	+128	302	377	+ 75
Total	4,165	4,722	+557	2,406	3,240	+834

Major Offences.—In Table 35 are shown the various major offences for which juvenile delinquents were convicted in 1923 and 1924. It will be observed that theft, together with house and shop-breaking, constitutes the great bulk of the offences; in 1923, 83 p.c. of the major offences were of this character.

35.—Juvenile Delinquents convicted of Major Offences, by Offences, 1923 and 1924.

Offences.	1923.	1924.	Increase or Decrease.	
			No.	p.c.
Assault, aggravated, and wounding.....	45	29	— 16	— 35.55
“ common.....	67	103	+ 36	+ 53.73
“ indecent.....	27	29	+ 2	+ 7.41
Sexual offences.....	12	9	— 3	— 25.00
Endangering life by obstructing railway.....	25	51	+ 26	+104.00
Murder.....	1	—	—	—
Other offences against the person.....	2	—	—	—
House and shop-breaking.....	752	812	+ 60	+ 7.98
Robbery.....	3	6	+ 3	+100.00
Theft and receiving stolen goods.....	2,730	2,782	+ 52	+ 1.90
Fraud and false pretences.....	9	8	— 1	— 11.11
Arson.....	28	19	— 9	— 32.14
Other wilful damage to property.....	436	767	+331	+ 75.92
Forgery.....	9	10	+ 1	+ 11.11
Immoral and indecent conduct.....	10	87	+ 77	+770.00
Various other misdemeanours.....	9	10	+ 1	+ 11.11
Total.....	4,165	4,722	+557	+ 13.37

Minor Offences.—Of the 3,240 juvenile delinquents found guilty of minor offences in 1924, 872 were convicted of breaches of municipal by-laws, 286 of disorderly conduct, 256 of disturbing the peace, 250 of disobedience and incorrigibility, 475 of trespass, 365 of truancy, 129 of vagrancy and indecent conduct, and 607 of other minor offences.

5.—Police Statistics.

In 1924, 133 cities and towns, out of a total of 141 with a population of 4,000 and over, supplied police statistics to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These cities and towns, with an aggregate population of 3,286,490, had 4,172 policemen, who made 84,315 arrests and summoned 86,587 persons to appear in court. The total number of offences committed during the year and made known to the police was 207,136, and the number of prosecutions was 166,606, or 80.4 p.c. of the known offences. Convictions secured in respect of these offences numbered 124,006, being 60 p.c. of the known offences and 74.4 p.c. of the prosecutions.

The number of automobiles reported stolen was 5,166, of which 4,703 were recovered. Of 5,368 bicycles stolen, 2,751 were recovered. The value of other lost articles reported to the police was \$1,692,651, of which 62 p.c. was recovered.

6.—Penitentiary Statistics.

The Penitentiaries Branch of the Department of Justice is charged with the administration of the various penitentiaries in Canada. Six institutions are included in the system, the two largest of which are at Portsmouth, Ont., and St. Vincent de Paul, Que., while the other four are at Dorchester, N.B., Prince Albert, Sask., Stony Mountain, Man., and New Westminster, B.C. During the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1925, the average daily population of these institutions was 2,217 and the total net expenditure for the year was \$1,514,865. Statistics of the inmates in custody at the end of the year are given below.

All female convicts, numbering 31 on Mar. 31, 1924 and 27 on Mar. 31, 1925, are kept in the penitentiary at Portsmouth, a suburb of Kingston, where a special wing and staff are maintained for their use and supervision. A new building to be used for this purpose is under construction.

Tables 37 to 39 give the more important penitentiary statistics as reported by the Superintendent. An increase of 120 is shown in the number of those in custody on Mar. 31, 1925, as compared with the same date in the previous year, but there is a reduction of 141 as compared with 1923. The number of paroles, as shown in Table 37, indicates a continued decrease from 634 in 1923 to 366 in 1925, while Table 38, showing the ages of convicts by groups, indicates that since 1922, when the total number in custody reached the maximum of 2,640, there has been an increase in the average age of those in custody. In the 3 latest years, the convicts under 30 declined from 1,613 to 1,301 or by 312, while the total number in custody declined by only 295, so that convicts over 30 showed a slight increase. Detailed statistics of nationality, religion, conjugal state and racial origin are presented in Table 39.

Pardons and Commutations.—The number of cases in which the prerogative of mercy was exercised during 1924 was 1,676. Of these, 1,137 were released on ticket of leave, with various conditions attached, 156 were deported, 75 conditionally released without ticket of leave, 81 released unconditionally and 148, who were not imprisoned, had fines remitted or reduced. Unconditional pardon was granted to 73 ticket of leave men and 6 death sentences were commuted to life imprisonment.

Population of Penal Institutions.—The penal institutions of Canada may be classified under four heads:—penitentiaries, distinguished by long sentences and comparatively slow turnover; reformatories for boys and reformatories for girls, also with a rather slow turnover, but more rapid in the case of boys than in that of girls; and lastly common jails, where the turnover is extremely rapid. If the average population for the year be the average of the inmates at the beginning and end of the year, and the number discharged be the turnover, the turnover in 1923 was:—in reformatories for girls, 78 p.c.; in jails, no less than 1,596 p.c. Thus the average time spent in jail is rather less than 1 month.

36.—Population of Penal Institutions, 1922-1924.

NOTE.—Penitentiary statistics till 1919 were supplied directly by each penitentiary, and were for the calendar year. For 1920 and subsequent years they have been supplied by the Inspector of Penitentiaries and are for the fiscal year ended Mar. 31.

Penal Institutions.	In custody, beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Discharged during year.	In custody at end of year.
1922.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,150	1,366	876	2,640
Reformatories for boys.....	2,023	4,247	4,461	1,809
Reformatories for girls.....	344	543	482	405
Jails.....	2,674	35,028	35,043	2,659
Total.....	7,191	41,184	40,862	7,513
1923.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,640	1,053	1,207	2,486
Reformatories for boys.....	1,878	4,142	4,131	1,889
Reformatories for girls.....	336	243	257	322
Jails.....	2,678	33,698	34,083	2,293
Total.....	7,532	39,136	39,678	6,990
1924.				
Penitentiaries.....	2,486	870	1,131	2,221
Reformatories for boys.....	1,687	4,856	4,618	1,925
Reformatories for girls.....	383	391	387	387
Jails.....	2,293	37,178	36,882	2,581
Total.....	6,849	43,295	43,018	7,124

37.—Movements of Convicts, fiscal years ended 1919-1925.

Schedule.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
In custody at beginning of fiscal year.....	1,468	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225
Received—							
By forfeiture of parole.....	4	9	2	3	10	7	9
Paroles revoked.....	3	2	1	2	6	16	16
Recaptured.....	3	—	4	—	2	2	1
By transfer.....	15	150	36	7	100	18	14
From jails, etc.....	979 ¹	1,005	995	1,353	935	827	928
Total	2,472	2,855	2,969	3,516	3,693	3,356	3,193
Released by—							
Death.....	45	12	19	15	21	16	14
Escape.....	3	5 ²	10 ⁴	1 ⁴	1	8 ⁵	—
Expiry of sentence.....	212	201	308	365	342	377	342
Order of the court.....	44 ²	13	8	6	8	8	11
Pardon.....	160	203	4	2	5	31	12
Parole.....	252	275	374	400	634	566	366
Transfer.....	16	163	36	7	97	17	11
Deportation.....	39	35	52	69	89	100	82
Sent to reformatory.....	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Returned—insane.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to provincial authorities.....	12	11 ²	8	9	10	8	10
By military order.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
In custody at end of fiscal year	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345

¹ Includes 84 from military courts.² From asylums.⁵ From provincial institutions 2.³ Includes 25 from military order.⁴ One from asylum.

38.—Ages of Convicts, 1918-1925.

Ages.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Under 20 years.....	115	228	335	289	371	282	212	240
From 20 to under 30 years.....	616	718	775	969	1,242	1,158	968	1,061
From 30 to under 40.....	405	395	434	479	581	580	578	591
From 40 to under 50.....	205	218	251	242	290	292	287	292
From 50 to under 60.....	91	97	100	130	123	127	125	116
Over 60 years.....	31	33	36	41	33	47	55	45
Total	1,468¹	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345

¹ Includes five not given (insane).

39.—Race, Nationality, Religion, etc. of Convicts, 1919-1925.

Items.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
By Race—							
African.....	52	57	67	83	87	63	54
Caucasian.....	1,585	1,820	2,019	2,489	2,303	2,065	2,198
Indian.....	13	24	31	23	44	42	50
Indian Half-breed.....	12	8	8	15			
Mongolian.....	24	22	25	30	49	51	40
East Indian.....	3	—	—	—	3	3	1
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225²	2,345³
By Nationality—							
British—							
Canadian.....	945	1,107	1,277	1,605	1,471	1,298	1,404
English and Welsh.....	103	93	160	182	165	167	170
Irish.....	38	29	39	36	31	37	35
Scotch.....	35	36	31	59	58	51	59
Other British.....	19	20	14	29	24	22	25
Foreign—							
American (U.S.).....	163	209	199	246	252	205	207
Austrian and Hungarian.....	113	108	108	109	105	105	99
Chinese.....	22	21	21	20	43	46	37
French.....	4	12	10	9	—	—	—
German.....	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Italian.....	66	81	72	89	69	60	58
Russian.....	83	93	83	108	121	110	97
Scandinavian ¹	20	15	13	14	—	—	—
Other foreign.....	63	89	123	134	144	124	154
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345
By Conjugal State—							
Single.....	1,044	1,218	1,456	1,750	1,577	1,317	1,411
Married.....	567	638	626	790	809	779	823
Widowed.....	78	75	68	100	100	127	110
Divorced.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345
By Sex—							
Male.....	1,649	1,899	2,125	2,616	2,460	2,194	2,318
Female.....	40	32	25	24	26	31	27
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345
By Social Habits—							
Abstainers.....	409	548	590	651	593	483	507
Temperate.....	844	975	1,092	1,401	1,309	1,255	1,374
Intemperate.....	436	408	468	588	584	487	464
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345
By Religion—							
Anglican.....	227	301	356	435	367	354	370
Baptist.....	98	111	113	137	131	99	92
Buddhist.....	17	7	12	10	34	38	28
Greek Catholic.....	38	57	73	85	88	65	56
Jewish.....	28	38	34	41	59	49	51
Lutheran.....	58	46	37	50	50	33	51
Methodist.....	168	187	207	241	235	212	213
Presbyterian.....	153	193	207	285	282	272	285
Roman Catholic.....	824	946	1,052	1,294	1,176	1,025	1,130
Other creeds.....	65	45	59	49	58	72	64
No creed.....	13	—	—	13	6	6	5
Total.....	1,689	1,931	2,150	2,640	2,486	2,225	2,345

¹ Including Danish, Norwegian and Swedish.² Includes 1 Arabian. ³ Includes 2 Eskimos.

5.—Divorces in Canada.

For many years subsequent to Confederation, the number of divorces granted in Canada was very small, 1883, with 13 divorces, being the first year in which the number attained two figures, while 1903, with 21 divorces, was the record year up to that time. Thereafter the numbers grew more rapidly, 1909 showing 51 divorces and 1913, the last pre-war year, 60 divorces. This number was, however, less than one per 1,000 of the marriages contracted in Canada in these years.

The effect of the war was to increase very greatly the number of divorces granted in Canada. The causes may be found in the generally unsettling psychological effect of the war period, and the long separations between men on active service and their wives. The provision of new facilities for divorce is also to be considered; owing to a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in the Prairie Provinces have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the courts of these provinces, so that Ontario and Quebec are now the only provinces in which the applicant for divorce must secure a special Private Act of Parliament.

The above-mentioned causes have tended to produce the recent increase in the number of divorces granted in Canada, which have grown from 114 in 1918 to 551 in 1925, these numbers being those of final decrees, which alone really constitute divorces. The declines in 1922 to 1924 may possibly indicate that the wave of divorces due to the war has passed its highest point. The statistics of divorces granted in the years from 1901 to 1925 inclusive will be found in Table 40. (For divorces in the years prior to 1901 see 1921 Year Book, p. 825).

40.—Statistics of Divorces Granted in Canada, 1901-1925.

NOTE.—In Prince Edward Island only one divorce was granted from 1868 to 1924; this was in 1913. In consequence of a decision of the Imperial Privy Council, divorces in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have subsequently to 1918 been granted by the courts of these provinces.

Years.	Granted by the Dominion Parliament.				Granted by the Courts.			Total for Canada.
	Ontario.	Quebec.	Northwest Territories.	Manitoba.	Nova Scotia.	New Brunswick.	British Columbia.	
1901.....	2	-	-	-	10	-	7	19
1902.....	2	-	-	-	9	1	3	15
1903.....	2	1	1	1	8	4	4	21
1904.....	5	1	-	-	6	2	5	19
1905.....	2	3	2	2	6	2	18	35
			Alta. Sask.					
1906.....	10	3	1	-	5	1	17	37
1907.....	3	1	-	1	8 ¹	3	9	25
1908.....	3	-	-	-	5	5	12	30
1909.....	8	4	1	2	8 ¹	5	22	51
1910.....	14	2	-	3	13 ¹	6	12	51
1911.....	13	4	2	3	10 ¹	6	19	57
1912.....	9	3	2	1	4	4 ²	11	35
1913.....	20	4	4	6	-	4	20	60 ³
1914.....	18	7	4	2	10	12	15	70
1915.....	10	3	3	1	13	6	16	53
1916.....	18	1	1	2	14	11	18	67
1917.....	10	4	2	1	8	6	23	54
1918.....	10	2	2	1	24	10	65	114
1919.....	49	4	36 ³	3	36	13	147	376
1920.....	91	9	64 ⁴	28 ⁴	45	15	136	429
1921.....	101	9	84 ⁴	50 ⁴	41	13	128	548
1922.....	90	6	129 ⁴	37 ⁴	35	12	138	544
1923.....	105	11	87 ⁴	41 ⁴	22	19	139 ³	505
1924.....	114	13	118 ⁴	28 ⁴	42	15	136 ³	543
1925.....	121	13	101 ⁴	42 ⁴	30	15	150 ³	551

¹ Includes one judicial separation. ² Includes one not effective till court costs are paid. ³ One by Parliament. ⁴ Granted by courts. ⁵ Two granted by Parliament. ⁶ Includes one in P. E. Island.

6.—The Civil Service of Canada.

Prior to 1882, appointments to the Civil Service of Canada were made directly by the Government of the day. In that year, a Board of Civil Service Examiners was appointed to examine candidates and issue certificates of qualification to those successful at examinations. Appointments, however, were still made by the Government.

The Royal Commission of 1907, appointed to inquire into the Civil Service Act and its operation, reported in favour of the creation of a Civil Service Commission; in 1908 this body was appointed, consisting of two members appointed by the Governor in Council and holding office during good behaviour, but being removable by the Governor-General on address of the Senate and House of Commons. The Civil Service was classified into three divisions under the deputy heads of Departments, each division consisting of two sub-divisions, each of these having its scale of salaries. The Commission was charged with the organization of and appointments to the inside service and with the competitive examination of candidates for positions in the inside and the qualifying examination of candidates for the outside service. All British subjects between 18 and 35 years of age, having resided in Canada for three years, were eligible to try these examinations under the system of open competition.

In 1918 a third member of the Civil Service Commission was appointed. The Civil Service Act of that year (8-9 Geo. V, c. 12) extended the Commission's authority to include appointments to the outside service, and enlarged its powers regarding the regulation of the duties of employees and its access to and relations with the various Departments of the Government.

From the beginning of 1924, a monthly return of personnel and salaries has been made by each Department to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, according to a plan that ensures comparability between Departments and continuity in point of time. The institution of this system was preceded by an investigation back to 1912, the summary results of which are presented in Table 41.

During the war years, as will be seen from Table 41, the number of employees increased very rapidly, as a result of the enlargement of the functions of government, the imposition of new taxes necessitating additional officials as collectors, and the creation of such new services as the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment and the Soldier Settlement Board. The maximum was reached in January, 1920, when 47,133 persons were employed, a number which had been reduced to 38,883 in April, 1925. It may be added that, out of the latter number, 1,047 in the Income Tax Branch and 2,391 in the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, or 3,438 in all, were engaged in services of outstanding importance which had no existence before the war. Further, an additional 10,254 persons were, in April, 1925, employed in the Post Office Department, performing services of an industrial rather than of a governmental type, and receiving their salaries out of the payments of the public for services immediately rendered, rather than out of taxation. This postal service alone accounted for \$2,222,121 of the \$5,828,784 paid in salaries and bonuses in April, 1925, or over 38 p.c. of the total.

The statistics of numbers of employees and of salaries, now being secure monthly, are more comprehensive than those previously published, as a result of the inclusion of various classes of employees, largely "part-time", "seasonal" and

"fees of office" employees, who were not included in the report published in 1925. These employees were largely in the Departments of Marine and Fisheries and Public Works. There remain, however, many persons in the "non-enumerated classes", whose numbers cannot be supplied monthly by the departmental officials, but whose compensation is included in the monthly figures of expenditure on personnel, as supplied in Table 42.

41.—Summary of Civil Service Employees (permanent and temporary) of the Government of Canada, together with total salaries, in January in the years 1912-1925, inclusive.

Years.	Employees.	Salaries.	Bonus.	Total Salaries and Bonus.
	No.	\$	\$	\$
1912.....	20,016	1,519,778	16,413	1,536,190
1913.....	22,621	1,780,703	22,569	1,803,272
1914.....	25,107	1,960,238	27,971	1,988,209
1915.....	28,010	2,268,700	32,167	2,300,867
1916.....	29,219	2,400,068	31,431	2,431,499
1917.....	32,435	2,673,767	29,167	2,702,934
1918.....	38,369	3,147,461	94,321	3,241,782
1919.....	41,825	3,552,686	557,882	4,110,568
1920.....	47,133	4,423,157	965,538	5,388,695
1921.....	41,957	4,414,669	861,973	5,276,642
1922.....	41,094	4,369,509	616,105	4,985,614
1923.....	38,992	4,268,357	463,470	4,731,827
1924.....	38,062	4,297,467	449,228	4,746,695
1925 ¹	38,645	4,473,470	166,461	4,639,931

¹Figures for January, 1925, are not comparable with those for preceding Januaries, because the monthly records now being published include various classes of employees not included in the historical record for the 13 years, 1912-1924. In Table 42 will be found comparable figures of employees in the various Departments in April, 1924 and April, 1925.

Table 42, which gives statistics by Departments, with a further classification by principal branches where such are recorded, is inserted to give comparable figures for the latest months. In dealing with the statistics for April, 1925, however, it must be borne in mind that, owing to adjustments and refunds which cannot be completed until the close of the fiscal year, the statistics for this month are subject to revision. In that month of 1925, the total number of employees in the enumerated classes was 38,883 and the total expenditure in wages and salaries for all classes of employees was \$5,828,783.97, as compared with 40,068 and \$5,920,-492.80 respectively in April, 1924. The decrease in the number of such employees during the year is thus shown to be 1,185 and in the monthly salaries bill for all classes \$91,708.83, or at the rate of over \$1,100,000 per annum.

42.—Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-enumerated Classes" included), April, 1925 and April, 1924.

Departments.	April 1925.		April 1924.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
1. Agriculture—				
Main Department.....	701	94,968 27	664	92,450 35
Experimental Farms.....	360	102,120 13	348	94,344 60
Health of Animals.....	513	79,483 10	526	83,080 94
<i>Total</i>	1,574	276,571 50	1,538	269,875 89
2. Archives.....	76	10,376 18	84 ¹	11,954 60 ¹
3. Auditor-Generals'.....	196	24,856 77	211 ²	26,143 43
4. Civil Service Commission ³	146	19,175 41	155	19,694 33
5. Customs and Excise.....	3,990	544,495 29	3,912	518,386 94
Income Taxation Commissioner.....	1,047	121,119 22	1,189	124,348 68
6. Chief Electoral Officer.....	4	670 00	4	651 25
7. External Affairs—				
Main Department.....	63	7,902 06	69	7,981 98
The High Commissioner's Office.....	29	3,863 33	30	3,886 08
The Paris Agency Office.....	7	1,924 99	7	1,921 24
The Washington Office.....	3	821 66	3	821 66
The League of Nations.....	1	500 00	—	—
<i>Total</i>	103	15,012 04	109	14,610 96
8. Finance.....	444 ⁴	43,186 72	503	51,316 96
9. Governor-General's Secretary ⁵	12	2,992 49	12	3,001 07
10. Health.....	302	33,420 84	293	42,294 82
11. House of Commons—				
Clerk of the House.....	200	35,487 73	194	35,310 96
Sergeant-at-Arms.....	283	21,016 44	283	21,732 50
<i>Total</i>	483	56,504 17	477	57,043 46
12. Immigration and Colonization.....	928	105,462 74	1,119	124,405 49
13. Indian Affairs—				
Main Department.....	580	46,370 70	568	47,648 16
Educational Branch.....	316	18,100 24	290	16,931 90
<i>Total</i>	896	64,470 94	858	64,580 06
14. Insurance—				
Main Department.....	32	6,301 56	33	5,833 08
Fire Prevention Branch.....	3	522 00	2	515 00
<i>Total</i>	35	6,823 56	35	6,348 08
15. Interior.....	2,048	290,270 63	2,092	306,309 71
16. International Joint Commission.....	5	2,363 33	5	2,363 33
17. Justice—				
Main Department.....	41	8,721 64	42	9,443 05
Remission Branch.....	8	1,236 66	9	1,600 83
Purchasing Agent's Office.....	6	790 00	6	807 75
Penitentiaries.....	531	57,523 97	516	63,239 31
Supreme Court.....	19	3,354 99	19	3,414 06
Exchequer Court.....	9	1,796 66	8	1,748 57
<i>Total</i>	614	78,423 92	600	80,253 57
18. Labour—				
Main Department.....	86	13,176 47	81	12,764 70
Annuities.....	10	1,566 66	12	1,864 16
Technical Education.....	3	731 66	3	696 77
<i>Total</i>	99	15,474 79	96	15,325 52
19. Library of Parliament.....	21	3,976 83	20	3,993 29

¹Including 7 employees paid \$266.64 for work performed in March. ²Including 2 employees on leave without pay. ³Including Commissioners and their salaries. ⁴Including 1 employee on leave without pay. ⁵Salaries of A.D.C.'s are included, but not their numbers.

42.—Total Number of Civil Service Employees by Departments and Principal Branches ("Non-enumerated Classes" excluded), and Total Expenditure on Salaries, Bonuses and Wages of all Employees ("Non-enumerated Classes" included), April, 1925 and April, 1924—concluded.

Departments.	April 1925.		April 1924.	
	No.	Expenditure.	No.	Expenditure.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
20. Marine and Fisheries—				
Marine Branch.....	3,342	334,702 00	3,337	306,443 43
Fisheries Branch.....	386	24,214 58	382	27,782 33
Meteorological Branch.....	514	7,312 64	510	7,435 83
<i>Total</i>	<i>4,242</i>	<i>366,229 22</i>	<i>4,229</i>	<i>341,661 59</i>
21. Mines.....	310	53,392 41	298	53,370 68
22. National Defence—				
General Defence Administration.....	244	32,390 12	252	34,638 63
Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, inc. Ammun. Inspection.....	56	21,490 36	56	23,474 76
Militia Services.....	514	43,103 36	544	53,969 67
Naval Services.....	147	38,023 86	130	29,637 26
Air Services.....	33	3,556 71	35	3,479 26
Military Topographic Surveys.....	23	3,813 97	23	3,835 97
Royal Military College.....	71	8,710 20	70	9,523 47
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,088</i>	<i>151,088 58</i>	<i>1,110</i>	<i>158,559 02</i>
23. Patents and Copyrights.....	85	12,326 65	86	13,055 52
24. Pensions ¹	30	7,563 33	30	7,491 33
25. Post Office—				
Civil Government.....	793 ²	94,341 24	800 ²	98,075 23
Outside Service.....	9,461	2,127,779 41	9,459	2,086,178 70
<i>Total</i>	<i>10,254</i>	<i>2,222,120 65</i>	<i>10,259</i>	<i>2,184,253 93</i>
26. Privy Council.....	21	3,472 64	20	3,484 76
27. Public Printing and Stationery.....	686	94,782 13	715	100,544 62
28. Public Works—				
Inside Service.....	310	50,531 57	317	53,262 77
Outside Service.....	2,593	243,757 78	2,639	246,707 57
Government Telegraph Service.....	257	20,362 64	370	32,770 68
<i>Total</i>	<i>3,160</i>	<i>\$14,651 99</i>	<i>3,326</i>	<i>332,741 02</i>
29. Railways and Canals ¹	1,776	240,617 83	1,727	226,170 38
20. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.....	41	85,024 41	40	96,231 35
31. Secretary of State.....	97	11,566 99	109	13,682 82
32. Senate.....	128	13,969 63	129	15,288 13
33. Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment—				
Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment.....	2,341	284,067 99	2,732	346,452 60
Federal Appeal Board.....	50	9,508 33	51	9,456 16
<i>Total</i>	<i>2,391</i>	<i>293,576 32</i>	<i>2,833</i>	<i>355,908 76</i>
34. Soldiers' Settlement Board.....	514	70,154 33	609	84,815 81
35. Trade and Commerce—				
Main Department.....	64	28,947 33	67	28,057 27
Grain Commissioners' Staff.....	527	76,112 11	538	79,559 83
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.....	202	26,379 39	333	33,787 31
Weights and Measures.....	119	17,499 99	125	17,737 69
Electricity and Gas.....	80	12,225 00	83	12,724 99
Commercial Intelligence Service.....	45	19,434 96	50	18,464 55
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,037</i>	<i>177,599 49</i>	<i>1,236</i>	<i>190,331 64</i>
Grand total	38,883	5,828,783 97	40,068	5,920,492 80

¹Including Commissioners and their salaries.²Inclusive of 2 employees on leave without pay.

XIII.—SOURCES OF OFFICIAL STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION RELATIVE TO CANADA.

The chief source of information on the current state of the country is the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, organized as the central statistical bureau for Canada, and described in the first part of this section; a list of its publications, which cover almost the whole field of the national statistics, is appended.

The second part of the section contains a list of the Acts of Parliament administered by the several Departments of the Dominion Government, and the third part a bibliography of the publications of these Departments. This is followed by a bibliography of the publications of Provincial Governments.

I.—THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS.¹

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics was set up by statute in 1918 as a central statistical department for Canada (8-9 Geo. V, c. 43). The Act was a consolidation of all previous statistical legislation and was based on the report of a Commission on Statistics, appointed in 1912, which recommended (a) a series of specific reforms and enlargements in Canadian statistics, and (b) a policy of statistical co-ordination for the Dominion, under central direction. In 1915, following the recommendations in this report, the office of Dominion Statistician was created.

The Bureau has been constituted by the transfer or absorption, by Orders in Council, of the following work and branches:—(1) the Census and Statistics Office (covering the census, and also agriculture, general manufactures and criminal statistics); (2) Fisheries Statistics; (3) Mining Statistics; (4) Forestry Statistics; (5) Dairying and Fruit Statistics; (6) Water and Electric Power Statistics; (7) the Railways and Canals Statistical Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals; (8) the Trade Statistical Branch (exports and imports); (9) Grain Trade Statistics; (10) Live Stock Statistics; (11) Prices Statistics; and (12) Employment Statistics. In addition, four new branches were erected, dealing respectively with Public Finance, Internal Trade, Vital Statistics and Education. Subsequently the statistical activities of the Fuel Controller and of the Board of Commerce were absorbed. Modifications of the Bankruptcy, Public Health and Railway Acts, and of the regulation *re* franking privileges were also made, with a view to facilitating the collection of statistics.

The Bureau has completed the plans for a unified, nation-wide statistical system, covering every important phase of social and economic activity, and has carried them out to a considerable degree.

The main achievement of the Bureau has been in the organization of the several subjects in correlation with each other in accordance with this general plan, and the consequent establishment of a comprehensive viewpoint of the country as a "going concern." In addition, there has been created what is frequently called a central "thinking office" in statistics, continuously in touch with general conditions and the line of probable developments.

The final concept in the organization of the Bureau of Statistics is that of a national laboratory for social and economic research. Statistics are not merely a record of what has been, but are for use in planning what shall be; it is the duty of

¹ A fuller account of the formation and activities of the Bureau of Statistics will be found on pages 961 to 964 of the 1922-23 Year Book.

a statistical bureau to assist directly in the day-to-day problems of administration, as well as to provide their theoretic background. One of the most significant of recent developments in administration is the extent to which statistical organization has been increased as a guide to national policy. Though its usefulness is only begun, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has laid the foundations for a service comparable with the increasingly important position taken by Canada in the economic and political world.

Publications of the Bureau.—The first annual report of the Dominion Statistician contained a full description of the organization of the Bureau and of its subject matter.¹ The main branches of the Bureau are as follows:—I. Administration; II. Population—Census and Vital Statistics; III. Agricultural Statistics; IV. Fisheries, Furs and Dairy Products; V. Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical; VI. Forestry and Allied Industries; VII. General Manufactures; VIII. External Trade (Imports and Exports); IX. Internal Trade; X. Transportation; XI. Financial Statistics; XII. Statistics of Administration of Justice; XIII. Education Statistics; XIV. General Statistics. The publications of the several Branches are as follows:—

ADMINISTRATION—

Annual Report of the Dominion Statistician.

POPULATION—

Census—

I. *Census of Population and Agriculture, 1921.*

Bulletins of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

- (1) Population of the Dominion:—(a) Population of Canada, 1921, by Provinces, Electoral Districts, Cities, Towns, etc. (b) Religions of the People, 1921. (c) Origins of the People, 1921. (d) Racial Origins of U.S. born, 1921. (e) Birthplaces of the People, 1921. (f) Canadian-born according to Nationality of Parents, 1921. (g) Year of Immigration, Naturalization and Citizenship, 1921. (h) Ages of the People, 1921. (i) Conjugal Condition of the People, 1921. (j) Language Spoken, 1921. (k) Literacy, 1921. (l) Occupations, 1921. Also Bulletins on Population by Provinces as follows:—(a) Population of Nova Scotia—Electoral Districts, etc. (b) Population of Prince Edward Island—Electoral Districts, etc. (c) Population of New Brunswick—Electoral Districts, etc. (d) Population of Quebec—Electoral Districts, etc. (e) Population of Ontario—Electoral Districts, etc. (f) Population of Manitoba—Electoral Districts, etc. (g) Population of Saskatchewan—Electoral Districts, etc. (h) Population of Alberta—Electoral Districts, etc. (i) Population of British Columbia—Electoral Districts, etc.
- (2) Census of Agriculture, 1921:—(a) Field Crops of Prairie Provinces, 1921. (b) Agriculture of Canada—General Summary. (c) Pure-bred Domestic Animals, 1921. (d) Agriculture of Nova Scotia, 1921. (e) Agriculture of Prince Edward Island, 1921. (f) Agriculture of New Brunswick, 1921. (g) Agriculture of Quebec, 1921. (h) Agriculture of Ontario, 1921. (i) Agriculture of Manitoba, 1921. (j) Agriculture of Saskatchewan, 1921. (k) Agriculture of Alberta, 1921. (l) Agriculture of British Columbia, 1921.

Reports of the Sixth Census of Canada, 1921, as follows:—

Vol. I. Introduction—Number, Sex and Distribution—Racial Origins—Religions.

Vol. II. Ages—Conjugal Condition—Birthplace—Birthplace of Parents—Year of Immigration and Naturalization—Language Spoken—Literacy—School Attendance—Blindness and Deaf-Mutism.

¹ This report is now out of print.

Vol. III. Families, Dwellings, Ownership of Homes, Rentals, Earnings.
Vol. V. Agriculture—with Introduction.

N.B.—The Reports of the 1921 census will include four volumes on population and one on agriculture; there will also be issued a series of special reports on the Foreign-born, Origins of the People, Religions, Families, Housing, Literacy and School Attendance, Earnings of the People, Unemployment, etc.

II. *Census of Population, etc., 1911.*

Reports of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911:—Vol. I. Areas and Population by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction, Tables I to XV, pp. i-viii, 1-623. Vol. II. Religions, Origins, Birthplace, Citizenship, Literacy and Infirmities, by Provinces, Districts and Subdistricts, with Introduction. Tables I-XLVI, pp. i-iv, 1-634. Vol. III. Manufactures for 1910 as enumerated in June, 1911, with Introduction. Tables I-XX, pp. i-xvi, 1-432. Vol. IV. Agriculture, with Introduction. Tables 1-90, I-XXXV, pp. i-xcv, 1-428. Diagrams 5 pp. Vol. V. Forest, Fishery, Fur and Mineral Production, with Introduction. Tables 1-51, I-XXVI, pp. i-l, 1-171. Vol. VI. Occupations of the People, with Introduction. Tables 1-25, I-VI, pp. i-xxxi, 1-469.

Bulletins of the Fifth Census of Canada, 1911:—Manufactures of Canada—Dairy Industries—Agriculture, Prince Edward Island—Agriculture, Nova Scotia—Agriculture, New Brunswick—Agriculture, Quebec—Agriculture, Ontario—Agriculture, Manitoba—Agriculture, Saskatchewan—Agriculture, Alberta—Agriculture, British Columbia—Religions—Origins of the People—Birthplaces of the People—Educational Status—Mineral Production—Infirmities—Ages—School Attendance.

Special Report of the Foreign-born Population. (Abstracted from the Records of the Fifth Census of Canada, June, 1911; 23 Tables, 62 pp., 1915.)

III. *Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916.*

Report of the Census of Population and Agriculture of the Prairie Provinces, 1916. Tables 1-54, I-XXVI, pp. i-lxiv, 1-356.

IV. *Inter-censal Estimates of Population.*

Births, Deaths and Marriages—

V. *Vital Statistics.*—(1) Annual Report on Vital Statistics of Canada by provinces and municipalities. (2) Monthly Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths, by provinces. (3) Report of Conference on Vital Statistics, held June 19-20, 1918, pp. 1-48.

PRODUCTION—

I. General Summary of Production.

Including and differentiating (gross and net) (1) Primary Production (Agriculture, Fishing, Furs, Forestry and Mining), and (2) Secondary Production or General Manufactures.

II. Agriculture.

(1) Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics. (Contains monthly reports on agricultural conditions, prices, weather, etc.—preliminary, provisional and final estimates of areas, yields, quality and values of field crops—wages of farm help—numbers and values of farm live stock, poultry, etc.—fruit statistics—stocks of grain—annual summary of value of agricultural production—international agricultural statistics). (2) Advance Summaries of Agricultural Statistics (monthly). (3) Fruit Statistics of Canada, 1920-24. (4) Cost of Grain Production in Canada, 1923-24. (5) Handbook for the use of Crop Correspondents, with selection of Annual Agricultural Statistics, 1908-24.

(See also Census of Agriculture above.)

III. Furs.

(1) Annual Report on Fur Farms. (2) Annual Report on the Production of Raw Furs (wild-life).

IV. Fisheries.

- (1) Annual Report on Fisheries Statistics. (2) Advance Summaries of Fish caught, marketed and prepared, by provinces, districts, etc.

V. Forestry.

- (1) Annual summary of the value, etc., of forest production. (Covers operations in the woods for saw-mills, shingle mills, pulp and paper mills, etc., production of mining timber; production of poles and cross ties, and farm production (decennial) of firewood, posts, etc.)

(See also Reports on Manufactures of Forestry Products listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsection (5).)

VI. Mineral Production, (Mining and Metallurgy).

- (1) General Reports:—(a) Annual Report on the Mineral Production of Canada; (b) Preliminary Reports (semi-annual) on the Mineral Production of Canada.
- (2) Coal:—(a) Annual Report on Coal Statistics for Canada; (b) Monthly Report on Coal Statistics for Canada.
- (3) Annual Bulletins on the following subjects:—Metals—(a) Arsenic; (b) Cobalt; (c) Copper; (d) Gold; (e) Iron Ore; (f) Lead; (g) Nickel; (h) Metals of the Platinum Group; (i) Silver; (j) Zinc; (k) Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metals including: Aluminium, Antimony, Chromite, Manganese, Mercury, Molybdenum, Tin, Tungsten. Non-Metals—(a) Asbestos; (b) Coal; (c) Feldspar; (d) Gypsum; (e) Iron Oxides; (f) Mica; (g) Natural Gas; (h) Petroleum; (i) Quartz; (j) Salt; (k) Talc; (l) Miscellaneous Non-Metallic Minerals including: Actinolite, Barytes, Corundum, Fluorspar, Graphite, Grindstones, Magnesite, Magnesium Sulphate, Mineral Waters, Natro-alunite, Peat, Phosphate, Pyrites, Sodium carbonate, Sodium sulphate, Tripolite. Structural Materials and Clay Products—(a) Cement; (b) Clay and Clay Products; (c) Lime; (d) Sand and Gravel; (e) Stone and Slate.
- (4) Industrial Reviews of the following:—(a) The Gold Industry; (b) Copper-Gold-Silver Industry; (c) Nickel-Copper Industry; (d) Silver-Cobalt Industry; (e) Silver-Lead-Zinc Industry.
- (5) Provincial Mineral Production Reports for:—(a) Nova Scotia; (b) New Brunswick; (c) Quebec; (d) Ontario; (e) Manitoba; (f) Saskatchewan; (g) Alberta; (h) British Columbia; (i) Yukon.
- (6) Special Reports:—(a) Report on the Consumption of Prepared Non-Metallic Minerals in Canada; (b) Report on the Consumption of Mine and Mill Materials in Canada.

(See also Reports on Iron and Steel and their Products, Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals, Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals, and Chemicals and Allied Products, listed under "Manufactures," Section VII, subsections (6), (7), (8) and (9).)

VII. Manufactures.

- (1) General Summary, by Provinces and leading cities—(industrial groups classified by component materials, purpose, etc., of products—comparative statistics).
- (2) Manufacture of Vegetable Products—Special Bulletins as follows:—(a) Coffee and Spices; (b) Cocoa and Chocolate; (c) Fruit and Vegetable Preparation, including canning, evaporating and preserving; (d) Pickles, Sauces, Vinegar and Cider; (e) Flour and Cereal Mills (see also under heading "Internal Trade"); (f) Bread and other Bakery Products; (g) Biscuits and Confectionery; (h) Macaroni and Vermicelli; (i) Liquors, Distilled; (j) Liquors, Malt; (k) Liquors, Vinous; (l) Rubber Goods and Rubber Boots and Shoes; (m) Starch and Glucose; (n) Sugar Refineries; (o) Tobacco Products; (p) Linseed Oil and Oil Cake.
- (3) Animal Products and their Manufactures—Special Reports and Bulletins as follows:—(a) Dairy Products; (b) Slaughtering and Meat Packing and Allied Industries; (c) Fish and Fish Products; (d) Leather Tanneries; (e) Harness and Saddlery, Leather Belting, Trunks and Valises, Miscellaneous Leather Goods; (f) Leather Boots and Shoes, Leather Boot and Shoe Findings; (g) Leather Gloves and Mitts; (h) Fur Goods, Fur Dressing.

(See also Reports on Live Stock, etc., listed under "Internal Trade.")

- (4) Textile and Allied Industries—General Report—Special Bulletins as follows:—*(a)* Cotton Textiles (cloth, yarn, thread and waste); *(b)* Woollen Textiles (cloth, yarn, waste, carpets, etc., and woollen goods, n.e.s.); *(c)* Silk Mills; *(d)* Clothing (men's and women's factory); *(e)* Hats and Caps; *(f)* Hosiery and Knit Goods; *(g)* Men's Furnishings, n.e.s.; *(h)* Oiled Clothing and Waterproofs; *(i)* Cordage, Rope and Twine.
- (5) Manufactures of Forestry Products—Special Reports as follows:—(1) Lumber, Lath and Shingle Industry; (2) Pulp and Paper; (3) Manufactures of Wood and Paper Products:—*(a)* Cooperage; *(b)* Planing Mills, Sash and Door Factories; *(c)* Printing, Bookbinding, Publishing, Lithographing and Engraving, Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Maps and Blue Prints; *(d)* Furniture; *(e)* Carriages, Wagons and Sleighs, and Materials thereof; *(f)* Canoes, Rowboats and Launches; *(g)* Coffins and Caskets; *(h)* Containers—Boxes and Bags (paper); Boxes and Packing Cases (wood); Baskets and Crates; Woodenware.
- (6) Iron and Steel and Their Products:—Pig Iron and Ferro-Alloys—Steel and Rolled Products—Castings and Forgings—Agricultural Implements—Boilers and Engines—Industrial Machinery—Office and Household Machinery—Automobiles—Automobile Accessories—Bicycles—Railway Rolling Stock—Heating and Ventilating Equipment—Wire and Wire Goods—Sheet Metal Products—Hardware and Tools—Miscellaneous Iron and Steel Products.
- (7) Manufactures of Non-Ferrous Metals:—Aluminum Ware—Brass and Copper Products—Lead, Tin and Zinc Products—Manufactures of the Precious Metals—Electrical Apparatus and Supplies—Miscellaneous Non-Ferrous Metal Goods.
- (8) Manufactures of Non-Metallic Minerals:—Aerated Waters—Asbestos and Allied Products—Cement Products and Sand-Lime Brick—Coke and By-Products—Glass (blown, cut, ornamental, etc.)—Illuminating and Fuel Gas—Monumental and Ornamental Stone—Petroleum Products.
- (9) Chemicals and Allied Products:—Coal Tar and its Products—Acids, Alkalis, Salts and Compressed Gases—Explosives, Ammunition, Fireworks and Matches—Fertilizers—Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations—Paints, Pigments and Varnishes—Soaps, Washing Compounds and Toilet Preparations—Inks, Dyes and Colours—Wood Distillates and Extracts—Miscellaneous Chemical Industries.
- (10) Miscellaneous Manufactures—Special Bulletins as follows:—*(a)* Brooms, Brushes and Mops; *(b)* Musical Instruments (including pianos, organs and phonographs) and Musical Instrument Materials and Parts; *(c)* Buttons.
- (11) Summary Reports on Groups of Industries, classified according to the use or purpose of their principal product as follows:—*(a)* Food; *(b)* Clothing; *(c)* Drink and Tobacco; *(d)* Personal and Household Goods; *(e)* Books; *(f)* Equipment; *(g)* Materials for further manufacture.

N.B.—For Statistics of Water Power and Central Electric Stations, see under heading "Public Utilities."

VIII. *Construction*.—*(a)* The Building and General Construction Industry; *(b)* Railway, Telephone and Telegraph—Construction, Maintenance of Way and Repairs; *(c)* Government and Municipal Construction; *(d)* The Bridgebuilding Industry; *(e)* The Shipbuilding Industry; *(f)* Building Permits—Monthly Record.

EXTERNAL TRADE (IMPORTS AND EXPORTS)—

- (1) Annual Report of the Trade of Canada; (2) Preliminary Annual Report of the Trade of Canada; (3) Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada; (4) Monthly Bulletins on Trade Statistics as follows:—General—*(a)* Abstract of Imports, Exports and Duty Collected by Latest Month, Accrued Period, and Latest 12 Months; *(b)* Summary of Trade by Countries and Principal Commodities, Latest 12 Months; *(c)* Summary of Trade with United Kingdom, Principal Commodities, Latest Month and 12 Months; *(d)* Summary of Trade with United States Principal Commodities, Latest

Month and 12 Months; Special—(a) Summary, Exports Grain and Flour; (b) Exports of Milk, Milk Products and Eggs; (c) Exports of Pulp Wood, Wood Pulp and Paper; (d) Exports of Rubber Goods and Insulated Wire; (e) Exports of Vehicles of Iron (Automobiles, Bicycles, Railway Cars, etc.); (f) Imports and Exports of Footwear (except rubber); (g) Exports of Meat.

INTERNAL TRADE—

Grain.

- (1) Annual Report on the Grain Trade of Canada; (2) Weekly Report on the Grain Movement; (3) Monthly Report on Mill Grind; (4) Special Historical Report on Flour-Milling Industry, 1605-1923.

Live Stock, etc.

- (1) Annual Report on Live Stock and Animal Products; (2) Monthly Report on Stocks in Cold Storage.

Prices Statistics.

- (1) Annual and Monthly Reports on Wholesale and Retail Prices and Price Indexes; (2) Prices of Securities.

Other.

Monthly Report of Visible Supply of Raw and Refined Sugar.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—

Railways and Tramways.

- (1) Annual Report on Railway Statistics; (2) Annual Report on Electric Railway Statistics; (3) Monthly Bulletin on Railway Revenues, Expenses, Incomes and Operating Statistics; (4) Monthly Statement of Traffic of Railways; (5) Weekly Report of Carloadings of Revenue Freight.

Express.

Annual Report on Express Statistics.

Telegraphs.

Annual Report on Telegraph Statistics.

Telephones.

Annual Report on Telephone Statistics.

Water Transportation.

- (1) Annual Report on Canal Statistics; (2) Monthly Report on Canal Statistics; (3) Report of Census of Canadian Registered Ships.

Electric Stations.

Annual Report on Central Electric Stations in Canada.

Motor Vehicles.

Annual Report on Motor Vehicle Registrations.

FINANCE—

- (1) Annual Report on Provincial Finance; (2) Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 5,000 population and over; (3) Annual Municipal Statistics of Urban Municipalities of 1,000 to 5,000 Population; (4) Special Bulletins on Assessed Valuations by Provinces, Municipal Bonded Indebtedness, etc.; (5) Statement of Civil Service Personnel and Salaries in the months of January, 1912-1924.

JUSTICE—

Annual Report on Criminal Statistics.

EDUCATION—

- (1) Annual Report on Education Statistics; (2) Annual Statistics of Business Colleges; (3) Annual Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools; (4) Statistics of Universities and Colleges; (5) Report on Playgrounds, etc., in Canada; (6) Historical Statistical Survey of Education in Canada; (7) Library Statistics of Canada, 1920-21; (8) Report of Conference on Education Statistics, held October 27-28, 1920.

GENERAL—

National Wealth.—Estimates of the National Wealth of Canada, by Provinces, Industries, etc.

Employment.—Monthly and Annual Reports on Employment, with Index Numbers of Employment by Localities and Industries.

Commercial Failures.—Monthly and Annual Reports.

Bank Debits.—Monthly and Annual Reports of Bank Debits to Individual Accounts at the Clearing House Centres of Canada.

Monthly Review of Canadian Business Statistics.

Divorce in Canada.—Annual Press Letter.

Statistical Survey of the Progress of Canada.

The Canada Year Book, 1921, with frontispiece "The Arms of Canada," map of Canada and Newfoundland, a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada since 1871, and maps and diagrams, pp. i-xxiii, 1-909.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23.—The official statistical annual of the Physiography, Resources, History, Institutions and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion, with Map of Canada and Newfoundland, a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc., pp. i-xxvii, 1-1038.

The Canada Year Book, 1924.—The official statistical annual of the Physiography, Resources, History, Institutions and Social and Economic Conditions of the Dominion, with a Statistical Summary of the Progress of Canada, maps, diagrams, etc., pp. i-xxxii, 1-1016.

Contents:—I. Physical Characteristics of Canada (Geographical Features; Geological Formation; Seismology; Flora; Faunas; Natural Resources; Climate and Meteorology). II. History and Chronology (History; Chronological History). III. Constitution and Government (The Constitution and General Government of Canada; Provincial and Local Government in Canada; Parliamentary Representation in Canada). IV. Population (Growth and Distribution; Vital Statistics; Immigration). V. Production (General Survey of Production; Agriculture; Forestry; Fur Trade; Fisheries; Mining; Water Powers; Manufactures; Construction). VI. Trade and Commerce (External and Internal Trade). VII. Transportation and Communications (Steam Railways; Electric Railways; Express; Roads and Highways; Motor Vehicles; Air Navigation; Canals; Shipping and Navigation; Telegraphs; Telephones; Post Office). VIII. Labour, Wages and Prices. IX. Finance (Public, including Dominion, Provincial, Municipal, National Wealth and Income; Private, including Currency, Banking, Insurance and Commercial Failures). X. Education. XI. Public Health and Public Benevolence. XII. Administration (Public Lands; Public Defence; Public Works; Indians of Canada; Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment; Miscellaneous Administration). XIII. Sources of Statistical and other Information Relative to Canada. XIV. Annual Register, 1924 (Dominion and Provincial Legislation, Principal Events, Obituary, Government Appointments, etc.).

II.—ACTS ADMINISTERED BY DOMINION DEPARTMENTS

List of the Principal Acts of Parliament administered by Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

(Numbers within parentheses denote chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906—R.S.C., 1906)

Agriculture.—Experimental Farm Stations; Fruit Act; Dairy Industry Cold Storage; Cold Storage Warehouse; Seed Control; Feeding Stuffs; Live Stock Pedigree; Live Stock and Live Stock Products; Animal Contagious Diseases; Meat and Canned Foods; Destructive Insect and Pest; Dairy Produce Act; Fertilizer Act; Root Vegetables; Section 235, Criminal Code (Race Track Betting); Inspection and Sale Act.

Auditor-General.—Consolidated Revenue and Audit Act.

Civil Service Commission.—The Civil Service Act, 1918, 8-9 Geo. V, c. 12, as amended by 10 Geo. V, c. 10; 10-11 Geo. V, c. 41; 11-12 Geo. V, c. 22; 15-16 Geo. V, c. 35. The Public Service Retirement Act, 10-11 Geo. V, c. 67, as amended by 11-12 Geo. V, c. 49; 11-12 Geo. V, c. 39; 13-14 Geo. V, c. 65. The Civil Service Superannuation Act 1924, 14-15 Geo. V, c. 69, amended by 15-16 Geo. V, c. 36.

Customs and Excise.—Customs Tariff; Customs; Canada Shipping (in part); Infectious and Contagious Diseases affecting Animals (in part); Destructive Insect and Pest (in part); Export; Copyright (in part); Petroleum and Naphtha; Excise; Special War Revenue, 1915; Income War Tax Act, 1917.

External Affairs.—The functions and duties of this Department are defined by the Department of External Affairs Act, 1912 (2 Geo. V, c. 22), and by the International Boundary Waters Treaty Act, 1911 (1-2 Geo. V, c. 28), as amended by the statute of April 3, 1914 (4 Geo. V, c. 5).

Finance.—Department of Finance and Treasury Board; Appropriation; Superannuation and Retirement; Contingencies; Consolidated Revenue and Audit; Currency; Ottawa Mint; Dominion Notes; Provincial Subsidies; Bank; Savings Bank; Penny Bank; Quebec Savings Banks; Bills of Exchange; Interest; The Special War Revenue Act, 1915, and amendments (in part); Finance Act; Ottawa Improvement Commission Act.

Health.—Quarantine Act (74); Public Works Health Act (135); Leprosy Act (136); Canada Shipping Act (Sick and Distressed Mariners) (113); Proprietary or Patent Medicines Act (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 56); Opium and Narcotic Drug Act; an Act respecting Food and Drugs; an Act respecting Honey; an Act respecting Maple Products.

Immigration.—The Immigration Act and Regulations, 1910, with amendments; the Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923.

Indian Affairs.—The Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date.

Insurance.—Insurance Act, 1917, and amendments; Loan Companies Act, 1914, and amendments; Trust Companies Act, 1914, and amendments.

Interior.—Department of the Interior; Dominion Lands; Dominion Lands Surveys; Forest Reserves and Parks; Irrigation; Railway Belt; Railway Belt Water; Yukon; Yukon Placer Mining; Dominion Water Power; Land Titles; Northwest Game; Northwest Territories; Ordnance and Admiralty Lands; Reclamation; Seed Grain; Migratory Birds Convention Act; Manitoba Supplementary Provisions Act; Saskatchewan and Alberta Roads Act.

Justice.—Department of Justice (21); Solicitor-General's (22); Northwest Territories (62); Yukon (63); Dominion Police (92); Judges (138); Supreme Court (139); Exchequer Court (140); Admiralty (141); Petition of Right (142); Criminal Code (146); Penitentiary (147); Prisons and Reformatories (148); Identification of Criminals (149); Ticket of Leave (150); Fugitive Offenders (154); Extradition (155); Juvenile Delinquents (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 40); Bankruptcy (9-10 Geo. V, c. 36).

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—Public Printing and Stationery (80) (10 Geo. V, c. 27).

Labour.—Conciliation and Labour Act (R.S.C. 1906, c. 96); Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907 (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 20); Fair Wages Resolution of the House of Commons; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act (8-9 Geo. V, c. 21); Technical Education Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 73); Government Annuities Act, 1908 (7-8 Edw. VII, c. 5); Combines Investigation Act, 1923 (15-14 Geo. V, c. 9).

Marine.—Department of Marine and Fisheries; Government Vessels Discipline; Government Harbours and Piers; Canada Shipping and amending Acts (5-7 Geo. V, cc. 12 and 13); Navigable Waters Protection; Quebec Harbour and River Police; Live Stock Shipping; an Act to amend the Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Act (6-7 Geo. V, c. 9); an Act transferring Rights and Powers in the harbour of St. John, N.B., to a Board of three Commissioners approved by Order in Council; The Vancouver Harbour Advances Act, 1919; an Act fixing the rate of interest to be paid on loans by His Majesty to the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal and Quebec; an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Transfers and mortgages of Ships), passed during the session of 1919-20; Canada Shipping Acts (9-11 Geo. V, cc. 5, 6, 23, 38 and 70); relating respectively to certificates of service

steamboat inspection, pilotage, sick and distressed mariners, and shipbuilding; an Act to extend the time for the payment of certain debentures issued by the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal (11-12 Geo. V, c. 11); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (11-12 Geo. V, c. 19); an Act respecting the Lake of the Woods and other waters (11-12 Geo. V, c. 38); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Examination of Masters) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 5); an Act to amend the Radiotelegraph Act (13-14 Geo. V, c. 26); an Act to provide for further advances to the Vancouver Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 29); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Foreign Control) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 35); an Act to amend the Canada Shipping Act (Coasting Laws) (13-14 Geo. V, c. 36); an Act to provide for further advances to the Montreal Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 59); an Act respecting the Three Rivers Harbour Commission (13-14 Geo. V, c. 71); 14-15 Geo. V, cc. 11 and 12, amending the Canada Shipping Act; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 58, amending the Montreal Harbour Commissioners Act; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 72, making advances to the Vancouver Harbour Commission; 14-15 Geo. V, c. 49, an Act relating to inland water freight rates; the Carriage of Goods by Sea Act (14-15 Geo. V, c. 22).

Mines.—Geology and Mines (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 29); Explosives (4-5 Geo. V, c. 31).

National Defence.—*Militia and Defence.*—Militia Act; Royal Military College Act; Militia Pension Act; Sections 85 and 86 of the Criminal Code; the Air Board Act; Army Act; Regimental Debts Act; the National Defence Act, 1922. *Naval Service.*—Naval Service Act (9-10 Edward VII, c. 43); Naval Discipline; Dominion Naval Forces Act (8-9 George V, c. 34); the National Defence Act, 1922.

Post Office.—Post Office; Pacific Cable; Parcel Post; Special War Revenue (in part).

Public Works.—Public Works (39) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 37); Government Harbours and Piers, s. 5 (112); Navigable Waters Protection, s. 7 (115) and amendments (8-9 Geo. V, 1918, c. 33); Telegraph Secrecy (126); Dry Dock Subsidies (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 17); an Act to amend the Navigable Waters Protection Act (9-10 Edw. VII, 1910, c. 44); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Collingwood Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 17); an Act to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 20); an Act to amend the Government Works Toll Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 40 (2 Geo. V, 1912, c. 26); an Act to incorporate the National Gallery of Canada (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 33); an Act to authorize the payment of a subsidy to the Western Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. (3-4 Geo. V, 1913, c. 57); Acts to amend the Dry Dock Subsidies Act, 1910, (4-5 Geo. V, 1914, c. 29, 7-8 Geo. V, 1917, c. 27 and 9-10 Geo. V, 1919, c. 51); Act to confirm an agreement between His Majesty the King and the Corporation of the City of Ottawa (10-11 Geo. V, c. 15); Ferries Act, R.S.C., 1906, c. 108, transferred by Order in Council, June 3, 1918, for administration by Public Works Department.

Railways and Canals.—Department of Railways and Canals (35); Government Railways (36); Intercolonial and P.E.I. Railway Employees' Provident Fund (6-7 Edw. VII, c. 22); The Government Railways Small Claims (9-10 Edw. VII, c. 26); amendments to foregoing Acts; Acts to amend the National Transcontinental Railway Act (4-5 Geo. V, c. 43 and 5 Geo. V, c. 18) and to amend the Government Railway Act and authorize the purchase of certain Railways (5 Geo. V, c. 16); an Act to incorporate the Canadian National Railway Company and respecting Canadian National Railways (9-10 Geo. V, c. 13) and amending Acts; Canadian National Railway Branch Lines Acts (14-15 Geo. V, cc. 14-32); an Act to provide compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or suffer injuries while performing their duties (8-9 Geo. V, c. 15) and amending Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 14); the Canada Highways Act (9-10 Geo. V, c. 54); the acquisition of the preference and common stock of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada (10 Geo. V, c. 17, 10-11 Geo. V, c. 13 and 11-12 Geo. V, c. 9).

The Railway Act, 1919 (Companies) (9-10 Geo. V, c. 68) confers certain powers upon the Minister of the Department. In the case of subsidized railways, the authorizing Acts are carried out under the Department, which has also certain jurisdiction where government guarantee has been given.

The Act 9-10 Geo. V, c. 22, as amended by 10 Geo. V, c. 16, confirms two Orders in Council, dated Mar. 7, 1919, and Mar. 13, 1919, appointing the Minister of this Department receiver of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway system.

Secretary of State.—Companies; Naturalization; Canada Temperance; Boards of Trade; Ticket of Leave; Trade Unions; Treaties of Peace; War Charities, 1917.

Trade and Commerce.—Grain Act; Electricity and Fluid Exportation; Electricity Inspection; Electrical Units; Gold and Silver Marking; Gas Inspection; Inspection of Water Meters; Petroleum Bounty; Statistics; Timber Marking; Weights and Measures Inspection; Copyright Act; Cullers Act; Trade Mark and Design Act; Inland Water Freight Rates; Hemp Bounty; Copper Bars or Rods Bounty.

III.—PUBLICATIONS OF DOMINION DEPARTMENTS.

List of Principal Publications of the Departments of the Government of the Dominion of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Departments.

Agriculture.—Annual Reports of the Minister, of the Experimental Farms and Stations, of the Veterinary Director-General and of the Entomological Branch. Bulletins, pamphlets and circulars of the Experimental Farms Branch on a great variety of agricultural subjects, including publications of the following nine divisions:—Field Husbandry; Animal Husbandry; Horticulture; Cereal; Chemistry; Forage Plants; Botanical; Poultry; and Tobacco. Seasonable Hints are issued three times a year. Bulletins of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch relating to the dairying and cold storage industries in Canada, the making of butter and cheese, cow-testing, dairying experiments, co-operation, etc. Reports, bulletins, pamphlets, etc., of the Live Stock Branch on cattle, sheep, swine, poultry, marketing of eggs, wool, etc. Bulletins of the Health of Animals Branch, with regulations as to contagious abortion; rabies; sheep scab; actinomycosis; anthrax; glanders; hog cholera; maladie du coit; tuberculosis; foot-and-mouth disease; quarantine; and meat inspection. Bulletins and reports of the Seed Branch as to seed-testing, the production and use of seed grains, the Seed Control Act, the Feeding Stuffs Act and the Fertilizers Act. Bulletins and circulars of the Entomological Branch and instructions to importers of nursery stock. Reports of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Fodder and Pasture Plants, by George H. Clark, B.S.A. and M. Oscar Malte, Ph.D., 143 pages, 27 plates, price 50 cents. Bulletin on the Maple Sugar Industry.

Dominion Experimental Farms.—(1) Report of the Director (contains summary of reports of Divisions, Farms and Stations); (2) Animal Husbandry Division; (3) Bee Division; (4) Botanical Division; (5) Chemistry Division; (6) Field Husbandry Division; (7) Illustration Stations Division; (8) Poultry Division; (9) Tobacco Division; (10) Horticultural Division; (11) Cereal Division; (12) Forage Crops Division. *Experimental Farms and Stations Reports*:—(13) Agassiz, B.C.; (14) Indian Head, Sask.; (15) Nappan, N.S.; (16) Charlottetown, P.E.I.; (17) Invermere, B.C.; (18) Sidney, B.C.; (19) Brandon, Man.; (20) Morden, Man.; (21) Cap Rouge, Que.; (22) Scott, Sask.; (23) Swift Current, Sask.; (24) Kapuskasing, Ont., and La Ferme, Que.; (25) Kentville, N.S.; (26) Lennoxville, Que.; (27) Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.; (28) Rosthern, Sask.; (29) Lethbridge, Alta.; (30) Lacombe, Alta.; (31) Summerland, B.C.; (32) Experimental Sub-stations—Caveauledge, Alta.; Fort Vermilion, Alta.; Grouard, Alta.; Fort Resolution, N.W.T.; Wede Creek, Yukon; Salmon Arm, B.C.

The pamphlet entitled "List of Publications" contains a list of the publications of the Department, numbering more than 300. These publications include, in addition to the reports, bulletins and pamphlets on field crops, live stock, dairying, orchard and garden insects and plant diseases, poultry and miscellaneous topics. With few exceptions, the publications of the Department are free on application to its Publications Branch.

Auditor-General.—Annual Report.

Civil Service Commission.—Annual Report, including lists of permanent appointments, promotions and transfers; Classification of the Civil Service of Canada, revised up to April 1, 1925; Regulations of the Civil Service Commission; General information respecting Civil Service examinations.

Customs and Excise.—Annual report containing statements relative to Imports, Exports, Customs and Excise. Annual Report of Shipping.

External Affairs.—Annual Report.

Finance.—Annual Reports of the Public Accounts of the Dominion of Canada. Monthly Statements of the Chartered Banks of Canada. Estimates.

Health.—(1) Sanitation, "Sewage Treatment for Isolated Houses and Small Institutions where Municipal Sewage System is not available." The Little Blue Books:—(2) The Canadian Mother's Book; (3) How to Take Care of the Baby; (4) How to Take Care of the Mother; (5) How to Take Care of the Children; (6) How to Take Care of the Father and the Family; (7) Beginning our Home in Canada; (8) How to Build our Canadian Home; (9) How to Make our Canadian Home; (10) How to make out Outpost Home in Canada; (11) How to Prevent Accidents and Give First Aid; (12) Canadians Need Milk; (13) How we Cook in Canada; (14) How to Manage Housework in Canada; (15) How to Take Care of Household Waste; (16) Household Cost Accounting in Canada. (17) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (unabridged edition); (18) Sanitation, "Water Supplies" (homesteader's edition); (19) To-day's World Problem in Disease Prevention (Stokes); (20) General Circular of Information concerning Venereal Diseases; (21) Venereal Diseases—Wasserman Test; (22) Venereal Diseases—Microscopical Examination; (23) Venereal Diseases—Diagnosis and Treatment; (24) Information for Men—Syphilis and Gonorrhœa; (25) Information for Young Women about Sex Hygiene; (26) Information for Parents Teaching of Sexual Hygiene to Children; (27) Prevention of Blindness in Babies; (28) Venereal Diseases (Appendix to Diagnosis and Treatment) (Report of Medical Committee); (29) Simple Goitre; (30) How to build sound teeth; (31) What you should know about Tuberculosis; (32) Smallpox and vaccination; (33) Narcotism in Canada; (34) Planning of small community hospitals.

Immigration and Colonization.—Atlas of Canada, United Kingdom and United States editions. Eastern Canada, United Kingdom and United States editions. Canada West, United Kingdom and United States editions. Farm Opportunities in Canada. A Manual of Citizenship. Report of the Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children. Immigration Act and Regulations. Chinese Immigration Act and Regulations, 1923. Annual Report.

Indian Affairs.—Annual Report. Indian Act, 1906, with amendments to date. Schedule of Indian Reserves, 1913. Indian Treaties and Surrenders, Vols. I, II, III.

Insurance.—Quarterly Statement showing List of Licensed Companies. Annual Abstract of Statements of Insurance Companies in Canada (subject to correction). Annual Reports of the Insurance Department, Vol. I (Fire and Miscellaneous), Vol. II (Life Companies). Annual List of Securities held by Insurance Companies in Canada, with Department's Valuation thereof. Abstract of statements of Loan and Trust Companies in Canada. Annual Report of Loan and Trust Companies incorporated by the Dominion.

Interior.—Annual Report, including Reports from the Dominion Lands, Surveys, Canadian National Parks, Forestry, Water Power and Reclamation, Northwest Territories and Yukon, Accounts, and Natural Resources Intelligence Branches and the Dominion Observatories. Pamphlets, reports, bulletins, etc. of the respective branches:—

Canadian National Parks:—Annual Report of the Commissioner; Traffic and Motor Regulations; Banff and District; Through the Heart of the Rockies and Selkirk; The Banff-Windermere Highway; Call of Untrodden Ways; Glaciers of the Rockies and Selkirk; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Rocky Mountains and Kootenay National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Yoho and Glacier National Parks; Automobile and Livery Tariffs for Jasper National Park; Map of Rocky Mountains National Park; Map of Yoho National Park; Map of Glacier National Park; Map of Mount Revelstoke National Park; Map of Waterton Lake National Park; Map of Central Part of Jasper National Park; Map of Banff and vicinity; Migratory Birds Convention Act and Regulations; Abstract of Regulations; Bird Houses and their Occupants; Lessons on Bird Protection; Attracting Birds with Food and Water; Hints for Hunters; Loi et Règlements concernant le

Oiseaux Migrateurs; Résumé des Règlements; Maisons d'Oiseaux et leurs Occupants; Leçons concernant la Protection des Oiseaux; L'Art d'attirer les Oiseaux; Historic Sites Series No. 1, The Lake Erie Cross, French and English; H.S. Series No. 2, Guide to Fort Chambly, French and English; H.S. Series No. 3, Guide to Fort Lennox, French and English; H.S. Series No. 4, Guide to Fort Anne, English.

Commission of Conservation.—The Commission of Conservation was amalgamated in 1921 with other branches carrying on similar work in the different Departments.

Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service.—I. Combined Annual Report of the Dominion Water Power and Reclamation Service for 1923-24. II. Water Power:—Annual Reports of the Dominion Water Power Branch from 1912-13 to 1922-23 (the Annual Reports of the Branch previous to 1913 are included in the Annual Report of the Department). Water Resources Papers:—I. *Reports of Special or General Interest*:—2, Report on Bow River Power and Storage Investigations, by M. C. Hendry; 3, Report on Power and Storage Investigations, Winnipeg River, by J. T. Johnston; 5 and 11, Preliminary and final Report on the Pasquia Reclamation Project, by T. H. Dunn; 6, Report on Cost of Various Sources of Power for Pumping, in connection with the South Saskatchewan Water Supply Diversion Project, by H. E. M. Kensit; 7, Report on the Manitoba Water Powers, by D. L. McLean, S. S. Scovil and J. T. Johnston; 10, General Guide for Compilation of Water Power Reports of Dominion Water Power Branch, prepared by J. T. Johnston; 12, Report on Small Water Powers in Western Canada and discussion of Sources of Power for the Farm, by A. M. Beale; 13, Report on the Coquitlam-Buntzen Hydro-Electric Development, by G. R. G. Conway; 16, Water Powers of Canada, a series of five pamphlets prepared for distribution at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, 1915, by G. R. G. Conway, P. H. Mitchell, H. G. Aeres, F. T. Kaelin and K. H. Smith; 17, Canadian Hydraulic Power Development and Electric Power in Canadian Industry, by C. H. Mitchell; 20, Report on the Interest Dependent on Winnipeg River Power, with special reference to the capital invested and the labour employed, by H. E. M. Kensit; 27 and 33, Directories of Central Electric Stations in Canada to Jan. 1, 1922, by J. T. Johnston; 32, Water Resources Index Inventory, by J. T. Johnston. II. *Surface Water Supply Reports*:—(A) Atlantic Drainage south of St. Lawrence river, including Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and southeastern Quebec; 29 and 37, from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1922, by K. H. Smith; (B) St. Lawrence and Southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Quebec; 41, for climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by L. G. Denis; (C) St. Lawrence and southern Hudson Bay Drainage in Ontario; 28, 34, 38 and 42, from 1919 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by S. S. Scovil; (D) Arctic and western Hudson Bay Drainage (and Mississippi Drainage in Canada) in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, extreme western Ontario, and Northwest Territories; 4, 19, 22, 24, 26, 31, 36, 40 and 44, from 1912 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by M. C. Hendry (to 1918) and C. H. Attwood and A. L. Ford previous to 1919-20, surveys in Alberta and Saskatchewan were carried on and published by the Reclamation Service, Department of the Interior; (E) Pacific Drainage in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory; 1, 8, 14, 18, 21, 23, 25, 30, 35, 39 and 43, from 1911 to the climatic year ending Sept. 30, 1923, by P. A. Carson to 1912 and R. G. Swan. III. *Reclamation*:—Irrigation Reports, 1912 to 1918-9; Annual Reports of the Reclamation Service, 1919-20 to 1922-23; Reports of the Western Canada Irrigation Association Conventions (1st to 11th Conventions); Report of the International Irrigation Congress, 1914. *Bulletins*:—(1) Irrigation in Alberta and Saskatchewan; (2) Alfalfa Culture; (3) Climatic and Soil Conditions in C.P. Ry. Co's Irrigation Block; (4) Duty of Water Experiments and Farm Demonstration Work; (5) Farm Water Supply; (6) Irrigation Practice and Water Requirements for Crops in Alberta. *Pamphlets*:—"Practical Information for Beginners in Irrigation," by W. H. Snelson. Address by S. G. Porter on "Practical Operation of Irrigation Works." Address by Dr. Rutherford on "Inter-dependence of Farm and City." Addresses by Don H. Bark on "The Actual Problem that Confronts the Irrigator," "Practical Irrigation Hints for Alberta" and "Alfalfa Growing."

Dominion Observatory.—Publications of Dominion Observatory, Vol. V, No. 8, Spectroscopic Study of Early Class B Stars (Third Paper, by F. Henroteau,

D.Sc.; No. 9, The Location of Epicentres, 1919, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 10, Gravity, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 11, The Spectroscopic System Delta Ceti (First Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc. Vol. VI, Spectroscopic Investigations of the Sun, Part I, General Outline of Observations, Instruments, and Methods—Sections 1-5, by Ralph E. DeLury, Ph. D., and Section 6, by Ralph E. DeLury and J. L. O'Connor. Vol. VII, Seismology, No. 1, Report of the Seismologic Division for 1923, by E. A. Hodgson, M.A.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1921, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A. Vol. VIII, No. 1, The Spectroscopic System Theta Ophiuchi, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Location of Epicentres, 1920, by W. W. Doxsee, M.A.; No. 3, The Spectroscopic System Beta Canis Majoris, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 4, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Second Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 5, A Spectroscopic Study of Stars of Classes A and F, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 6, Gravity in Northwestern Canada, by A. H. Miller, M.A.; No. 7, Photometry with a 6-inch Doublet, by R. M. Motherwell, M.A. Vol. IX, Astrophysics, No. 1, The Cepheid Problem, by F. Henroteau, D.Sc.; No. 2, The Spectroscopic System Sigma Scorpii (Third Paper), by F. Henroteau, D.Sc. (See also Year Books, 1919, pp. 630-631; 1921, pp. 838-839.)

Forestry.—Annual Reports of the Director of Forestry, 1914-15-17-18-19-21-22-23-24. *Bulletins*:—(1) Tree-planting on the Prairies; (49) Treated Woodblock Paving (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer, Ottawa); (51) Game Preservation in the Rocky Mountains Forest Reserve; (53) Timber Conditions in the Smoky River Valley and Grand-Prairie Country; (59) Canadian Woods for Structural Timbers; (60) Canadian Douglas Fir: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (61) Native Trees of Canada (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (66) Utilization of Waste Sulphite Liquor (price, 50 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (67) Creosote Treatment of Jack Pine and Eastern Hemlock for Cross-ties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (68) Forest Fires in Canada, 1917; (69) The Care of the Woodlot; (70) Forest Fires in Canada, 1918; (71) Canadian Sitka Spruce: Its Mechanical and Physical Properties (price, 15 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (72) Success in Prairie Tree Planting; (73) Tree-Repairing; (74) Distillation of Hardwoods in Canada (price, 25 cents, post-free, from King's Printer); (75) Wood-using Industries of Ontario—II; (76) Pulping Qualities of Fire-killed Wood (price, 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). *Circulars*:—(8) The Forest Products Laboratories; (9) Chemical Methods for Utilizing Wood Wastes; (12) The Empire Timber Exhibition; (14) Commercial Forest Trees of Canada; (15) Historical Sketch of Canada's Timber Industry; (16) Preservative Treatment of Fence-posts; (17) Forest-investigative Work of the Dominion Forest Service; (18) The Kiln-drying of British Columbia Softwoods. *Tree Pamphlets*:—(1) White Pine; (2) White Spruce; (3) Douglas Fir; (4) Hemlock (Eastern); (5) Western Hemlock; (6) Red Pine; (7) Jack Pine; (8) Lodgepole Pine. *Forestry Topics*:—(1) Canada in Relation to the World's Timber Supply; (2) Forest Fire Protection in Canada; (3) Silviculture in Canada; (4) The Need of a Definite Forestry Policy. Methods of Communication Adapted to Forest Protection (price, \$1, post-free, from King's Printer). Dominion Forestry Branch Message Code (price 10 cents, post-free, from King's Printer). Talking Trees and Canadian Forest Trees (Juvenile). The Tree-planting Division: Its History and Work. The Forests of Canada. Summary Report of the British Empire Forestry Conference, 1923. Forest Research Manual.

Mining Lands Branch.—A two-sheet map of Alberta, showing the coal-mining rights disposed of; a map of southern Saskatchewan, showing coal rights disposed of; Yukon Placer Mining Act; Quartz Mining Regulations; Coal Mining Regulations; Placer Mining Regulations; Quarrying Regulations; Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulations; Potash Regulations; Dredging Regulations relating to the Yukon Territory; Dredging Regulations relating to beds of rivers outside of the Yukon Territory; Regulations relating to bar-digging on the North Saskatchewan river; Regulations for the issue of oil and gas permits in the Northwest Territories; Alkal Mining Regulations; Regulations for the issue of permits to mine coal for domestic purposes; Regulations for the issue of permits to remove sand, stone and gravel from the beds of rivers and lakes; Carbon Black Regulations; Yukon Quartz Mining Act.

Natural Resources Intelligence Service.—*Maps*:—Economic Atlas in cloth bound form (\$3.00) or loose sheet form (\$1.00), containing charts and diagram

of population, industries, etc.; Railway Maps of Canada in 4 sheet form (80 cents) and one sheet form; Resource Map of the Dominion; Pictorial and Highways Map of Canada; Vegetation and Forest Cover Map of the Dominion; Land Maps of Northern Alberta, Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba; Small Land Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Elevator Map of the Prairie Provinces; Land Registration and Judicial Districts Map of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Bank Maps of the Prairie Provinces, also Ontario and Quebec; Fisheries Map of the Atlantic Coast; Cereal Map of Alberta; Resource Map of Southern British Columbia; Explorations in Northern Canada; Land District Maps of Dauphin, Winnipeg, Battleford, Prince Albert, Calgary, Edmonton, Grande Prairie and Peace River Land Agencies; Map of Yukon Territory,—Kluane, White and Alsek Rivers District (Yukon Territory); Standard Geographical Sheets entitled, Sault Ste. Marie, Rainy River, English River, Lake Nipigon, Michipicoten, Belleville, Kingston, Gowganda, Manitoulin, French River, Cartier, Timiskaming, Parry Sound, Pembroke, Ottawa, Cornwall, Prince Edward Island, Gatineau, Montreal-Quebec, Montmagny, Harricana, Chibougamau, Roberval, Tadoussac, Bonaventure, Gaspé, Blanc Sablon, Montreal, Sherbrooke, New Brunswick, Truro, Halifax, Moncton, Cape Breton, Yarmouth; Resource and Road Map of Ontario and Quebec; Road Map of the Maritime Provinces; Motor and Recreational Resource Maps of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces; Map of the World. *Reports and Pamphlets*:—Compact Facts; Natural Resources Intelligence Service; Service De Renseignements sur les Ressources Naturelles; Canada—Natural Resources and Commerce; Ressources Naturelles et Commerce; Canoe Trips in Canada; Monographs on various Fur-Bearing Animals; Catalogue of Publications; Lists of Lantern Slide Lectures on the Natural and Recreational Resources of Canada; The Unexploited West; Agricultural Loans; Le Crédit Agricole; Central British Columbia; Manitoba, Its Development and Opportunities; The Farming Industry in Manitoba; Industry and Commerce in Manitoba; Natural Resources of Manitoba; Saskatchewan, Its Development and Opportunities; Peace River District; New Oil Fields of Northern Canada; Oil and Gas in Western Canada; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Natural Resources of the Prairie Provinces; Natural Resources of Quebec; Les Ressources Naturelles de Québec; Nova Scotia, Its Development and Opportunities; The Maxwellton District in Nova Scotia; Opportunities for Settlers in Kings and Annapolis Counties, Nova Scotia; Lists of Unoccupied Farms for Sale in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; The Province of New Brunswick, Its Development and Opportunities; New Brunswick, Canada; Prince Edward Island Tourist Booklet.

Geodetic Survey.—Publications:—No. 1, Precise Levelling—Certain lines in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia; No. 2, Adjustment of Geodetic Triangulation in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; No. 3, Determination of the Lengths of Invar Base Line Tapes from Standard Nickel Bar No. 10239; No. 4, Precise Levelling—Certain lines in Ontario and Quebec; No. 5, Field instructions to Geodetic Engineers in charge of Direction Measurement on Primary Triangulation; No. 6 (Withdrawn from publication, as levelling contained is republished in Bulletins); No. 7, Geodetic Position Evaluation; No. 8, Field instructions for Precise Levelling; No. 9, The Making of Topographical Maps of Cities and Towns, the First Step in Town Planning; No. 10, Instructions for Building Triangulation Towers; No. 11, Geodesy (in press); No. 12, Mathematical Statistics of the Geodetic Survey of London, Ont. (Distributed at London, Ont.); No. 13, Errors of Astronomical Positions Due to Deflection of the Plumb Line; Instructions to Lightkeepers; Use of Electric Signal Lamps, being Appendix No. 4 to Publication No. 5; The Geodetic Survey of Canada; Operations, April 1, 1912, to Mar. 31, 1922; Publications of the International Geodetic and Geophysical Union, 1922; Reports of the Section of Geodesy; The International Geodetic and Geophysical Union; Second General Conference, Madrid, 1924; Operations, April 1, 1922, to Mar. 31, 1924; Annual Reports of the Superintendent of the Geodetic Survey of Canada for the fiscal years ending Mar. 31, 1918 to 1925. *Precise Levelling Bulletins*: A, Vancouver, B.C., and adjacent district—as far east as Mission, Matsqui and Huntingdon; B, Abbotsford to Rosspoint, B.C., Spence Bridge to Brodie, B.C., Mission to Hope, B.C.; C, Saskatoon, Sask., to Prince George, B.C., Prince Rupert to Prince George, B.C.; D, Calgary, Alta., to Kamloops, B.C., Revelstoke to Arrowhead, B.C., Sica-

mous to Okanagan Landing, B.C.; E, Kipp, Alta., to Golden, B.C., Bull River to Kootenay Landing, B.C.; F, Calgary to Lethbridge, Alta., Calgary to Tofield, Alta., Camrose to Wetaskiwin, Alta.; G, Moose Jaw, Sask., to Coutts, Alta., Swift Current, Sask., to International Boundary; H, Irricana to Medicine Hat, Alta., Bassano, Alta., to Swift Current, Sask., Empress to Compeer, Alta., Kerrobert to Unity, Sask.; I, Stephen, Minn., to Regina, Sask., Regina to Prince Albert, Sask.; J, Napinka to Neepawa, Man., Minnedosa, Man., to Regina, Sask., Yorkton to Saskatoon, Sask., Colonsay to Prince Albert, Sask., Lanigan, Sask., to Brandon, Man.; K, Emerson, Man., to Port Arthur, Ont., Sprague to Neepawa, Man., Portage-la-Prairie to Plum Coulee, Man.; L, Winnipeg, Man., to Kenora, Ont., Winnipeg to Victoria Beach, Man.; M, Rennie, Man., to Armstrong, Ont., Superior Junction to Rowan, Ont.; N, Sudbury to Cochrane, Ont., Armstrong to Cochrane, Ont.; Index Bulletin, Precise Levelling, Precise Level Lines of the Geodetic Survey of Canada in the provinces of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and in the northern portion of the province of Ontario, north and west of North Bay.

Northwest Territories and Yukon.—North West Territories Act; Northwest Territories Ordinances; North West Game Act (with regulations); Northwest Territories Timber Regulations; Northwest Territories Hay and Grazing Regulations; Northwest Territories Oil and Gas Regulations; Manual for operators under Oil and Gas Regulations; Report of Royal Commission upon the possibilities of the Reindeer and Musk-Ox Industries in the Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions of Canada; Canada's Arctic Islands; Canada's Wild Buffalo; Local Conditions in the Mackenzie District, 1922; Mining Development in the Mackenzie District, 1922; Map of the Northwest Territories, scale 100 miles to the inch, showing game preserves; The Yukon Act; Yukon Land Regulations; Yukon Homestead Regulations; Yukon Hay and Grazing Regulations; Yukon Timber Regulations; Map of the Northwest Territories—60 miles to 1 inch; Game and fur export tax ordinance of the Yukon Territory.

Topographical Survey.—Sectional maps of western Canada, old series, prices 10 and 15c. for thin and heavy paper respectively; Sectional maps, new series, showing greater topographical detail, such as roads, buildings, contours, etc., price 25c.; Sectional maps covering same areas, on smaller scale, price 5c.; Group maps of Yukon Territory, prices 10 and 15c. for thin and heavy paper respectively. Maps of Canadian National Parks and Forest Reserves as follows:—Banff and vicinity; central part of Jasper Park (6 sheets); central part of Jasper Park (1 sheet); Crownsnest Forest and Waterton Lakes Park (5 sheets); Waterton Lakes Park (1 sheet); Rocky Mountains Park; Yoho Park; Glacier Park; Revelstoke Park; Kootenay Park; Wainwright Park. Price of above maps 15c. per copy or per sheet. Lake Louise sheet, price 25c.; and vicinity of Lake Louise, price 10c. Maps of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Parts I and II, price of report and atlas for each part \$2.50, price per sheet, 15c. Miscellaneous topographic maps as follows:—Map of the Rocky Mountains (21 sheets), price per sheet 15c.; Preliminary map of a portion of the foothills region, price 50c.; Yukon map (10 sheets) issued 1898, price per sheet 25c.; Mount Robson and mountains of the continental divide north of Yellowhead pass, price 15c.; Reconnaissance map of the northern Selkirk mountains and the Big Bend of the Columbia river; Map of Alberta, showing elevations (three sheets), price per sheet 25c.; District of Calgary, price 25c.; Edmonton and vicinity, price 25c.; Kamloops sheet, price 25c.; Western Nova Scotia, preliminary edition, price 25c. Land Classification and soil maps have been issued for the following districts, the price of the two maps for each district being 30c.:—District north and east of Preeceville; District south of Melfort; District northeast of Prince Albert; Turtleford district; District east of Vegreville; Athabaska district; Sylvan Lake district. The following districts have been covered by the land classification maps only, price 15c. per copy:—District adjacent to Lakes Winnipegosis and Manitoba; St. Paul de Metis district; White Court district; Part of the Peace River district; Peace River Block; Lac la Biche district. The following districts have been covered by the soil maps only, price 15c. per copy:—Mid Lake district; Pouce Coupé district; and Fort St. John district. Township development plans showing detailed land classification and soil information for each separate township for the Vegreville, Vermilion and Preeceville districts, price 50c. per copy. Maps from control and aerial surveys as follows:—Northwestern Canada, price 15c.; the fol-

lowing maps of this series are 25c. each:—Great Slave Lake (eastern sheet); Great Slave Lake (western sheet); Lockhart river basin; The Pas mineral area; Reindeer lake area; Fond du lac river basin; Fort Smith to Resolution; Resolution to Windy Point; Providence to Simpson; Simpson to Wrigley; Wrigley to Norman; Norman to Hume River; Hume River to Thunder River; Thunder River to McPherson and Aklavik; MacKenzie River delta and MacKenzie bay; Peace River to Vermilion; Vermilion to Little Rapids; Chipewyan to Fitzgerald; McMurray to Lake Athabaska; Lake Athabaska; Chipewyan to Fitzgerald. Magnetic maps, price 5c., as follows:—Lines of equal magnetic horizontal intensity in western Canada and of equal annual change between 1917 and 1922; lines of equal magnetic declination and of equal annual change in Canada for 1922. Miscellaneous maps as follows:—Nomogram showing duration of sunlight for every day in the year for all places between latitude 25°N and 60°N, price 5c.; the Atlantic ocean between Canada and northern Europe, showing transatlantic steamship routes, 1914; Rice Lake mining district, price 15c.; Flin Flon Lake mining district, price 15c. Plans:—township plans, price 10c.; plans of townsites, settlements and parishes, price 25c. to \$1.00. *Reports, pamphlets, bulletins, etc.*:—Annual reports of the Survey, price 10c.; Manual of instructions for the Survey of Dominion Lands, price 50c.; supplement to the above Manual, price 50c.; Astronomical field tables showing altitude and azimuth of the pole star; Explanation of above field tables; Rules and Regulations of the Board of Examiners for Dominion Land Surveyors. *Technical Reports and Pamphlets*:—Photographic methods employed by the Canadian Topographical Survey, by A. O. Wheeler, F.R.G.S.; Photographic Surveying, by M. P. Bridgland, D.L.S., price 15c.; Papers on descriptions for deeds, price 15c.; Description of boundary monuments erected on surveys of Dominion Lands, 1871-1917, by H. L. Seymour, D.L.S.; Precise measuring with invar wires and the measurement of Kootenay base by P. A. Carson, D.L.S.; the copying camera of the Surveyor-General's office; Triangulation of the railway belt of British Columbia between Kootenay and Salmon Arm bases; Description, adjustments and methods of use of the six-inch micrometer block survey reiterating transit theodolite by W. H. Herbert, B.Sc.; Report on levelling operations Topographical Surveys Branch, from their inauguration in 1908 to 1914 by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 25c.; Bench marks established along certain meridians, base lines and township outlines in Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 25c.; Elevation of Lakes in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, by J. N. Wallace, D.L.S., price 10c.; Magnetic results in Western Canada, with four isomagnetic maps; Tests of small telescopes at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; Standardization of measures of length at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; the adjustment and testing of transit theodolites, levels and surveying cameras at the laboratory of the Dominion Lands Surveys; Testing of thermometers at the Physical Testing Laboratory; Testing of aneroid barometers at the Physical Testing Laboratory. Reports on descriptions of townships:—Description of the townships of the Northwest Territories, between the Third and Fourth meridians, price 10c.; description of townships of Northwest Territories west of the Fourth and Fifth meridians, price 10c.; description of surveyed lands in the Railway Belt of British Columbia (3 parts Eastern, Central and Coast divisions), price of each 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships east of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 17 to 32 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to July 1, 1914, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 33 to 88 west of the principal meridian, received from surveyors to Mar. 31, 1915, price 10c.; Extracts from reports on townships 1 to 16 west of the Second meridian received from surveyors to Mar. 31, 1915, price 10c.; Descriptions of surveyed townships in the Peace River district, in the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, price 10c.; Description of the lands comprised within the Fort Pitt sectional map, price 10c.; Descriptions of the townships surveyed in the different provinces, issued from 1909 to 1918. *Miscellaneous Reports*:—The Selkirk Range (two vols.), price for the two volumes \$1.00; Report of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary, Part I, from International Boundary to Kicking Horse Pass, price for Report and accompanying Atlas \$2.50; Part II, covering from Kicking Horse pass to Yellowhead pass, price for report and accompanying Atlas \$2.50; Description of and Guide to Jasper park, price 50c.; Reprint

of a report on an exploratory survey between Great Slave Lake and Hudson Bay, with maps, by J. W. Tyrrell, D.L.S., 1901, price 50c.; List of maps, plans and publications issued by the Topographical Survey of Canada. For the various maps and publications of the Topographical Survey of Canada, apply to the Director at Ottawa.

Justice.—Annual Report of Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery.—The Canada Gazette, published weekly by authority, with occasional supplements and extras, subscription, \$5 per annum payable in advance, single copies 15 cents each. Judgments of the Board of Railway Commissioners, bi-monthly, \$3 per annum, single copies, 20 cents; Canada Law Reports, published monthly, yearly subscription, \$6. Dominion Statutes, 1924, \$5.00. Acts, Public and Private, with amendments to date, 10 cents to \$1.00 per copy. Canadian Postal Guide, 50c. paper cover, \$1 cloth cover, yearly; supplements, 25c. Parliamentary Debates, "Hansard," issued daily during session, French and English, \$3 per session each for House of Commons and Senate Debates, single copies, 5 cents. Prices of blue-books are in nearly every case printed upon the front cover and are based practically on the cost of paper and presswork. They may be ordered direct from the King's Printer, Ottawa, or through any bookseller in the Dominion.

Labour.—Monthly:—The Labour Gazette (published in English and French) at a subscription price of 20 cents per annum. Annually:—Report of the Department of Labour (including Report of Proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907; Report of Proceedings under the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Report of Proceedings under the Technical Education Act; Report of Proceedings under the Government Annuities Act; Report of Proceedings under the Combines Investigation Act, 1923). Labour Organization in Canada (published each year about May or June). Labour Legislation in Canada as existing Dec. 31, 1920 (a supplementary report thereto on Labour Legislation is published annually in February or March). Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada. General Reports:—Judicial Proceedings respecting Constitutional Validity of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1907, and Amendments of 1910, 1918 and 1920. Investigation into alleged combine in the Distribution of Fruit and Vegetables. Investigation into alleged combine amongst Coal Dealers at Winnipeg and other places in Western Canada, 1924-1925. Legal Status of Women in Canada. A series of bulletins on Vocational Education. Bulletins in Industrial Relations Series, as follows:—(1) Joint Councils in Industry; (2) Report of a Conference on Industrial Relations; (3) Joint Conference of the Building and Construction Industries in Canada; (4) Employees' Magazines in Canada; (5) Canada and the International Labour Conference; (6) International Labour Organization; (7) Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment, No. 1; (8) National Conference Regarding Winter Employment in Canada. Reports in Wages and Hours of Labour Series, as follows:—(1), (2), (3) and (4), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1901-1920; Sept., 1920, and June, 1921; Sept., 1920, and Sept., 1921; 1921 and 1922, respectively; (5) Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries; (6), (7) and (8), entitled Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1921, 1922 and 1923; 1920 to 1924; 1920 to 1924 (Supplementary to Report No. 7).

Marine and Fisheries.—Marine Annual Report, containing Harbour Commissions and steamboat inspection. List of Canadian Shipping. Reports of Expeditions to Hudson Bay, Northern Waters and Arctic Archipelago. Canadian Port Directory. List of Lights, etc., in Canada:—(a) Pacific Coast; (b) Atlantic Coast; (c) Inland Waters.

Tidal and Current Survey.—Tide Tables, published annually, for the East Coast, Pacific Coast, and Hudson Bay and Strait; also three abridged editions for the St. Lawrence region, Bay of Fundy, and Strait of Georgia. Currents in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the entrance to the St. Lawrence, and the Southeast Coasts of Newfoundland and Belle Isle Strait. Tables of Currents in the Bay of Fundy. Tides at the Head of the Bay of Fundy. Tide levels on the East Coast of Canada and Pacific Coast. Tides and Tidal Streams, a general explanation of the tides.

Radiotelegraph Branch.—Proceedings of the International Radiotelegraph Conference in London, 1912. Chart showing the Radiotelegraph stations in the Dominion of Canada. Postmaster-General's Handbook for Radiotelegraph Operators (Instructions *re* handling of traffic, etc.).

Hydrographic Survey.—International Waterways Commission Report. *Sailing Directions:*—St. Lawrence Pilot above Quebec; St. Lawrence Pilot below Quebec (English and French); Sailing Directions for the Canadian Shores of Lake Ontario; Canadian Shores of Lake Huron and Georgian Bay; Sailing Directions for the Canadian Shores of Lake Superior. *Charts:*—48 charts of the St. Lawrence river between Pointe-des-Monts and lake Ontario; Ottawa river: 2 sections covering lake of Two Mountains; lake Ontario: 12 charts with plans of harbours; lake Erie: 4 charts, plans of harbours and anchorages; lake Huron and Georgian Bay: 22 charts; north channel of lake Huron: 3 charts; lake Superior: 14 charts; lake Winnipeg: 2 charts; Pacific Coast in the vicinity of Prince Rupert and Queen Charlotte islands and in the vicinity of Vancouver island and adjacent mainland: 18 charts; Atlantic Coast in the vicinity of Halifax harbour, St. John harbour and Sydney: 11 charts; Hudson bay: 7 charts; International Waterways Commission Boundary charts between St. Regis and Pigeon bay: 29 charts; gulf of St. Lawrence in the vicinity of Port Borden and Bathurst: 4 charts; gulf telegraph chart of the gulf of St. Lawrence, lower St. Lawrence river to Montreal and Maritime Provinces, showing the telegraph and telephone lines and stations, radiotelegraph, storm and marine signal stations, lighthouses and fog alarms operated by or for the Government of Canada, the railway lines, submarine cables, tracks of vessels and tables of nautical distances: 1 chart; the Saguenay river, vicinity of Chicoutimi: 1 chart; lake of the Woods: 1 chart.

Mines.—The work of the Department of Mines, chiefly scientific and investigatory, is performed by the Department's four principal units, *viz.*:—the Geological Survey, Mines Branch, Victoria Memorial Museum Branch, and the Explosives Division.

The Geological Survey carries on areal and economic investigations and research work in mineralogy; the Mines Branch carries on field and laboratory investigations for the furtherance of the mining and metallurgical industries, and compiles statistics and information relating to them; the Victoria Memorial Museum Branch carries on scientific investigations in anthropology, archaeology, zoology and botany, and the Explosives Division, in the administration of the Explosives Act, 1914, has supervision of the manufacture, testing, storage and importation of explosives, and the issuing of licenses under the Act.

The Department of Mines publishes an annual administrative report covering the activities of the whole Department, and the branches publish annual reports as well as memoirs and bulletins on special investigations and districts.

The Geological Survey Branch, from 1842 to 1904, published annual volumes. From 1904 to 1910, upwards of 80 reports were issued, all separately. Since then, the publications have consisted of memoirs and bulletins appearing at irregular intervals, an annual summary report and miscellaneous publications, including Geological Guide Books and Handbooks. The subjects dealt with include areal and economic geology of particular districts, mineralogy, palæontology and related topics. Publications on ornithology, botany, anthropology, as well as all biological papers are issued by the *Victoria Memorial Museum Branch*.

The Mines Branch, from its beginning in 1908, has published annual summary reports covering the investigations of the Divisions of Mineral Resources, Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, Fuels, Fuel Testing, Ceramic and Road Materials, and Chemistry, and the operations of the Dominion Assay Office. More detailed and comprehensive reports have also been published, dealing with the technology of most of the economic minerals of Canada.

The Explosives Division has published annual reports since 1919.

The publications of the Department of Mines cover the geology and mineral resources of the greater part of Canada. Most of the reports are available free of charge, or for a nominal price, on application to the Deputy Minister of Mines. Some of the reports may be had in French translations.

National Defence.—*Militia and Defence.*—Annual Report; Militia List; Militia Orders; General Orders. *Naval Service.*—Naval Service Annual Report.

Post Office.—Annual Report of the Postmaster-General. Official Postal Guide. Regulations as to rural mail delivery.

Public Works.—Annual Report.

Railways and Canals.—Annual Report of the Department. Publications of the Highways Branch.

Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada.—Annual Report. Pamphlet containing Judgments, Orders, Regulations and Rulings, issued fortnightly.

The Research Council of Canada.—*Annual Reports*:—Reports of the Research council for the years 1917-18; 1918-19; 1919-20; 1920-21; 1921-22; 1922-23; and 1923-24. *General Reports*:—(1) The Briquetting of Lignites, by R. A. Ross, E.E., D.Sc.; (2) The Recovery of Vapours from Gases, by Harold S. Davis, M.A. Ph.D., and Mary Davidson Davis, B.A.; (3) The De-tarring of Gas by Electrical Precipitation, by J. G. Davidson, Ph.D.; (4) Nicotine and Tobacco Waste, by A. D. Hone, M.A.; (5) Canadian Waste Sulphite Liquor as a Source of Alcohol, by V. K. Kriebler; (6) An Investigation into the Question of Early Putrefaction of Eviscerated Fish in which the Gills have been left, by L. Gross, M.D.; (7) Survey of General Conditions of Industrial Hygiene in Toronto, by the Associate Committee of the Research Council on Industrial Fatigue; (8) A Method of Smelting Titaniferous Iron Ore, by W. M. Goodwin; (9) Food Requirements of the Ranch Fox, by G. E. Smith, B.A. Sc.; (10) Fuel Saving Possibilities in House Heating, by L. M. Arkley and James Govan; (11) The Red Discoloration of Cured Codfish, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., and Miss Margaret E. Kennedy, B.A., M.Sc.; (12) The Discoloration, Smut or Blackening of Canned Lobster, by F. C. Harrison, D.Sc., F.R.S.C., and E. G. Hood, Ph.D.; (13) Cultural Criteria for the Distinction of Wood-destroying Fungi, by Miss Clara W. Fritz, B.A., M.Sc.; (14) On the Utilization of the Low Grade Iron Ores of Canada, submitted by the Sub-Committee of the Research Council on Iron Ores, J. G. Morrow, Esq., Chairman. *Bulletins*:—(1) The Need for Industrial Research in Canada, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (2) Researches on Sound Measurements by Louis V. King, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (3) How to Handle Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (4) Hints on Frozen Fish, by E. E. Prince, D.Sc., LL.D.; (5) Science and Industry, by Prof. J. C. Fields, Ph.D., F.R.S.; (6) The Heating of Houses, Coal and Electricity Compared, by A. S. L. Burnes; (7) The Manufacture of Ethyl Alcohol from Wood Waste, by G. H. Tomlinson, B.A.; (8) Some Problems of the Fox Raising Industry, by A. Hunter, M.A., Ch.B., F.R.S.C.; (9) The Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and its Work, by Frank D. Adams, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; (10) A Plan for the Development of Industrial Research in Canada, by R. F. Rutan, D.Sc., F.R.S.C.; (11) Nitrogen Fixation, by the Nitrogen Fixation Committee of the Research Council, Professor J. C. McLennan, Chairman.

Secretary of State.—Annual Report. Documents relating to Extradition Procedure. List of Companies incorporated under the various Companies Acts of the Parliament of Canada from 1867 to Dec. 31, 1913. Copies of Proclamations, Orders in Council and Documents relating to the European War. Method of conducting correspondence between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The Arms of Canada.

Trade and Commerce.—Annual Report. Annual Report of Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada. Annual Report of Weights and Measures, Electricity and Gas. Final Report of the Fuel Controller (1920). List of Licensed Elevators, etc. Grain Inspection in Canada (1914). Commercial Intelligence Journal (weekly). Russian Trade (1916). The German War and its relations to Canadian Trade (1914). Toy-making in Canada (1916). The Timber Import Trade of Australia (1917). British West Indies, Preferential Tariff of. Canada-West Indies Conference (1920). Dominion Grain Research Laboratory (1920). Electrical Standards and their application to trade and commerce. Motion pictures, catalogue of. Report of Special Trade Commission to Great Britain, France and Italy—French and English (1916). Trade after the War (1916). Trade of the New Countries of South-East Europe (1921). Trade between Canada and the British West Indies Colonies (1920). West Africa and its Opportunities for Canadian Trade (1921). Chinese Markets for Canadian Products (1919). Markets of Jamaica and the Republics of Colombia, Venezuela, and Panama (1922). Packing for Overseas Markets (1922). The Indian Empire as a Market for Canadian Products (1922).

Trade with Egypt (1921). Trade with Greece (1921). Trade with South China (1918). Trading Opportunities in Scandinavia (1922). Trading with Spain (1920). Republic of Chile, its Economic Condition and Trading Opportunities. Representation in British and Foreign Markets. The Market of British Malaya. Republic of Peru, its Development and Commercial Opportunities. Imperial Fruit Show (1923). Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference (1923).

Publications of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.—For the publications of the Bureau, covering the field of Canadian statistics, see pages 988 to 994.

IV.—PUBLICATIONS OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS.

List of Principal Publications of the Provincial Governments of Canada, as compiled from information supplied by the respective Governments.

NOTE.—The numbers within brackets are the numbers of the bulletins. The publications of the larger provinces are arranged by Departments.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Journal of the Legislative Assembly. Statutes. General Index to Statutes of P.E.I., 1869-1918. Royal Gazette. Annual Reports of the Provincial Auditor on Public Accounts and of the Departments of Public Works, Education, Agriculture, Falconwood Hospital (for the Insane) and Vital Statistics.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Royal Gazette. Statutes, Journals and Proceedings of Legislative Council. Journals and Proceedings of the House of Assembly. Journal of Education. Manual of the Public Instruction Acts and Regulations of the Council of Public Instruction, 1921. Annual Reports on Public Accounts, Vital Statistics, Statistics of Incorporated Towns and Municipalities, Public Health, Education, Industries and Immigration, Agriculture, Crown Lands, Mines, Subsidized Railways and other Public Works, Rural Telephones, Humane Institutions, Public Charities, including report of Hospital and Sanatorium, Penal Institutions, Neglected Children, Temperance, Publicity, Printing, Legislative Library, Utility Board and Workmen's Compensation Board. Also Annual Reports of the Provincial Secretary, the Factory Inspector, the Highway Board, Power Commission and Game Commissioners.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Royal Gazette. Statutes. Annual Reports of the Auditor-General, of the Board of Health, of the Departments of Education and Agriculture (including Horticulture). Annual Reports on Public Works, Crown Lands, the Hospital for the Insane, the Factory Report, Report of the Jordan Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium at River Glade, Report of Women's Institutes, Report of Chief Inspector under Prohibition Act and Report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, Report of Public Utilities Commission, Report of N.B. Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Official Year Book.

QUEBEC.

Note.—The titles of publications available in the English language are printed in English.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report of Public Utilities Commission; Report of the Commission charged with revising and consolidating the General Statutes of Quebec (1923); Annual List of Public Officers of the Province of Quebec.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar; Annual Report of the Superior Board of Health of the Province of Quebec; Statistical Year Book; Education Statistics; Financial Statistics of School Corporations; Municipal Statistics (annual); Judicial Statistics (annual); Statistics of the Penal Establishments (annual); Statistics of the Benevolent Institutions (annual); The Official Gazette (weekly); The Statutes of the Province (annual); Revised Statutes

of the Province (1909); List of Municipal Corporations (annual); Rapport de l'Archiviste (annuel); Monuments commémoratifs de la province de Québec, P.-G. Roy; Report of the Director of Public Charities.

Treasury.—Annual Statement of Public Accounts; Annual Estimates; Annual Budget Speech; Annual Report on Insurance Companies; Annual Report on Mutual Benefit Associations; Annual Report on Trust Companies.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report of the Minister; Surveyed Townships and Explored Territories. 1889; Richesse Forestière de la Province de Québec, J.-C. Langelier, 1905; La Forêt, Fernow, 1905; Arbres de Commerce de la province de Québec, 1906; Table of Families of Twelve Children, Eugène Rouillard, 1904, 1906; Townships Surveyed and Territories Explored, 1908; List of Timber License Holders, 1911; Dictionnaire des Lacs et Rivières de la province de Québec, Eugène Rouillard, 1914, Bulletin No. 1 of the Forestry Service; Table of Water Powers granted by the Province of Quebec, from 1st July, 1867, to 31st December, 1913, A. Amos; Bulletin No. 2 of the Forestry Service, Piché and Bédard, 1914; No. 1, la Rouille vésiculaire du Pin blanc, G.-C. Piché; The Water Powers in the Province of Quebec (Illustrated), 1917; Nomenclature of the Geographical Names in the Province of Quebec, Quebec Geographical Commission; Annual Report of the Quebec Streams Commission; Circulaire No. 3, les Industries forestières de la province de Québec, G.-C. Piché; Notes on the Forests of Quebec, G.-C. Piché; Forêts et chutes d'eau de la province de Québec; Tableau des forces hydrauliques concédées de 1867 à 1923.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:*—Department of Agriculture; Competition for Agricultural Merit; Dairymen's Association; Pomological Society; Society for Protection of Plants. *Journal of Agriculture and Horticulture*, illustrated, monthly. *Bulletins:*—(1) Plans for Cheese and Butter Factories; (2) Le drainage pratique; (7) Le cheval du cultivateur; (8) Culture des céréales; (14) La culture du trèfle; (15) La Culture du blé-d'Inde tourrage; (16) Guide de l'arboriculteur; (24) The Great Fallacy of White Bread; (25) Short Study on Cereals; (35) Indicateur des Eleveurs de volailles de la province de Québec; (39) Celery Culture; (40) How to plant your Fruit Trees; (43) Bean Culture; (44) Vegetable Culture; (45) List of Presidents and Secretaries of Agricultural Societies; (48) Manuel de médecine vétérinaire; (49) Home Canning of Fruit Products; (50) Sheep Raising for Profit in Quebec; (55) l'Élevage des volailles dans les villes et les villages; (61) Les engrais chimiques et amendements; (62) Le rucher québécois; (66) Comment et pourquoi produire des fraises; (67) Insectes nuisibles aux animaux de la ferme; (69) Enemies of Gardens and Orchards; (71) Le paiement du lait et de la crème; (72) Nos érabières; (73) Instructions to school-farmers; (75) Chaux et calcaire pulvérisé; (77) Manuel de la cuisinière; (78) Farm Gas Engines; (80) Les constructions rurales; (81) Désinfection des semences; (82) Les semences de grande culture, etc.; (83) L'élevage des dindons; (84) L'élevage des oies et canards; (85) La loque chez les abeilles; (87) La culture des pommes de terre; (88) Les engrais chimiques; (89) Tile drainage of Farm Lands; (90) Experiments with Grain Crops. *Circulars:*—(3) La poule couveuse et les poussins; (22) Stable contests; (25) Corn culture; (27) Calendrier d'arrosage pour les vergers; (28) Wheat growing; (30) De la culture de l'orge; (31) Oats culture; (32) Flax culture; (33) Pulvérisation pour les vergers-potagers; (38) General Spray Calendar; (43) The building of a manure shed; (44) Root competitions; (45) Fall rye in Quebec; (46) Avoine; (48) Culture du blé d'Inde; (49) The smuts of cereals; (50) Maladies des plantes; (51) Farm underdrainage; (52) Sunflowers; (53) Late blight of potatoes; (54) Grain crops and their culture; (55) Sweet clover; (56) Soil management and crop rotations; (57) Planting and caring for the corn crop in Quebec; (58) Root growing; (59) Farm manures; (60) Organizing an agricultural co-operative society; (61) Plant diseases; (62) Sources of seed; (63) Hay and pasture crops; (64) Green manuring; (65) Common weeds and their control; (66) Alfalfa growing in Quebec (notes on the use of lime on the land); (68) Instructions to school gardeners; (69) Le paiement du lait. *Miscellaneous:*—(113) Tableau des maladies des volailles; (118) Plans de poulaillers; (122) Tableau des éléments fertilisants; (128) La province de Québec, 1923; (134) Règlements des cercles agricoles; (135) Lois-Sociétés coopératives agricoles; (137) Lois-Sociétés d'Industrie Laitière; (138) Lois-Conseil d'Agriculture; (139) Règlements du Conseil d'Agriculture; (141) Classification de la crème; (142) Home canning; (143) Comité de surveillance des

étalons; (145) Loi amendant les travaux de drainage; (146) Loi relative aux emprunts de drainage; (149) Suggestions for exhibitors and judges; (159) Brochure—Mangeons du fromage; (164) Dairy farming.

Roads.—Annual Report of the Minister of Roads; An Act Respecting the Roads Department (1923); An Act Respecting Motor Vehicles (1924); Official Bulletin of the Roads Department (Issued bi-monthly during the summer season).

Colonization, Mines and Fisheries.—Minéralogie pratique à l'usage des Prospecteurs, par J. Obalski (1910); Fur Farming in the Province of Quebec, 1921; Mines and Minerals of the Province of Quebec, by Théo.-C. Denis (1914); Iron ores of the Province of Quebec, by P.-E. Dulieux (1915); Extracts from reports on the district of Ungava, by T.-C. Denis (1915); Report on the Copper Deposits of the Eastern Townships, by J. Austen Bancroft (1916); L'industrie de l'amiant dans la province de Québec (1917); Guide du colon pour les régions du Témiscamingue et de l'Abitibi, 1925; Guide du colon pour la région du Sud-Est de Québec, de Témiscouata à Gaspé, 1925; Report on Gold Deposits of lake Demontigny, by Ad. Mailhot, 1922; Geological Sketch and Economic Minerals of the Province of Quebec (1924); Annual Reports on Mining Operations in the Province of Quebec.

Public Works and Labour.—Minister's Report; Compensation Act.

Public Instruction.—Code scolaire (1919); School Law (1920); Règlements du comité catholique (1922); Regulations of the Catholic Committee (1922); Regulations of the Protestant Committee (1921); Memoranda of Instructions to Teachers (1923); Annual Report; Financial Statement of the Superintendent of Public Instruction (annual); Mon premier livre (1st and 2nd part) (1900), a fresh edition of which is printed every year; l'Enseignement primaire; Educational Record, yearly circulars containing instructions to school boards and school inspectors.

Legislative Council.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Council; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Council; Journals of the Legislative Council; Rules and Regulations of the Legislative Council.

Legislative Assembly.—Agenda Paper of the Legislative Assembly; Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly; Journals of the Legislative Assembly; Sessional Papers, Departmental Reports and Returns to Orders and Addresses of the Legislative Assembly; Report of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery on elections (published after every general election); Report of the Librarian of the Legislature; Annotated Rules and Standing Orders of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec; Private Bills in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec (a manual containing the rules relative to); Government and Legislature; List of the Chairmen and Members of the Committees of the Legislative Assembly.

ONTARIO.

Agriculture.—*Annual Reports:*—Minister of Agriculture; Agricultural College and Experimental Farm; Agricultural and Experimental Union; Stallion Enrolment Board; Agricultural Statistics; Bee-Keepers' Association; Fruit Growers' Association; Vegetable Growers' Association; Entomological Society; Agricultural Societies; Horticultural Societies; Women's Institutes; Annual Report of Ontario Veterinary College. *Bulletins:*—(188) Weeds of Ontario; (198) Lime-Sulphur Wash; (210) Strawberries and Raspberries; (224) Greenhouse Construction; (229) Smuts and Rusts of Grain Crops; (231) Vegetable Growing; (240) Bacterial Diseases of Vegetables; (241) Peach Growing in Ontario; (242) Diseased Mouths, A cause of Ill Health; (249) The Pear in Ontario; (250) Insects attacking Fruit Trees; (252) Preservation of food—Home Canning; (257) Diseases of Fruit Trees; (259) Books on Agriculture & Household Science; (261) Wheat & Rye; (262) Sugar Beets; (266) Buttermaking and Cheesemaking; (267) Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal; (268) Farm Crops—Experiments at O.A.C.; (269) Hay and Pasture Crops, Grasses, Clovers, etc.; (270) Judging Vegetables; (274) Sheep; (276) Bee Diseases; (277) Motor Transportation in Rural Ontario; (282) Farm Management, Part III; (284) Milk Production Costs; (285) Flour and Bread-Making; (287) Silos and Silage; (290) The Rural Literary Debating Society; (291) The Production and Marketing of

Ontario Cheese; (292) Farm Poultry; (293) Feeding Young Live Stock; (294) Grafting Fruit Trees; (296) Sweet Clover; (297) Colony Houses for Swine; (298) Soil Surveys; (299) The Bacon Hog; (300) The Care of Farm Implements; (301) The Brood Sow; (302) Insecticides and Fungicides; (303) Mushrooms; (304) Contagious Abortion of Cattle; (305) Diseases of Poultry; (306) Cold Storage on the Farm; (307) Selection, Care and Management of the Boar; (308) The Culture of Tomatoes; (309) Nut Culture; (310) Beef Cattle; (311) Dairy Cattle; (312) Vegetables—Their food value and preparation. *Specials* (Without Serial Number):—Debates and Plays; Co-operative Marketing; Food for the Family; Better English. *Colonization Branch*:—Farming in Ontario; Northern Ontario.

An average charge of 10c. each (including postage, now required to be paid) for the above bulletins, and 15c. for annual reports, is made to individuals living outside of Ontario.

Attorney-General.—Reports of Inspectors; Legal Offices; Registry Offices; Insurance; Division Courts. Annual Report of Board of License Commissioners and of the Commissioner of Provincial Police.

Education.—Annual Report of the Minister of Education. Archaeological Report. School Acts, 75c. cloth boards, 50c. paper. Regulations and Courses of Study:—Public and Separate Schools; Continuation Schools; High Schools and Collegiate Institutes; School Cadet Corps; General Announcement of Summer Courses; Text Book regulations, including list of those authorized and their prices; Summer Model Schools for Training of Teachers; Autumn Model Schools for Training of Teachers; English-French Model Schools; Syllabus of Regulations and Normal School Courses for First and Second Class and Kindergarten Primary Certificates; List of Teaching Days of High, Continuation, Public and Separate Schools; Recommendations and Regulations for Vocational Schools, etc. Recommendations and Regulations for Agriculture and Household Science Departments. Courses in History for Junior High School Entrance Examinations. Junior High School Entrance and Junior Public School Graduation Examination Instructions. Regulations *re* Validity of Teachers' Certificates; Special List of Schools; Announcement *re* the Carter Scholarships; The Penny Bank of the Schools of Ontario; The School Attendance Acts and the Recommendations and Regulations and the Part Time Courses; The Consolidation of Rural Schools; List of Teachers' Manuals and prices; List of Schools and Teachers; Suggestions for Teachers of Subnormal Children; Accommodation, Equipment and Grants for Auxiliary Training Classes; Literature Selections for Departmental Examinations; Regulations, Medical and Dental Inspection, Public and Separate Schools.

The following publications may be obtained free of charge at the Department of Education, Toronto, on the application of any Public Library Board, "Schools and Colleges of Ontario 1785-1910", three volumes; "Historical Educational Papers and Documents of Ontario, 1858-1876", six volumes.

Game and Fisheries.—Annual Report. Game Laws. Pheasant Culture.

Labour.—Annual Report of the Department of Labour, including report of the Chief Inspector of Factories, Chief Inspector of Steam Boilers, Chairman of the Board of Stationary and Hoisting Engineers, General Superintendent of the Ontario Offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Interprovincial Regulations regarding Boiler Construction and Inspection; Annual Report of the Minimum Wage Board; Annual Report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission.

Board of Health.—(1) Public Health Act and Vaccination Act. (2) Venereal Disease Act. (3) Vital Statistics Act. (4) Annual Report of Provincial Board of Health (latest). (5) Previous Annual Reports. (6) Regulations *re* Communicable Diseases; Tuberculosis; Summer Resorts; Meat; Drinking Water; Burial and Transportation of dead. (7) Regulations *re* Slaughter Houses, Abattoirs and Manure. (8) Regulations *re* Disinfection, etc. (9) Bulletin No. 9: Rural and Semi-urban Sanitation. (10) Regulations *re* Venereal Diseases. (11) Regulations *re* Sanitary Control of Lumber and Mining Camps. (12) List of Officers of Board; M.O.H.'s and Secretaries of Local Boards. (13) Laboratory Services. (14) Review of Ten Years' Progress. (15) Insulin. (16) What We Know about Cancer. (17) What Everyone Should Know about Cancer. (18) Information *re* Cancer

(Circulars). (19) List of Notifiable Diseases. (20) Diphtheria: (a) Diphtheria; (b) Prevention and Cure of Diphtheria; (c) Analysis of Diphtheria Deaths in Ontario; (d) Facts *re* Diphtheria (Dr. McCullough's speech). (21) Scarlet Fever. (22) Typhoid Fever: (a) Typhoid Fever; (b) Prevention of Typhoid Fever by inoculation. (23) Measles. (24) Smallpox. (25) Tuberculosis: (a) General Facts; (b) Personal Precautions; (c) General Precautions; (d) Forms. (26) Vaccination. (27) Anterior Poliomyelitis. (28) Encephalitis Lethargica. (29) Lousiness—Lice. (30) Bedbugs. (31) Mosquitoes. (32) Flies. (33) Lead Poisoning. (A compilation of Present Knowledge). (34) Ontario's Municipal Efforts. (35) Simple Method of Water Purification. (36) Baby Book. (37) Need of Public Health Nurse. (38) Diet Cards: (a) Breast Feeding; (b) Artificial Feeding; (c) Feeding, nine months to two years; (d) Feeding, two years to six years; (e) Feeding children of school age. (39) Squint. (40) Breast Feeding. (41) Health Message. (42) Mouth Hygiene. (43) Health Promotion and Disease Prevention. (44) Health Almanac. (45) Quarantine in Communicable Diseases. (46) Annual Report, Skeleton Form for M.O.H's. (47) Model Milk By-law. (48) Pasteurization of Milk. (50) Stokes' Booklet. (51) V.D. No. 1—General Facts *re* V.D. (52) V.D. No. 2—Facts for Young Men. (53) V.D. No. 5—Facts for Girls and Young Women. (54) Venereal Diseases. (55) Instructions *re* Venereal Diseases. (56) Latrine Posters *re* Venereal Diseases for Men. (57) Prevention of Babies' Sore Eyes. (58) Health Confessions of Business Women. (59) Hazards for Spray Painting Machines. (60) Some Clinical Aspects of Industrial Poisoning. (61) The use of Industrial Morbidity Records in keeping down Absenteeism. (62) Physical Examination in Industry.

Lands and Forests.—Annual Report. Handbook of Northern Ontario on Colonization.

Mines.—Mining Act of Ontario; Ontario's Mines and Mineral Resources; Bulletin 53, Preliminary Report on the Mineral Production of Ontario, 1924; Report of Royal Ontario Nickel Commission; Report of Ontario Iron Ore Committee; Volume XXX, Part II, Ontario Gold Deposits; Volume XXXI, Part II, 1922, Geology of the Mine Workings of Cobalt and South Lorrain; Volume XXXII, Part IV, 1923, Kirkland Lake Gold Area; Volume XXXIII, Part II, 1924, Porcupine Gold Area; Volume XXXIII, Part III, 1924, Larder Lake and Other Gold Areas; Volume XXXIII, Part V, Natural Gas and Petroleum in Ontario in 1923; Volume XXXIII, Part VII, Mines of Ontario, etc.

Premier.—Report of the Hydro-Electric and Timiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Commissions.

Provincial Secretary.—Annual Reports:—Registrar-General; Hospitals and Charitable Institutions; Hospitals for the Insane; Prisons and Reformatories; Institutions for the Feeble-minded and Epileptics; Neglected and Dependent Children. Digest of the Ontario Social Laws. Annual Report of the Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Ontario. Municipal Bulletins. Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage.

Public Highways.—Annual Report: Annual Proceedings. Good Roads Association; (9) Report of the Ontario Highways Commission, 1914; (10) Regulations respecting Township Road Superintendents, 1916; (11) Regulations respecting County Roads, 1920; (14) Township Road Improvement, 1918; (15) Highway Traffic Act, 1924; (16) General Specifications for Concrete Highway Bridges, 1920; (17) General Specifications for Steel Highway Bridges, 1923; (18) Highway Bridges, 1917; (19) General Plans for Steel Highway Bridges, 1917; (20) Description of Road Models Exhibit, 1917; (22) Report on Street Improvement, 1917; (25) Country Road Legislation, as enacted by the Highways Improvement Act, the Ontario Highways Act, and the Obstructions on Highways Removal Act, 1920; (29) Regulations respecting Township Roads, 1920; (30) Township Road Legislation as enacted by the Ontario Highways Act, 1920; (32) Report of Committee on Road Accounting; (34) The Planting and Care of Roadside Trees, 1923; (35) Public Vehicles Act, 1923.

Public Works.—Annual Report of the Minister, with reports of the Architect, Engineer, Statements of Secretary and Law Clerk and of Accountant. Report of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.

Registrar-General.—Vital Statistics Act. Physicians' Pocket Reference to the International List of Causes of Death. Annual Report of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Treasury.—Annual Statements; Main, Supplementary and Further Supplementary Estimates of Expenditure; Public Accounts; Financial Statement of Treasurer delivered in the Legislative Assembly; Auditor's Report; Bureau of Archives Report; Statutes of the Province.

MANITOBA.

Agriculture.—*Booklets*:—Manitoba—the Bull's-Eye Province of Canada; Stock Raising in Manitoba; Le Manitoba (French); Periodical Crop and Live Stock Reports; Map of the Province; Calendar of the Manitoba Agricultural College. *Bulletins*:—Management of the Brood Mare and Foal; Common Diseases and Disorders of the Foal; Agricultural Society Activities; Farm Butter-making; Practical Cookery; Home Dressmaking; The Cream Separator on the Farm; Lessons in Milinery; Bee Keeping in Manitoba; Common Breeds of Poultry; Hand Selection and Harvesting of the Seed Plot; Laundering and Dyeing; Milk and Cream-Testing on the Farm; Clothing for the Family; Fattening, Killing, Dressing and Marketing Chickens; Hatching, brooding, feeding and rearing chicks; the Beef Ring; Debating Clubs; Silo Construction; The Farm Flock (Sheep); The Root Crop in Manitoba; Grasses and Clovers for Manitoba; Making Silage in Manitoba; Alfalfa and Sweet Clover Growing in Manitoba; Manitoba Potato Diseases and their Control; Weeds of Manitoba; Cereal Diseases in Manitoba; The Trench Silo; Home Cheese-making; Poultry Houses for Farm and Town; Control of Grasshoppers; Growing Small Fruits in Manitoba. *Circulars*:—Summer-fallow Competitions in Manitoba; Back-yard Poultry Keeping; Standards for Judging Vegetables; Dugouts for Water Storage; Beautifying Home Surroundings; Protect the Birds; Chart *re* dates of Bird Migration; Couch grass eradication; Weed control in Manitoba; Pork-making on the farm; Garden insects and their control.

Education.—Annual Report. Empire Day Booklet. Consolidation of Schools. Programme of Studies. Education among New Canadians. Municipal School Boards. Report of Commission on Education.

Municipal Commissioner.—Statistical information respecting the Municipalities of the Province, with names and addresses of administrative and health officials of each municipality. Report of Public Utility Commission. Provincial Board of Health. Manitoba Tax Commission.

Public Works.—Annual Report, including reports on Public Institutions. Reports of Good Roads Commissioner, Bureau of Labour, Manitoba Power Commission.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report, included in Sessional Papers. Government Liquor Commission. Workmen's Compensation Board.

Provincial Treasurer.—Public Accounts; Estimates; Budget Speech; Report of Manitoba Government Telephone Commissioners. Report of Mothers' Allowance Commission. Report of Rural Credits Branch. Report of Insurance Branch. Report of Manitoba Farm Loans Association.

Provincial Secretary.—Manitoba Gazette. Journals and Sessional Papers. Statutes of the Province.

Provincial Lands.—Report of lands sold, unsold, etc.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Agriculture.—Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture. Annual Reports of Branches, etc.:—Dairy, Live Stock, Field Crops, Game, Statistics, Extension Department of College of Agriculture. Commission Reports:—Live Stock Marketing, Better Farming, Wheat Marketing. Bulletins and leaflets on Live Stock, Field Crops, Dairying, Farm Buildings, Tillage Methods, etc.

Other Publications.—Annual Reports:—Bureau of Labour and Industries; Department of Education; Department of Highways; Department of Municipal Affairs; Department of Provincial Secretary; Department of Public Works; Department of Public Health; Department of Telephones; Local Government Board; Public Accounts; The Public Service Monthly.

ALBERTA.

Agriculture.—The Alberta Book, a comprehensive survey of the province and its resources; Alberta, a brief, well-illustrated handbook on the province; Official Highway Map of Alberta, price 10c.; Irrigated Farm Lands in Southern Alberta; Municipal Hospitals in Alberta; Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture; Practical Irrigation in Alberta; The Plowing Match; Summerfallow in Southern Alberta; Storing of Roots; Vegetable Gardening; Weeds Poisonous to Livestock; Winter Rye in Alberta; Soil Cultivation; Building up a Dairy Herd; Control of Grasshoppers; Destruction of Gophers; Sheep in Alberta; Housing of Swine; The Suckling Period; Corn-growing in Southern Alberta; School Fairs Calendar; Agricultural Schools Calendar; Growing Feed in South-eastern Alberta.

Education.—Annual Report; Courses of Studies for Elementary Schools; Regulations *re* Public School Leaving Examinations; Regulations *re* Examinations for Secondary School Grades; Course of Studies for High Schools; Promotion Tests for Grades V, VI and VII; Departmental Examinations for Grades VIII-XII; Course in Art and Manual Arts; Pamphlet on Architecture and Picture Study; Course in Agriculture for Grade XI; Summer School Announcement; Course of Studies and Examinations for Commercial Diplomas; Normal School Announcement; Night Class Instruction in Mining Centres; Technical Education in Mining Centres; Bulletin of Regulations covering School Buildings in Rural and Village School Districts; Specifications for Teacher's Residence; Plans and Specifications (School Building Design "B"); Specification "B" (School Building Design); The Certification of Teachers in Alberta; Annual Announcement of the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art; School Act.

Attorney-General.—Annual Report on Dependent and Delinquent Children.

Treasury.—Extracts from Public Accounts, 1920; Budget Speech, Provincial Treasurer, 1921; Financial and General Information Bulletin.

Public Works.—Annual Report of Public Institutions; Annual Report of Public Works Department.

Municipal Affairs.—Annual Report of Department; List of Alberta Municipalities.

Public Health.—Annual Report of Department; Annual Report on Vital Statistics; Bulletins issued monthly on various Health Subjects. Pamphlets regarding Infectious Diseases—Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, Smallpox, etc. (in different languages).

Annual Reports are also issued by the following departments and branches:—Provincial Secretary, Railways and Telephones, Treasury (Insurance Branch), Public Accounts, Board of Public Utilities.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Agriculture.—*Bulletins*:—Live Stock and Mixed Farming:—(60) Hog-raising in British Columbia; (64) Goat-raising in British Columbia; (66) Silos and Silage; (67) Feeding and Management of Dairy Cattle (2nd edition); (71) Butter-making on the Farm (2nd edition); (77) Sheep-raising in British Columbia; (80) Management of Market Rabbits (2nd edition); (86) the Potato in British Columbia (2nd edition); (87) Fertilizers; (90) Yields, Grades, Prices and Returns for Apple Varieties in the Okanagan Valley; (92) Bee Culture in B.C. Poultry-Raising, etc.:—(26) Practical Poultry-raising (7th edition); (39) Natural and Artificial Brooding and Incubating (3rd edition); (49) Market Poultry (3rd edition); (63) Poultryhouse construction; (74) Breeding and Selection of Commercial Poultry; (93) Feeding for Egg Pro-

duction. *Poultry Circulars*:—(2) Tuberculosis in Poultry (2nd edition); (4) Management of Turkeys (2nd edition); (11) Poultry-Keeping on a City Lot (3rd edition); (12) Management of Geese; (15) Profitable Ducks; (19) Poultry Rations and their Practical Application (2nd edition); (25) Hatching Hints; (26) Soil contamination; (27) Breeding Stock Hints; Poultry-Breeders' Directory (No. 12). *Horticultural Circulars*:—Spray Calendar (Revised, 1925); (14) Practical Irrigation; (27) Methods of Fruit Picking and Handling; (31) Peach twig Borer (3rd edition); (32) Cabbage-root Maggot; (33) Strawberry-root Weevil; (34) Woolly Aphis of the Apple, (2nd edition); (35) Currant Gall-mite (2nd edition); (36) The Onion-thrips (3rd edition); (37) The Imported Cabbage-worm (2nd edition); (38) The Lesser Apple-worm (2nd edition); (39) Apple Aphides (2nd edition); (40) Soap Solutions for Spraying (2nd edition); (41) The Oystershell Scale (2nd edition); (42) Top-working of Fruit trees and Propagation; (43) Gardening on a City Lot; (44) Apple-Scab; (45) Anthracnose; (46) Egg-plant and Pepper Growing in British Columbia Dry Belt; (48) Forcing Houses and Frames for producing Early Vegetable Plants; (52) Diseases of Stone fruits (2nd edition); (53) Selection of Orchard Sites and Soils; (54) Loganberry Culture; (55) Raspberry Culture; (56) Currant and Gooseberry Culture (2nd edition); (57) Blackberry Culture; (58) Strawberry Culture; (60) Pruning Fruit trees; (61) Making Lime-Sulphur at Home; (62) Planting Plans and Distances; (63) Locust control; (64) Varieties of Fruit recommended for Planting in B.C.; (65) Tomato growing in B.C.; (66) Fire-blight. *Circular Bulletins*:—(1) Thousand-headed Kale (2nd edition); (13) Root-seed Growing in British Columbia; (20) Seed-growers' Directory, 1917-18; (22) Medical Inspection of Schools; (23) Peas and Oats for Silage. *Agricultural Department Circulars*:—(14) Community Breeding (2nd edition); (29) Hints to Exhibitors at Fall Fairs; (33) Vancouver island and Gulf islands (2nd edition); (34) Agriculture in West Kootenay; (35) How to Pack Nursery Stock, etc.; (36) Preliminary Report of Forty-five Dairy Farms at Chilliwack, etc.; (38) Cost of producing Apples in Okanagan Valley; (39) Peat and Muck Soils; (40) The Okanagan Valley; (41) Poultry Farm Survey; (42) The Columbia-Kootenay Valley; (43) Agriculture in the Similkameen, Boundary and Kettle River districts. *Dairy Circulars*:—(1) Starters for Farm Cheese-making; (2) Farm Cheese; (3) Cottage Cheese; (4) Clotted Cream; (5) Varying Butter-fat Tests; (6) Care of Milk and Cream; (7) Certified Milk and Butter-fat Records. *Soil and Crop Circulars*:—(1) Certified Seed-potatoes—Why they will pay; (2) The Colorado Potato-beetle in B.C.; (3) Kale and Rape Crops; Seed-growers' Directory, Year 1925. *Miscellaneous Bulletins*:—(1) Handbook of B.C. (Revised edition); (8) Agriculture in B.C. (2nd edition); (27) Climate of British Columbia (8th edition); (39) Small Fruit Survey; (48) Exhibiting Fruit and Vegetables (2nd edition); (59) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1913; (65) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1914; (68) Diseases and Pests of Cultivated Plants (2nd edition); (76) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1916; (88) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1920; (89) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1921; (94) Agricultural Statistics, Year 1922; (83) Preservation of Food, Home Canning, etc. (2nd edition); (85) Clearing of Bush Lands (2nd edition). *Reports and Miscellaneous*:—Agricultural Department Annual Reports: Years 1915, 1916, 1917, 1920, 1921 and 1922; Agricultural Fairs Association Report (1918); Board of Horticulture, Rules and Regulations; Farm Account Book; Farmers' Institutes—Booklet on Aims and Objects, Rules and Regulations and By-laws; Leaflet, Order in Council re Bounties; Field Crop Varieties recommended; List of Publications issued by the Department of Agriculture; Women's Institutes, Rules and Regulations and By-laws.

Lands.—*Bulletins*:—(1) How to Pre-empt; (2) Some Questions and Answers regarding British Columbia; (3) British Columbia—North of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia; (5) British Columbia—South of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt; (6) British Columbia Coast (Lower Mainland); (7) British Columbia Coast, Toba Inlet to Queen Charlotte Sound; (8) British Columbia Coast, Queen Charlotte Sound to Milbanke Sound; (9) British Columbia Coast, Milbanke Sound to Portland Canal; (10) Crown Lands, purchase and lease; (11) Cariboo Land Recording Division; (14) Vancouver Island—Alberni Land Recording Division; (15) Queen Charlotte Islands—Skeena Land Recording Division; (16) Cranbrook and Fernie Land Recording Divisions; (17) Yale and Similkameen Land Recording Divisions; (18) Osoyoos Land Recording Division; (19) Nicola Land Recording Division; (20) Nelson and Slocan Land Recording

Divisions; (21) Revelstoke and Golden Land Recording Divisions; (23) Stikine and Atlin Land Recording Divisions; (24) Hazelton Land Recording Division; (25) Peace River—East of the Rocky Mountains; (26) Omineca—Parsnip and Finlay Valleys; (27) New Westminster Land Recording Division; (28) Francois-Ootsa Lake; (29) Endako and Neehako Rivers; (30) Stuart and Babine Lakes; (31) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Squamish to Clinton); (32) Vicinity of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (Clinton to 52nd Parallel); (33) Central Lillooet Division; (34) The Chilcotin Plateau; (35) Fort George Land Recording Division, Central and Western portions; (36) Fort George Land Recording Division, Fraser River (south fork) and Canoe River; (G) Mount Garibaldi Park; (R) Mount Robson Park; (S) Strathcona Park, Vancouver Island. *Pamphlets*:—(44) Kamloops Land Recording Division; (47) Skeena Land Recording Division. *Forest Branch*:—(1) Barns, Combination and General Purpose; (2) Barns, Dairy, Ice and Milk Houses; (3) Barns, Beef Cattle; (4) Barns, Horse; (5) Barns, Sheep; (6) Piggeries and Smoke Houses; (7) Poultry Houses; (8) Granaries; (8a) Implement Sheds; (9) Silos and Root Cellars; (10) Farm Houses; (12) How to finish British Columbia Woods; (21) Uses, Strengths, and Working Stresses of B.C. Timber; (T.S.) How to obtain a "Timber Sale." *Grazing Branch*:—(3) Grazing Management of Crown Lands, Co-operation; (4) Grazing Possibilities of British Columbia; (12) Central British Columbia; Leaflet No. 13, Regulations and Instructions for the use of Crown Ranges for Grazing Live Stock.

Mines.—Comprehensive annual reports, obtainable on application to the Department of Mines; The Mineral Province of Canada (1925).

Bureau of Provincial Information.—British Columbia Public Service Monthly; Handbook of British Columbia, 1925; Game of British Columbia, 1925; Opportunities in British Columbia, 1924.

XIV.—THE ANNUAL REGISTER, 1925.

I.—DOMINION LEGISLATION, 1925.

The following is an analysis of the public Acts of the Fourth Session of the Fourteenth Parliament of Canada, begun and holden at Ottawa on Feb. 5, 1925, and closed by prorogation on June 27, 1925.

During the session, 56 public and 158 local and private Acts were passed. Of the latter, 7 were railway companies' Acts, 4 insurance companies' Acts, 7 patents Acts, 5 other companies' Acts, and 135 divorce Acts.

Finance and Taxation.—Three Appropriation Acts were passed during the session, cc. 1, 2 and 56. The total amount appropriated under the main estimates by cc. 1, 2 and 56 (Schedule A) was \$188,459,081, of which one-sixth was appropriated by c. 1, one-sixth by c. 2, and the remaining two-thirds by c. 56. In addition, \$50,668,000 was appropriated under Schedule B of c. 56 (supplementary estimates) and \$8,738,594 under Schedule D of c. 56 (further supplementary estimates) for 1925-26; also \$341,442 under Schedule C of c. 56 for further supplementary estimates, 1924-25.

The Loan Act, 1925 (c. 16), authorized the borrowing of sums not exceeding \$164,000,000, for the purpose of paying off existing loans and for public works and general purposes.

The Special War Revenue Act of 1915 was amended by c. 26, defining more clearly the documents to which the stamp tax applies, in order to prevent evasions; while cheques, money orders and postal notes for amounts not exceeding \$5 were relieved from payment of this tax. The following articles were added to the list of articles exempted from the sales tax:—gasolene engines for fishermen's boats, articles and materials used or consumed in manufacturing such engines or well-digging machinery, vegetable plants, lasts and dies for boots and shoes.

The Board of Audit Act (c. 32) authorized the establishment of a Board of Audit of not less than 3 or more than 5 persons, for a period not exceeding 5 years, for the purpose of enquiring into and reporting to the Treasury Board upon the sufficiency of the methods of accounting and the procedure employed in the conduct of the public business or any department thereof, the economies which may be effected in the public business, the financial affairs of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Government Merchant Marine and of any other undertaking owned or carried on by the Government, and the financial affairs of any Commission or other public body whose operations are carried on by appropriations from the Treasury of Canada, or are aided by grants or loans therefrom.

By c. 43, the Excise Act was amended to enable licenses to stem Canadian raw leaf tobacco to be granted to growers or their representatives on payment of an annual fee of \$2. By c. 46 the lien for income tax created by sec. 7 of c. 46 of the statutes of 1924 was repealed.

Agriculture.—By c. 3, the Animal Contagious Diseases Act was amended so as to make the payment of compensation for animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Act a permanent procedure; the rates of compensation for grade animals are not to exceed \$150 for horses, \$60 for each head of cattle, \$15 for each pig or sheep; for pure-bred animals not to exceed \$300 for horses, \$150 for each head of cattle, \$50 for each pig or sheep. By c. 9, the Dairy Produce Act was amended to

enable regulations to be made to grade dairy produce and for withholding grade certificates where necessary. The Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act of 1923 was amended by c. 15, with regard to the exclusion from the stockyards of offenders against the Act, the provisions to be included in the by-laws, and licenses for commission merchants. By c. 17, the Meat and Canned Foods Act was amended to provide that canned fruit or vegetables shall be offered for sale only in prescribed containers. The Dairy Industry Act of 1914 was amended by c. 40 and the Fruit Act of 1923 by c. 44, which empowers the Minister of Agriculture to prescribe additional grades for individual kinds of fruit, and abolishes combination grades for apples, crabapples and pears.

Banking.—C. 45 authorized the payment of an amount not exceeding \$3,000,000 to certain creditors of the Home Bank, but not to exceed 35 p.c. of their claims. Governments, corporations and banks are excluded from the benefits of the Act, as are Senators and Members of the House of Commons. Approved claims of not more than \$500 may receive the 35 p.c. without special investigation by the Government's Commissioner.

Civil Servants.—By c. 23, the Act of 1918 authorizing rearrangements and transfers of duties in the public service, was amended to enable the legal duties and powers of the Minister or the Department from which a transfer is made to be exercised by the Minister or the Department to which the transfer is made.

The Civil Service Act of 1918 was amended by c. 18, regarding the conditions which shall apply when post office employees, not previously under the Civil Service Act, are to be brought thereunder. By c. 36, the period during which a civil servant may elect to become a contributor under the Civil Service Superannuation Act of 1924 was extended to July 19, 1926. By c. 37, the Act regulating the provision of compensation where employees of His Majesty are killed or injured while performing their duties, was amended to include medical and hospital expenses under "compensation."

Commerce.—By c. 23 the products of Finland are to enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada as long as Canadian products enjoy similar treatment in Finland. The Netherlands Convention Act (c. 19) granted most-favoured-nation treatment to the produce or manufactures of the Netherlands (including the Netherlands Indies, Surinam and Curaçoa), when imported into Canada, Canadian goods to receive most-favoured-nation treatment in the Netherlands and its dependencies. The Australian Trade Agreement Act (c. 30) provided for concessions by each Dominion to the other. Canadian fish, gloves, machinery and paper receive the benefits of the British preferential rates in force in Australia, and certain Canadian articles of apparel, goloshes and vehicles (parts), receive the Australian intermediate rates. Canada granted special treatment to Australian meats, lard, tallow, eggs, butter and cheese, tomatoes and other vegetables, onions, apples, pears, raisins and dried currants, canned fruits and sugar, glue, essential oils and oil of eucalyptus.

*Canada Grain Act, 1925.*¹—Following the presentation of the report of the Royal Grain Inquiry Commission, the Canada Grain Act, 1912, was entirely revised, new provisions added and the whole presented to Parliament for consideration, with the result that the Canada Grain Act, 1925, replaces that of 1912 on the Statute book.

¹ Contributed by the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Under this Act, the Department of Trade and Commerce, through the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, supervises the marketing, handling, grading and weighing of Western Canadian grain, providing a measure of protection alike to producer and ultimate purchaser, whilst assuring to operators of elevators engaged in the handling of the grain equitable fees for the services they render. In order to make this possible all operators of elevators served by a railway in the western inspection division—extending from Port Arthur, Ont., to the Pacific coast—are required to obtain licenses from the Board permitting them to operate, and also to enter into bonds with sufficient sureties and for such amounts as are approved by the Board. This also applies to all grain commission merchants, track buyers and primary grain dealers in the western inspection division, and to operators of public elevators in the eastern inspection division—east of Port Arthur, Ont., to the Atlantic sea-board.

All operators of terminal, public and country elevators are required to file for approval with the Board, annually, copies of the tariffs of charges proposed for the ensuing season. Charges for receiving, storing, cleaning, shipping, insurance against loss by fire and delivering grain are, in the case of terminal elevators, entirely subject to such regulation or reduction as the Board may determine, and in the case of country elevators the Board controls the maximum rates chargeable for similar services. The Board is also empowered to fix the maximum rate that may be charged by commission merchants for sales made by them. This latter is a feature introduced into the new Act which did not appear in the old.

The grading, by inspecting officers of the Board of Grain Commissioners, in either the western or eastern inspection division, is provided for according to certain defined standards for each variety and grade of grain. One noticeable feature of the new Act in this regard is the inclusion of Amber and Red Durum and Kota wheats in addition to the Hard Spring and Alberta Winter Red, White and Mixed wheats; whilst the three highest grades of Hard Spring wheat must now be equal in value to "Marquis" wheat. In case of a dispute as to grading by the Board's inspecting officers, an appeal can be made to one of the Grain Appeal Boards at Winnipeg or Calgary, appointed by the Board, instead of, as under the old Act, to a survey board nominated by various bodies and provincial Ministers of Agriculture.

Other special features included in the new Act, which did not occur in the old, are authority for the maintenance of a grain research laboratory to assist the chief inspector and the Grain Standards Board in determining the grades and the milling value of grain; and the introduction of a section concerning private elevators. The legalizing of the mixing of grain in private elevators is no doubt the most outstanding feature of the new Act. Private elevators may carry on the business of mixing grain under the provisions outlined in the Act and such regulations as may be promulgated by the Board with the approval of the Governor-in-Council. In this connection the Act provides that a private elevator shall receive only such grain as is the property of the person or corporation operating such elevator, but may, however, receive grain shipped with the written consent of the owner.

Another exception to this rule is provided, whereby private elevators may receive grain which is being handled by grain pools. These pools have been organized in the Prairie Provinces and have introduced a new method of handling grain, the marketing of which through country elevators is also recognized by the Act by allowing such pools to operate country elevators solely for the use of their own members, without being compelled to take in public grain for storage, provided,

however, that if there is only one elevator operating at any point, such pool elevator must receive all marketable grain tendered, in accordance with the provisions governing all other licensed country elevators.

Customs Tariff.—The customs tariff was amended by c. 8, which reduced the duties upon engines to be used in fishing boats, upon well-drilling machinery, and on farm and logging sleds, and increased the duty on bituminous slack coal and imposed a duty of 6 c. per 1,000 ft. on gas imported by pipe line instead of a previous rate of 17½ p.c.

By c. 39, the penalties for smuggling were increased to make the smuggling of goods of the value of \$200 or over an indictable offence, punishable with imprisonment of from 1 to 7 years for a first offence, and from 3 to 10 years for a subsequent offence. Any person who knowingly keeps, purchases or sells any goods unlawfully imported into Canada is liable to forfeiture, fine or imprisonment or both, and, if the goods are valued at \$200 or over, to imprisonment of from 1 to 7 years for a first offence and of 3 to 10 years for each subsequent offence.

Elections.—The Dominion Elections Act was amended by c. 42, which provides for the appointment of returning officers immediately upon the passage of the Act, to hold office during pleasure, these returning officers to appoint election clerks. Writs of election are to be directed to the returning officers. Provincial voters' lists are to be used, subject to registration of new voters. The interval between nomination and election is to be 7 days, except in certain of the larger outlying constituencies, where it is to be 14 days.

Health.—The Opium and Narcotic Drug Act of 1923 was amended by c. 20, with regard to the unlawful possession of drugs, their unlawful prescription, and, on conviction, the forfeiture of drugs and vehicles in which they may be found.

Highways.—By c. 4, the operation of the Canada Highways Act of 1919 was extended for a further period of 2 years to April 1, 1928.

Immigration.—C. 34 amended the Department of Immigration Act of 1918, to make it clear that the deportation of criminals liable thereto upon the expiration of their sentence shall be left in the hands of the Minister of Justice.

Interior.—The Migratory Birds Convention Act was amended by c. 18, with regard to the period in which the possession of birds killed during the open season is legal, the position of provincial game and fisheries officers under the Act, and the buying, selling or possessing birds, nests or eggs during the closed season.

The Northwest Territories Act was amended by c. 48, authorizing the issuance of licences to scientists and explorers to enter said Territories under prescribed conditions.

Justice.—By c. 27, the Supreme Court Act was amended regarding the dates of sessions of that Court, leave to appeal from provincial court of last resort, and procedure in appeals.

The Bankruptcy Act was amended by c. 31, with regard to the appointment of interim receivers, the administration of insolvent farmers' estates by provincial government officers, the recognition of the priority of existing judgments, dealings with undischarged bankrupts, the discharge of the trustee, the examination of officials of bankrupt corporations, etc.

The Criminal Code was amended by c. 38, regarding penalties for skipping bail, driving motor car while intoxicated, obtaining carriage of liquor by fake billing, issuing fake prospectuses, breaking into school-house, shop, warehouse, office, theatre, factory, railway station, etc., using a counterfeit stamp, ill-treating animals.

Counterfeit coin and instruments for coining counterfeit money become the property of the Crown, and are to be forwarded to the Minister of Finance to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of at his direction. The procedure by which prisoners already confined may be brought up for trial is set out in sec. 18.

The Divorce Act, c. 41, established throughout Canada the right of the wife to divorce the husband on the sole ground of adultery.

The Prisons and Reformatories Act was amended by c. 50, establishing conditions under which young women sentenced to imprisonment for 2 months or over in ordinary prisons may be transferred to the Interprovincial Home for Young Women at Coverdale, N.B.

Labour.—The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was amended by c. 14, limiting the application of this Act to matters that are not within the legislative authority of any province. The various works to which the provisions of the Act may hereafter be applied are enumerated in the amending Act.

The Government Annuities Act was amended by c. 10, reducing the minimum annuity purchasable under the Act to \$10, in view of the desire of certain employers to purchase outright such annuities as bonuses for their employees.

Land.—By c. 10, the Dominion Lands Act was amended regarding conditions for homestead entry for lands in southern Saskatchewan and Alberta, the sale of school lands for right-of-way, and the readjustment of sales of school lands made prior to Jan. 1, 1923.

Railways.—Cc. 5 and 7 dealt with the construction of branch lines of the Canadian National Railways in Saskatchewan, while c. 6 amends c. 14 of 1924, regarding the construction of a branch line in Quebec.

C. 25 extended the time allowed for completion of the St. John and Quebec Railway between Centreville and Andover, N.B., to Dec. 31, 1927. Cc. 28 and 29 empowered the Canadian National Railways to acquire securities of the Toronto Terminals Railway Co. and the Canadian Pacific Railway to guarantee securities of the above company or to issue consolidated debenture stock for the purpose of acquiring one-half of its bonds or other securities.

The Railway Act of 1919 was amended by c. 52, making the proviso that rates on grain and flour shall be governed by the agreement made pursuant to c. 5 of the statutes of 1897, generally known as the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

Public Works.—The National Battlefields Commission was authorized by c. 47 to purchase certain lands in the city of Quebec or its vicinity.

By the Quebec Harbour Advances Act, the Harbour Commissioners at that port may be advanced sums not exceeding \$5,000,000 for the construction of approved terminal facilities there.

Returned Soldiers.—By c. 34, the canteen funds, amounting to some \$2,350,000, accumulated during the war, are, after certain preliminary grants, allotted among the provinces in proportion to the number enlisted from each province, the funds to be administered in each province by a board of trustees appointed by the Government of such province, for the benefit of soldiers and their dependants.

By c. 49 the Pension Act was amended in respect of the disabilities owing which pensions are claimed, "improper conduct," the time within which applications must be made, the pensionability of children of deceased seriously injured pensioners, the estimation of disability, pensions for pulmonary tuberculosis, final payments in cases of between 5 and 14 p.c. disability, annual allowances for the maintenance of pensioner's parents, etc.

The Soldier Settlement Act was amended by c. 53, providing that the settler's account should be credited with 40 p.c. of the purchase price of live stock advanced to the settler and purchased before Oct. 1, 1920, and with 20 p.c. of the purchase price of live stock purchased for the settler between Oct. 1, 1920 and Oct. 1, 1921.

Miscellaneous.—An agreement with the City of Ottawa to pay the city \$100,000 annually for 5 years from July 1, 1925, was authorized by c. 21.

By c. 22, the Publication of Statutes Act, the Clerk of the Parliaments is to have custody of original Acts and to certify duplicates, such certified copies to be furnished on application to anyone paying a fee of \$2 and the cost of the printed or unprinted copy. The specifications for printing the Statutes and the distribution of the printed copies is also prescribed.

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police Act was amended by c. 24, in respect of the readjustment of pensions granted prior to July 7, 1919.

A treaty between His Majesty (in respect of Canada) and the United States for the suppression of smuggling operations, etc., signed on June 6, 1924, was given effect by c. 54.

The Yukon Quartz Mining Act was amended by c. 55, with respect to the marking of claims, the working of not more than 8 claims in partnership, the expiry of claims, etc.

II.—PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION, 1924 AND 1925.

Prince Edward Island.

(Acts of the 1st Session of the 40th General Assembly, begun Mar. 12, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 8, the Jury Act, sets out the qualifications of jurors and regulations regarding those persons exempted from jury duty, length of service, jury lists, attendance of jurors, their pay and accommodation.

Agriculture.—C. 16 amends the Act for the encouragement of agriculture by providing for grants of money to agricultural institutes.

Assessment.—The Land Assessment Act, c. 3, specifies the real property which shall be exempt from taxation within the province, methods of rating, collection of taxes, tax sales and further procedure.

Child Welfare.—C. 10 provides for the protection of children of unmarried parents.

Education.—C. 7 amends the Public School Act regarding school rates and their collection and regarding penalties for disturbing schools or school meetings.

Finance.—C. 6 enables the government to receive temporary loans up to a maximum of \$750,000. The Appropriation Act, c. 18, provides for the expenditure of \$727,310 as ordinary expenditure, \$728,510 as capital expenditure and \$180,000 in highway improvement during the year ended Dec. 31, 1924.

Highways.—The Road Act, c. 1, provides for the control of all roads by the Commissioner of Public Works, for the collection of road taxes from certain persons and on account of horses and dogs; it sets out the duties of the road master with respect to taxes and labour, specifies penalties for contravention of regulations, provides for winter roads and their maintenance, and details the powers of the Commissioner with respect to road construction and maintenance.

Insurance.—The Life Insurance Act, c. 9, deals in detail with the application of the Act, contracts, insurable interest, policies on the lives of minors, beneficiaries, proof of claim, limitation of actions, trustees and payments into court.

Taxation.—C. 4, the Income and Personal Property Taxation Act, deals in its various parts with general provisions as to taxation, taxation of incomes, of personal property, of certain corporations and persons, assessment rolls, proceedings and rights of appeal and with recovery of taxes. C. 5 imposes a tax of 2 cents a gallon on gasoline manufactured or imported into the province and provides for its collection.

(Acts of the 2nd Session of the 40th General Assembly, begun Mar. 17, 1925).

Administration of Justice.—C. 7, an Act respecting the Supreme Court of Judicature, provides for the constitution and powers of the Supreme Court and deals with its sittings, circuits, assizes, etc.

Agriculture.—The Act incorporating the Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association is amended by c. 17 with respect to annual meetings and the appointment and duties of officers. C. 18 incorporates the Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Association.

Companies.—C. 6 provides that all persons or corporations holding shares of capital stock of extra-provincial corporations shall furnish the Provincial Treasurer with certain information as to such holdings. The Voluntary Winding-up Act, c. 9, provides regulations for such termination of corporation affairs.

Education.—C. 1 amends the Public School Act with respect to conveyance of pupils and the borrowing of money for school purposes.

Finance.—C. 4 authorizes the issue of debentures to pay off bank overdrafts and amounts received by the government from certain persons. C. 14 authorizes the expenditure of \$718,655 and of \$60,000 to defray expenses of the public service for the years ended Dec. 31, 1925 and 1926 respectively.

Highways.—C. 2, amending the Road Act, provides for the appointment of 3 road commissioners to supervise and inspect public highways in the province.

Legislation.—C. 11 amends the Statute Law, chiefly with respect to game, children of unmarried parents, solemnization of marriage, and the application of the Interpretation Act.

Miscellaneous.—C. 8, the Coroner's Act, provides for the appointment of coroners and the holding of inquests and subsequent procedure. C. 12 authorizes the establishment of an interprovincial home for young women at Coverdale, N.B. C. 19, the United Church of Canada Act, provides for the union of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, the Methodist Church and the Congregational Church of Canada, as provided by c. 100 of the Dominion Statutes, 1924.

Taxation.—C. 3 amends the Income and Personal Property Taxation Act, chiefly respecting the taxation of insurance companies. C. 5, the Succession Duty Act, provides for the collection of taxes from the estates of deceased persons and provides regulations governing their collection.

Nova Scotia.

(Acts of the 4th Session of the 37th General Assembly, begun Feb. 14, 1924).

Agriculture.—C. 25 amends the Agriculture Act respecting county exhibitions, acceptance of exhibits from any part of the province and the places where exhibitions may be held.

Child Welfare.—The Illegitimate Children's Act is amended by c. 20 with regard to the civil rights and privileges of mothers and children. C. 46 provides for the detention of mentally defective female children and for the payments for their maintenance.

Companies.—The Sale of Securities Act, c. 11, sets out provisions governing the sale of stocks, shares, bonds and other securities, providing for the deposit with the Provincial Secretary of certain documents of any company making such sale and stipulating fees and penalties.

Education.—C. 24 amends the Education Act, principally with regard to the duties of school trustees and the employment of itinerant teachers.

Finance.—Cc. 2, 3 and 4 provide for loans of \$650,000, \$300,000 and \$1,050,000 to retire maturing debentures. C. 59 provides for the expenditure of various sums to defray the expenses of the public service. The amounts are given in detail.

Forestry.—The Forests and Game Act is amended by c. 41 with regard to investigations into forest fires, protection of forested areas, sale of meat and hides of game animals, carrying of fire arms and operation of ranches for fur-bearing animals.

Health.—The Narcotic Drug Addicts Act, c. 6, provides for the treatment of addicts, with regulations and penalties. C. 22 provides for the treatment of indigents in the Nova Scotia Sanitarium, on the request of the mayor or warden of any municipality. The Public Health Act is amended by c. 43 regarding the duties of the inspector of health, salaries and expenses of public health nurses, infectious diseases, sale of offensive articles, insanitary dwellings and dairy employees.

Labour.—C. 57 amends the Act to provide for fixing a minimum wage for women employed in factories and shops, establishing a minimum wage board and prescribing regulations to be made by the Governor in Council.

Legislation.—C. 1 amends several of the revised statutes of the province in minor details. C. 15 amends cc. 9 and 19 of the revised statutes respecting an audit of accounts and providing that the Provincial Treasurer may authorize payment of claims after the close of any fiscal year.

Mining.—The Coal Mines Regulation Act is amended by c. 18 regarding hours of work and conditions in submarine workings. Penalties and injunctions are provided for.

Miscellaneous.—C. 5, the Definition of Time Act, defines the meaning of various expressions of time. The Brokers' Registration Act, c. 12, provides that all persons selling or underwriting securities must secure a certificate of registration from the Provincial Secretary. C. 19 amends the Poor Relief Act and provides for the payment by relatives for the maintenance of paupers. C. 21 provides for the removal from any asylum of unsuitable patients and for the payment by muni-

cipalities for their maintenance in proper institutions. C. 44 amends the Nova Scotia Temperance Act regarding prescriptions, sale of liquor to minors, seizure of liquor in transit and forfeiture of vehicles.

Public Utilities.—C. 39 amends the Power Commission Act regarding expropriation of property other than land and actions for compensation.

Taxation.—C. 16 amends the Provincial Revenue (Corporations) Act respecting mutual fire insurance companies, banks and the taxes payable by all incorporated companies in the province. C. 17 amends the Succession Duty Act regarding taxes on estates exceeding certain sums, payment of duties, filing of statements, and penalties for non-disclosure or undervaluation.

(Acts of the 5th Session of the 37th General Assembly, begun Feb. 26, 1925).

Administration of Justice.—C. 5 amends the law as to contributory negligence regarding findings and the apportionment of damages.

Agriculture.—C. 41 amends the Agriculture Act with respect to grants to municipalities in aid of local fairs.

Assessment.—The Assessment Act is amended by cc. 54, 55 and 56 with respect to assessment districts and appointment of assessors, interest and arrears of unpaid rates and taxes, and levies and sales under warrant.

Companies.—C. 70 amends the Companies Act principally with regard to the issue of shares of no par value, while c. 71 amends the regulations dealing with the registration and transmission of stocks and bonds.

Education.—The Education Act is amended by c. 35 with respect to the conduct of meetings of ratepayers, qualifications of voters and appointment of auditors, by c. 36 regarding payments to the directors of rural high school departments and by c. 37 regarding the superannuation of inspectors and of teachers in the Normal College or Agricultural College.

Finance.—C. 4 provides for a loan of \$75,000 to meet the cost of a highway from Cape Rouge to Cape North. C. 81 amends the Act respecting a provincial loan for highways, while c. 82 provides in detail for defraying the various charges and expenses of the public service for the year ended Sept. 30, 1925.

Health.—C. 6, an Act relating to Local Hospitals, provides for the compulsory admission of patients, permissive admissions, notices to municipalities, discharges, liability of municipalities, expenses of persons having no settlement, removal of incurable patients and actions by municipalities for accounts.

Highways.—C. 44 amends the Public Highways Act chiefly regarding the duties of persons ordered to attend for work on roads at certain times, and the extinguishment of the right of the public to highways.

Insurance.—C. 2, an Act to make uniform the law respecting life insurance contracts, deals respectively with interpretation, application, the contract of insurance, insurable interest, policies on the lives of minors, beneficiaries, proof of claim and payment, limitations of actions, trustees and guardians, payment into court and accident and sickness insurance.

Labour.—C. 1, the Industrial Peace Act, dealing with the prevention and settlement of strikes and lockouts, treats in detail with its interpretation, administration, boards of conciliation and investigation, procedure for reference of disputes

to board, functions, powers and procedure of boards, remuneration and expenses of boards, duties of the registrar, strikes and lockouts prior to and pending a reference to a board, special and miscellaneous provisions, the arbitration commission and its jurisdiction and procedure.

Legislation.—C. 15 redefines the composition of the Legislative Assembly of the province and establishes the various electoral districts, while c. 16 treats of the tenure of office of Members of the Council and the enactment of public bills without the concurrence of that body.

Mining.—C. 7 provides for the waiving of royalties on minerals taken from certain lands in the province.

Miscellaneous.—C. 68 amends the Fire Prevention Act regarding inflammable contents of buildings and buildings dangerous to other property. C. 69 amends the Nova Scotia Temperance Act with respect to the sale of liquor, authority of inspectors, distribution of fines and tariff of fees.

Motor Vehicles.—Cc. 45, 46 and 47 make minor amendments to the Motor Vehicle Act relating to speed limits, license plates and fees, vehicles registered outside of the province and sizes of tires.

Municipalities.—C. 10, the Community Act, provides for the establishment and management of community halls in the province. C. 57 amends the Village Supply Act, chiefly respecting requisitions for polis and terms of office of commissioners.

Professions.—The Dental Act is amended by c. 60 regarding registration and removal of names from the register. The Nova Scotia Engineering Act is amended in minor details by c. 61.

Public Utilities.—C. 63 provides for the exclusive use of any watercourse by the Commission, under the Power Commission Act.

Taxation.—C. 8, the Gasoline Act, provides for the imposition and collection of a tax not exceeding 3c. a gallon on gasoline purchased in the province.

New Brunswick.

(Acts of the 4th Session of the 8th Legislative Assembly, begun Mar. 6, 1924).

Administration of Justice.—C. 10 amends the Judicature Act regarding the duties of county sheriffs. C. 25 sets out a new table of fees to be paid re summary convictions.

Child Welfare.—C. 35 consolidates former Acts relating to the New Brunswick Protestant Orphans' Home and redefines the powers of the corporation.

Elections.—C. 4 establishes the various electoral districts in the province, setting out their respective boundaries and polling places.

Finance.—C. 1 provides for the expenditure of various itemized sums for defraying the expenses of the government of the province. C. 2 provides for various expenditures on roads, bridges and other public works and services. C. 5 ratifies and confirms certain loans by the Lieutenant-Governor to sub-district boards of health.

Game.—The Game Act is amended by c. 16 with respect to game on the islands of Grand Manan and Campobello.

Health.—The Public Health Act is amended by c. 6; public officers are empowered to examine any food offered for sale and to destroy any food unfit for consumption. Boards of health are authorized to employ sanitary inspectors. C. 21 amends the Public Hospitals Act, providing for proceedings of municipalities in repudiating liability for maintenance of patients and of the governing bodies of hospitals on receiving notice of repudiation.

Highways.—C. 15 authorizes the borrowing of \$400,000 for expenditure on permanent bridge works. C. 24 also authorizes a loan of \$250,000 a year for 3 years, such money to be spent on highway construction.

Insurance.—C. 31 sets out detailed provisions regarding life insurance contracts, under the headings of application, the contract of insurance, insurable interest, policies on the lives of minors, beneficiaries, proof of claim and payment, limitation of actions, trustees and payment into court.

Labour.—C. 7 amends the New Brunswick Factories Act regarding operators of portable saw-mills. C. 8 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act, with respect to compensation payments and liability of employers.

Lands.—C. 23 provides for the laying-out of portions of crown land for men engaged in mills or other similar work and stipulates conditions under which such areas may be granted as homesteads.

Legislation.—C. 19 provides for a revision of the statutes of the province at a cost of not more than \$20,000.

Miscellaneous.—The Act respecting landlord and tenant is amended by c. 30, which defines the word "trader" and sets out the rights of a landlord with respect to rents.

Motor Vehicles.—C. 12 amends the Motor Vehicle Law, prohibiting persons under 16 from driving motor cars and providing that persons from 16 to 18 must be licensed.

Public Utilities.—C. 22 amends the New Brunswick Electric Power Act with respect to the personnel of the Commission, arbitration and powers of the Commission. The same Act is further amended by c. 26.

Railways.—C. 17 provides for a loan of \$531,000, to be used for purposes of the St. John and Quebec Railway.

Taxation.—The Rates and Taxes Act is amended and consolidated by c. 3 under the following headings:—application, interpretation, exemptions, values, incidence of taxation, assessment of real estate, personal property and income, warrants of assessment, county valuation, appeal to valuers, assessment roll, appeal to council and county court judges, collection of rates, compensation to officers and general provisions.

(Acts of the 5th Session of the 8th Legislative Assembly, begun Mar. 12, 1925.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 22 amends the table of costs under the Judicature Act. C. 27 amends the Probate Courts Act, providing for proof of wills by *viva voce* testimony and for sealing probate or letters of administration of a foreign country. C. 40, the Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgements Act, facilitates the enforcement of such awards and c. 41 makes uniform the law respecting the liability of parties in an action for damages for negligence where more than one party is at fault.

Companies.—C. 47 authorizes the assistance of companies in the pork-packing industry by the guarantee of their debentures under certain conditions.

Education.—C. 3 amends the Vocational Education Act respecting the issue of debentures and maximum expenditures permissible under the Act. The same Act is amended by c. 5 with respect to the establishment of schools in cities and towns. Cc. 6, 7 and 8 amend the Schools Act regarding debenture issues by the City of Fredericton and qualifications of voters at school meetings. C. 9 provides for the purchase, sale and free distribution of school books.

Elections.—C. 20 amends the Act to establish Electoral Districts, with respect to certain district boundaries.

Finance.—C. 1 authorizes the expenditure of various itemized sums to defray expenses of the civil government of the province. Cc. 42, 43 and 44 provide for the issue of debentures totalling \$2,695,000, to redeem debentures falling due during 1925.

Fisheries.—The Act respecting the Fisheries of the Province is amended by c. 34 with respect to its administration by the Minister of Lands and Mines.

Game.—C. 35 amends the Game Act with respect to deer-hunting on Grand Manan and Campobello, seasons, royalties, game wardens and the killing of wild cats.

Highways.—C. 2 provides for various expenditures for the improvement of roads, bridges and other public works. C. 16 stipulates the dates between which motor vehicles shall not be allowed on highways in the province. C. 17 provides for the borrowing of \$600,000 for the purpose of constructing permanent bridges and similar works.

Lands.—C. 36 provides for grants of crown lands for the erection of municipal homes, for school purposes and for churches, and for the survey and sale of certain lands by the Minister.

Miscellaneous.—C. 12 provides for the relief of widows and sets out their rights in the estates of deceased husbands. C. 19, the Children of Unmarried Parents Act, provides for the protection of such children and the administration of the Act by certain officers of the government. C. 25 amends the Act respecting the Solemnization of Marriage, c. 29 sets out the qualifications required for legal settlement in the province under the Act respecting Settlement of the Poor and c. 32 amends the Mechanics Lien Act, providing that taking certain securities shall not prejudice or destroy a lien.

Motor Vehicles.—C. 10 amends the Motor Vehicle Law respecting rules of the road and the liability of owners of motor vehicles.

Public Utilities.—Cc. 13 and 14 amend the New Brunswick Electric Power Act regarding the validity of orders of the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities and increasing the number of commissioners, providing for their salaries and increasing the amounts to be borrowed under the Act.

Railways.—C. 23 authorizes the sale of the St. John and Quebec railway to the Dominion of Canada and c. 24 provides for the extension of the time set for the building of the above railway to Andover.

Taxation.—C. 31 amends the Succession Duty Act respecting the duty on life insurance and the administration of the Act by the Attorney-General.

Quebec.

(Acts of the 1st Session of the 16th Legislature—Dec. 17, 1923—Mar. 15, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 71 amends the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure respecting partitions and licitations and declares certain partitions and licitations valid. The Code of Civil Procedure is also amended by c. 82, respecting letters of verification.

Agriculture.—C. 29 provides for the engaging of a qualified butter or cheese maker by every such factory in the province and stipulates certain rules for the classification of cream and butter.

Companies.—C. 64 sets out certain regulations governing the issue and sale of shares, bonds and other securities and c. 65 provides penalties for certain infringements of regulations governing such sale.

Education.—Cc. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 deal respectively with the Montreal Catholic school commission, the board of Roman Catholic school commissioners of the city of Quebec, the Protestant school trustees of Outremont, the Protestant schools and school taxation in Verdun, the Protestant school municipality of Lachine, Lasalle and Dorval, and the establishment of a pedagogical institute at Montreal.

Elections.—C. 15 defines conditions governing the holding of a referendum with regard to daylight saving in any municipality. C. 16 makes minor changes in the Quebec Election Act.

Finance.—C. 1 provides a sum of \$1,235,398 to defray expenses of the public service for the year ended June 30, 1924, and \$11,288,313 for the year ended June 30, 1925. C. 3 provides for a loan of \$15,000,000 for the purposes of the fusion of La Banque d'Hochelaga and La Banque Nationale. C. 5 authorizes the guarantee of a loan of \$150,000 for the relief of victims of a fire in Ste. Agathe des Monts. C. 6 authorizes a payment up to \$100,000 as the share of the province in the cost of repairing certain bridges.

Forestry.—C. 13 ratifies the contract between the Minister of Lands and Forests and the Three Rivers Technical school *re* the conduct of a school in paper-making. C. 27 enacts new regulations governing the disposal of lands by the Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, forest reserves and prevention of forest fires.

Health.—C. 14 ratifies the contract between the government and Les Sœurs de la Charité de Québec respecting the care and maintenance of the insane, and between the latter party and Laval University respecting medical service in their hospital. C. 20 amends the Public Health Act concerning the registration of births, marriages and deaths, and c. 21 provides for the establishment and maintenance of anti-tuberculosis and puericultural dispensaries in the province.

Highways.—C. 60 provides regulations governing the width of roads and streets in cities, towns and villages in the province.

Insurance.—C. 66 amends the law respecting insurance with regard to the deposit required by the Provincial Treasurer, the increase or decrease of the number of directors of a company and insurance on children under 10 years of age.

Lands.—C. 28 makes a reservation of ownership in favour of the Crown in the case of certain lands adjacent to the boundary line of the province.

Mining.—The Quebec Mining Law is amended by c. 31 with regard to the priority of royalty claims, staking out claims, staking out by mandatory and abandonment of claims.

Miscellaneous.—C. 18 provides for the payment of pensions to Agents-General of the province; c. 22 amends the Alcoholic Liquor Act regarding fees for permits; c. 48 amends the Public Charities Act providing for payments to charitable institutions; c. 53 amends the Notarial Code regarding the rights of notaries, powers of Board of Notaries, etc.; c. 75, an Act respecting Adoption, defines certain regulations governing such action; c. 79 is an Act respecting the repression of certain disorders in houses built on the frontier lines of the province; while c. 87 provides for the licensing of peddlers.

Motor Vehicles.—C. 24, an Act respecting Motor Vehicles, sets out the law in this regard under the headings of declaratory and interpretative provisions, registration, licenses and permits, carrying of certificates and badges, accessories and their use, changes made to motor vehicles, circulation, offences and penalties, prosecutions, provisions concerning municipalities, officers of the Bureau, receiving of oaths, reports, and powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. C. 25 provides for the licensing and taxation of the sale of gasoline in the province, the tax to be at the rate of 2c. per gallon.

Municipalities.—C. 32 provides for the creation of a bureau of inspector-auditors in the Department of Municipal Affairs and outlines their duties. C. 58 sets out the obligation of a municipality after incorporation for debts incurred by the county before such date.

Professions.—C. 54 makes important amendments to the Act respecting dentists and substitutes a new section for R.S. 5030 to 5084.

Public Utilities.—Cc. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 define certain powers of the Quebec Streams Commission relating to the storing of water in certain rivers in the province.

Taxation.—C. 23 amends the Act respecting succession duties with regard to legacies to certain hospitals; c. 25 imposes a tax of 2c. per gallon on gasoline sold in the province and c. 56 defines the classes of non-taxable property in municipalities.

(Acts of the 2nd Session of the 16th Legislature—Jan. 7, 1925–April 3, 1925).

Administration of Justice.—C. 47, an Act respecting the officers of justice and their deputies and employees, deals with the appointment, duties and salaries of such officers. C. 51 sets out a new chapter to replace R.S. 3404 to 3468, dealing with jurors and juries. C. 52 provides for the establishment of a provincial asylum for insane prisoners.

Agriculture.—C. 33 provides new regulations concerning the Order of Agricultural Merit of the Province of Quebec; cc. 34 and 35 provide for the licensing of butter and cheese factories and for the punishment of persons contravening the Act.

Companies.—C. 66 amends the Companies Act regarding the payment of dividends, liabilities and powers of directors and representation by proxy. C. 28 redefines the conditions under which companies are deemed to be exercising their corporate rights within the province.

Education.—C. 40 permits the issue of bonds or debentures by school corporations for shorter terms than originally established and provides for the increase of pension of certain officers. C. 41 enacts new regulations regarding the

duties of inspector-auditors, c. 43 sets out new powers of the Montreal Catholic school commission, c. 44 provides for the appointment of members to the central board of the Montreal Catholic school commission and provides further minor regulations governing the actions of the commission, while c. 45 enacts new and detailed regulations governing Protestant schools in and around Montreal.

Elections.—Cc. 12, 13, 14 and 15 make changes in several of the electoral districts of the province, while c. 17 amends the Election Act, providing that electors may be entitled to vote if their names are on the copy of the electoral list or even if omitted in some cases.

Finance.—C. 1 provides for the expenditure of \$1,422,223 for defraying the expenses of the public service for the year ending June 30, 1925 and of \$12,380,143 for the year ending June 30, 1926.

Fisheries.—C. 31 authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make certain reserves along the banks of salmon rivers within which no trees are to be cut.

Forestry.—C. 30 provides for the creation of domanial forests and their administration by the Minister. C. 32 provides an annual credit of \$100,000, to be disposed of by the Minister of Lands and Forests to aid reforestation.

Game.—C. 39 amends the Game Laws regarding the killing of deer at certain times and the use of dogs for deer-hunting.

Highways.—The Act respecting the Roads Department is amended by c. 36, principally with regard to the maintenance of roads in winter and the exposure of highways to damages from line-ditches or water courses.

Legislation.—C. 8, an Act respecting the Revised Statutes, provides for the completion and coming into force of the Revised Statutes of Quebec, 1925. C. 10 makes minor amendments to several of the revised statutes of 1909.

Mining.—The Quebec Mining Law is amended by c. 37, principally with respect to duties imposed upon mines and payable to the province. C. 38 provides for payments by the province to producers of iron ore from deposits in the province.

Miscellaneous.—The Alcoholic Liquor Act is amended by c. 23 with regard to hours of sale and actions instituted by the Commission. C. 25 amends the License Act regarding the powers of the Lieutenant-Governor over betting under the pari-mutual system and the sale of motor vehicles without a permit. C. 53 provides for the inspection of public buildings by Provincial officers as a means of preventing fires from defective heating or lighting equipment. C. 74 makes minor amendments to the Act respecting adoption. C. 77 provides for the making of plans and books of reference in the case of subdividing certain properties.

Motor Vehicles.—The Motor Vehicle Act is amended by c. 26 with respect to fees for licenses and the protection of roads by municipalities.

Municipalities.—C. 63 provides for inquiries into municipal affairs by judges of the Superior Court on request of any municipal council or on petition of 50 electors of any municipality.

Public Utilities.—C. 22 amends the Act respecting the Quebec Public Service Commission, with regard to the placing of rails, wires or other appliances in any municipality by a public service.

Taxation.—C. 27 increases the tax on gasoline from 2c. to 3c. per gallon from April 1, 1925.

Ontario.

(Acts of the 1st Session of the 16th Legislature, begun Feb. 6, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 30 amends the Judicature Act respecting the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court, c. 31 amends the Libel and Slander Act regarding the slander of women, c. 32 amends the law as to contributory negligence regarding findings in actions founded on negligence, c. 33 amends the Magistrates Act regarding the appointment of interpreters, c. 34 amends the Crown Attorneys Act regarding commutation of fees, c. 35 amends the Coroners Act with regard to warrants for burial where inquests are unnecessary and c. 36 amends the Administration of Justice Expenses Act respecting expenses of trial on change of venue.

Agriculture.—The Agricultural Societies Act is amended by c. 29 regarding annual meetings; c. 73, the Ontario Stallion Act, provides for enrolment of stallions and the collection of fees only after enrolment; c. 77 provides for the quarantine of bees at any point in the province for the suppression of foul brood.

Assessment.—C. 59 amends the Assessment Act regarding the assessment of owners of supervised car parks and also regarding assessments of personal income.

Child Welfare.—C. 70 provides for the better protection of immigrant children by means of authorized societies and agents under supervision of the inspector, whose duties are also outlined.

Companies.—C. 47 amends the Companies Act regarding shares of no par value and adds new regulations governing the incorporation of insurance companies and fraternal or mutual benefit societies. C. 48, the Sale of Securities Act, provides for the filing of the prospectus of any security issue with the Provincial Secretary and deals with the advertisement and sale of fraudulent securities.

Education.—C. 82 amends the School Laws regarding the apportionment of school grants, disposal of school lands, exemption from taxation in certain cases, classes for blind and deaf pupils, county grants for maintaining pupils at high schools and other details. C. 83 amends the Education Act regarding medical and dental inspection in public and separate schools. C. 85 amends the University Act regarding the personnel of the Board of Governors of Toronto University and the powers of this body.

Elections.—C. 4 amends the election laws with respect to the opening of polls for railway employees. C. 55 deals also with the holding of polls for such employees and for commercial travellers.

Finance.—C. 1 provides for the expenditure of \$18,692,674 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1924, and of \$51,298,685 for the year ended Oct. 31, 1925. C. 3 authorizes the guarantee of payment of certain debentures, while c. 9 authorizes a loan of \$40,000,000 on the credit of the province.

Forestry.—C. 16 amends the Crown Timber Act with respect to conditions of manufacture of hardwood trees, c. 17 provides for the licensing of saw-mills and pulp and paper mills, c. 46 sets out regulations respecting the culling and measurement of timber cut upon public lands and c. 71 amends the Forest Fires Prevention Act by the addition of new regulations.

Game.—C. 80 amends the Game and Fisheries Act respecting close seasons, use of snares and the carrying of loaded weapons in vehicles. C. 81 provides for the payment of wolf bounties.

Health.—Cc. 68 and 69 amend the Public Health Act regarding the installation of sanitary conveniences by local boards in municipalities and establish the Department of Health, providing for its personnel and powers.

Highways.—C. 27 amends various Highways Acts regarding township road superintendents, application for gravel for township roads, construction of sidewalks, cost of bridges and fines and penalties. C. 28 amends the Highways Act regarding the duties of the Highway Committee. C. 62 makes minor amendments to the Highway Traffic Act.

Insurance.—C. 50 sets out a new law governing the sale of insurance in the province.

Labour.—C. 41 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act regarding increase of compensation and aid given to injured workmen.

Lands.—C. 14 provides for the purchase or appropriation of lands in Northern Ontario for road-building purposes. C. 15 provides for the settlement of certain questions regarding Indian Reserve lands. C. 44 amends the Land Surveyors Act with regard to qualifications and examinations and c. 45 amends the Surveys Act regarding municipal surveys of lot lines.

Mining.—The Mining Act is amended by c. 18 respecting execution against claims and death of licensee before recording claims, c. 19 provides for the payment of bounties on iron ore treated in Ontario, c. 20 provides for the licensing and regulating of dealers in unwrought metals, c. 21 establishes the mining court of Ontario, c. 22 validates the titles to certain mining lands and rights, and c. 74 amends the Natural Gas Conservation Act regarding certain contracts and penalties for non-compliance.

Miscellaneous.—C. 6 provides for a Legislative Secretary for Northern Ontario, c. 7 amends the Ontario Public Service Superannuation Act and cc. 38, 39, 40 and 42 make minor amendments to the Registry Act, the Warehousemen's Lien Act, the Master and Servant Act and the Landlord and Tenant Act. C. 49 provides for the registration of brokers, c. 64 amends the Community Halls Act, c. 65 amends the Ontario Temperance Act, regarding the submitting of questions to the electors, and c. 66 provides for the licensing of hotels in the province. C. 75 regulates the boring and protection of wells in the province, c. 76 provides compensation for damage caused by sulphur fumes and c. 77 provides for the maintenance of cemeteries.

Municipalities.—The Municipal Amendment Act, c. 53, makes detailed changes in the Consolidated Municipal Act of 1922, c. 56 limits the granting of bonuses by municipal corporations and c. 57 amends the Local Improvement Act with respect to street lighting and apportionment of costs of local improvement works.

Professions.—C. 43 amends the Pharmacy Act regarding the election of members of the council, the erasing of names of members, the registration of directors of companies and penalties under the Act.

Public Utilities.—C. 23 amends the Power Commission Act regarding the powers of the Commission and in other details, c. 24 deals with the relations of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission and certain companies and corporations, and c. 25 amends the regulations governing the distribution of power by the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. C. 52 makes numerous changes in the Telephone Act and c. 61 amends the Public Utilities Act regarding by-laws, rates and sharing of costs.

Taxation.—C. 10 provides for the taxing of the profits of mining operations, with regulations therefor, and c. 13 provides for the taxing of land in unorganized territory in the province.

(Acts of the 2nd Session of the 16th Legislature, begun Feb. 10, 1925.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 33 amends the Surrogate Courts Act regarding claims within the jurisdiction of division courts and actions to establish claims against estates. C. 81 amends the Prisons and Public Charities Act with regard to admissions and treatment of inmates.

Agriculture.—C. 30 establishes the office of Commissioner of Agricultural Loans and prescribes his duties, and c. 31 limits the grants to horticultural societies in cities. C. 73 enacts regulations governing the keeping of bees and amends the Foul Brood Act and c. 74 provides regulations aimed at the eradication of the European corn borer.

Child Welfare.—C. 80 provides for the establishment of the Boys' Welfare Board of Ontario and sets out regulations governing its duties and activities.

Companies.—The Companies Act is amended by c. 53 with respect to substitute directors, power to accept shares in payment and in other details. The Loan and Trust Corporations Act is amended by c. 55 regarding the contents of annual reports.

Education.—C. 78 amends the School Laws regarding guaranteed debentures, metropolitan school areas, rural school assessors, liability of counties for certain pupils, agreements between rural and urban school boards and numerous other details. C. 79 provides regulations regarding ownership and disposal of industrial school lands.

Finance.—C. 1 authorizes the expenditure of \$6,028,416 for the year ending Oct. 31, 1925 and of \$43,822,302 for the year ending Oct. 31, 1926. C. 2 authorizes a loan of \$40,000,000, and c. 4 authorizes guaranteeing the payment of certain municipal debentures.

Game.—C. 76 amends the Game and Fisheries Act, stipulating certain regulations governing close seasons, the use of snares and the issue of licenses. C. 77 amends the Wolf Bounty Act respecting the payment of bounties and certificates.

Highways.—C. 26 amends the Highway Improvement Laws with regard to county road systems, streets in urban municipalities, grants and subsidies, cost of bridges, etc. C. 27 amends the Provincial Highway Act regarding deductions from provincial grants and bonuses paid for trees on highways. C. 29 deals with public service works on highways, c. 65 makes numerous minor amendments to the Highway Traffic Act and c. 66 amends the Public Vehicle Act with respect to the definition of public highways and public vehicles.

Health.—C. 69 amends the Public Health Act respecting the power of local boards to install sanitary conveniences and collection of costs.

Insurance.—C. 54 amends the Insurance Act, principally with regard to underwriters' agencies and resident agents, but also in other details.

Labour.—C. 43 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act respecting rights to compensation in cases outside of the province.

Lands.—C. 18 amends the Public Lands Act with regard to its relation with the Mining Act and c. 41 amends the Land Titles Act with respect to changes from possessory to absolute and unqualified titles of land.

Legislation.—C. 8 amends the Legislative Assembly Act regarding disqualifications of members and their sessional indemnity and c. 9 sets out the salaries of members of the Executive Council.

Mining.—C. 20 enumerates certain classes of land on which mining claims may not be staked out and provides for the transfer of interests in mining claims in certain cases.

Miscellaneous.—C. 10 amends the Public Service Act regarding the powers and duties of the Provincial Secretary and his deputy and assistant, c. 11 increases the salary of the provincial auditor, c. 16 imposes a charge for fire prevention purposes on owners or tenants of railway lands, c. 32 deals with the powers of the Commissioners for the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park, c. 45 amends the Marriage Act regarding the issue of licenses, proof of age of parties and provisions of the license, c. 49 provides for the registration of drugless practitioners, c. 52 amends the Architects Act with regard to membership in the Association, c. 67 makes numerous amendments to the Temperance Act, and c. 75 amends the Cemetery Act regarding perpetual care of plots.

Municipalities.—C. 59 amends the Consolidated Municipal Act, principally with respect to vacancies on city councils, sewer rents, power to pass various by-laws, repairing of bridges and limiting of rates.

Public Utilities.—Cc. 23 and 24 make certain amendments to the Power Commission Act, chiefly regarding superannuation of employees and arrears of interest on construction of the Thunder Bay system, and to the Power Commission and Companies Transfer Act, confirming an agreement between the Electrical Development Co. and the Commission. C. 25 sets out an agreement between the Commission, the city of Toronto and the Toronto Harbour Commission. Cc. 57 and 58 amend the Hydro-Electric Railway Act and the Telephone Act, respectively.

Railways.—The Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Act, c. 22, provides for the right of the Commission to acquire control of the Nipissing Central Railway.

Representation.—C. 7, the Representation Act, re-defines the electoral districts of the province, providing for a membership in the Legislative Assembly of 112 members from as many districts.

Taxation.—C. 13 amends the Succession Duty Act in various details, c. 14 provides for the taxation at various rates of alcoholic and other beverages, c. 17 amends the Provincial Land Tax Act regarding exemptions as to timber rights and c. 28 imposes a tax of 3c. per gallon on gasoline sold in the province.

Manitoba.

(Acts of the 2nd Session of the 17th Legislature—July 25, 1923–July 27, 1923.)

The Government Liquor Control Act, c. 1, provides for the sale of liquor throughout the province and prescribes regulations governing such sale through government liquor stores. C. 2 provides for the expenditure of \$156,500 and of \$600,000 to defray expenses of legislation and expenses of administering the Government Liquor Control Act for the years ending Aug. 31, 1923 and 1924 respectively.

(Acts of the 3rd Session of the 17th Legislature—Jan. 10, 1924–April 5, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 11 amends the County Courts Act, creating the Board of County Judges, extending the jurisdiction of county courts and

stipulating certain fees. C. 16 exempts four horses instead of three under the Executions Act, and c. 17 seed for 160 acres instead of 80. The Jury Act is amended by c. 38 regarding grand juries, jury rolls and their preparation, and the number of jurors in judicial districts. C. 47 amends the Provincial Police Act with respect to appointments and salaries.

Agriculture.—C. 1 amends the Agricultural Societies Act with respect to grants to such institutions, c. 18 enacts new provisions relating to the lending of money under the Farm Loans Act, c. 20 provides for certification and quarantine under the Act for the suppression of foul brood among bees, c. 28 amends the Horse Breeders Act regarding enrolment, c. 29 amends the Horticultural Societies Act regarding payment of fees and admission to the association, c. 43 provides regulations to suppress the growth of noxious weeds in the province, c. 44 reduces legislative grants under the Poultry Breeders Act, c. 61 enables municipalities to borrow limited amounts of money for seed grain purposes and c. 63 permits the running at large, with certain exceptions, of stray animals in certain areas.

Child Welfare.—C. 5 provides for increased penalties for ill-treatment under the Children's Act; c. 6, the Child Welfare Act, provides for the creation of the Child Welfare Board and for the protection of bereaved and dependent children and c. 7 makes slight changes in the Act respecting working hours of minors.

Companies.—C. 41 provides regulations governing the operation within the province of loan and trust corporations.

Education.—C. 49 amends the Public Schools Act, principally with respect to the basis of grants to schools, and c. 60 amends the School Attendance Act regarding compulsory attendance up to certain ages. C. 71 creates the Agricultural College of Manitoba a faculty in the University of Manitoba, under the control of the governors of the university.

Elections.—C. 15 amends the Manitoba Election Act respecting deposits, marking of ballots, special polls, invalid ballots and regulations for alternative voting.

Finance.—C. 46 makes minor amendments to the Provincial Loans Act, c. 58 amends the Rural Credits Act with regard to its administration, and c. 59, the Provincial Savings Act, enacts provisions designed to encourage saving, to authorize the borrowing of such savings and the issue of securities therefor. C. 64 authorizes the borrowing of \$820,000 and its expenditure on roads, grain elevators and under provisions of the Government Liquor Control Act. C. 65 authorizes the expenditure of \$10,823,841 and of \$7,215,894 for the years ending Aug. 31, 1924 and 1925 respectively, and c. 66 likewise provides for the expenditure (supplementary) of \$230,777 and \$20,000 for the same years. C. 6 amends the Treasury Department Act regarding the sale of securities, warrants and temporary loans.

Forestry.—C. 19 amends the Fires Prevention Act, chiefly with respect to the powers of persons enquiring into fires.

Game.—Cc. 21 to 24 amend the Game Protection Act regarding close seasons, fur merchants, licenses, exports of furs, destructive animals, the use of ammunition and certain game preserves.

Health.—The Public Health Act is amended by c. 48 with respect to regulations to be observed in cases of infectious diseases.

Hospitals.—C. 30 amends the Hospital Aid Act regarding their inspection and their administration by the Municipal Commissioner rather than the Minister of Agriculture.

Insurance.—Cc. 32 to 36 deal respectively with insurance on mortgaged lands in Winnipeg, conditions in policies of accident and sickness insurance, automobile insurance policies, life insurance contracts and mutual hail and plate glass insurance.

Lands.—C. 68 amends the Town Planning Act, providing for the approval of plans, their remission to municipal councils and subsequent procedure.

Miscellaneous.—C. 2 amends the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act, permitting registration of assignment of book debts, c. 4 amends the Charitable Associations Act regarding supplementary letters patent, c. 14 amends the Distress Act with respect to landlord's priority, c. 25 amends the Garnishment Act respecting exemptions, c. 27 sets out regulations governing the creation and management of a home for the aged and infirm, c. 37 makes slight amendments to the Manitoba Interpretation Act, c. 39 amends the Lien Notes Act respecting their assignment, c. 40 adds new regulations to the Government Liquor Control Act, c. 42 provides for advances for seed grain by mortgagees, c. 51 provides for the appointment and duties of a fiscal supervisor of institutions under the Public Works Act, cc. 53 to 56 amend the Real Property Act regarding powers of district registrars and certain caveats, c. 57 amends the Registry Act respecting registrations of Crown grants, c. 67 amends the Temperance Act respecting certificates of analysts and cc. 74 and 75 amend the War Relief Act respecting rights to protection and non-payment of debts.

Municipalities.—C. 45 provides for the taking over of private parks by municipalities and their management. Cc. 77 to 89 make numerous minor amendments to the Municipal Act, the Assessment Act and the Municipal Boundaries Act.

Public Utilities.—C. 50 transfers the Public Utilities Commission from the Department of the Provincial Secretary to that of the Municipal Commissioner.

Taxation.—C. 10 provides for the administration of the Corporations Taxation Act by the Municipal Commissioner, c. 52 makes amendments to the Railway Taxation Act respecting dates when taxes are due and tax rates, c. 62 amends the Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act with respect to widows and beneficiaries, and c. 73 amends tax rates under the Unoccupied Lands Tax Act.

(Acts of the 4th Session of the 17th Legislature, Jan. 15, 1925–April 9, 1925.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 9 amends the County Courts Act with regard to interrogatories, as provided by the King's Bench Act. C. 11 amends the Surrogate Courts Act respecting solicitors' fees and the arrangement and gazetting of tariffs.

Agriculture.—C. 12 amends the Crop Payments Act respecting the priority right of a lessor, vendor or mortgagor to share in a crop without registration. C. 21 authorizes the sale of securities by the Lieutenant-Governor under the Manitoba Farm Lands Act. C. 49 amends the Rural Credits Act regarding the recommendation of applications, renewals and disposal of property. C. 53 provides for the sale of seed grain to farmers in unorganized territories in the province.

Assessment.—C. 71 amends the Assessment Act with regard to unclaimed tax purchase moneys and their transfer to the consolidated revenue funds at certain times.

Child Welfare.—C. 3 amends the Child Welfare Act with respect to the power of judges to make orders for the maintenance of children against several persons.

Companies.—C. 2 amends the Bills of Sale and Chattel Mortgage Act regarding documents of corporations. C. 5 amends the Companies Act regarding shares of no par value, powers of companies and powers of attorney of extra-provincial corporations. C. 8, the Co-operative Associations Act, provides for the incorporation of such associations under the authority of a registrar responsible to the Minister of Agriculture.

Education.—C. 17 establishes an advisory board under the Education Department Act. C. 39, amending the Public Libraries Act, provides for the establishment of a library by two or more municipalities, and c. 40 provides for the appointment of a provincial public library board. Cc. 42 to 46 make numerous amendments to the Public Schools Act.

Finance.—Cc. 50 and 51 authorize the sale of certain securities for specified purposes, c. 56 authorizes the borrowing and expenditure of \$760,000 and of \$174,513 for certain specified purposes, c. 57 also authorizes the expenditure of \$7,281,553 for the period from Sept. 1, 1924 to April 30, 1925, and \$10,608,412 for the year ending April 30, 1926, c. 58 authorizes a further expenditure of \$36,080 for the year ending April 30, 1926 and c. 59 another amount of \$593,045. C. 63 changes the fiscal year of the province to one ending on April 30.

Health.—C. 16 provides for the compulsory treatment of persons addicted to the improper use of opium and other narcotic drugs. C. 33 amends the Lunacy Act with respect to the administration of the estates of mentally defective persons.

Highways.—The Good Roads Act is amended by c. 25 with respect to provincial trunk highways and their maintenance and improvement.

Insurance.—C. 27 amends the Insurance Act regarding reciprocal deposits and the valuation of life insurance contracts, c. 28 amends the Mutual Fire Insurance Act regarding the investment or deposit of funds and c. 29 enacts regulations designed to secure uniform conditions in fire insurance policies.

Labour.—C. 19 amends the Employment Bureau Act, permitting the establishment of employment bureaus by certain municipalities. C. 35 amends the Minimum Wage Act, stipulating the liability of employers for wages as well as penalties in certain cases. C. 66 amends the Workmen's Compensation Act in numerous important details.

Lands.—C. 7 amends the Act respecting Land Contracts regarding the continuation of an action or proceeding after stay. C. 15 amends the Land Drainage Act with respect to the title of lands on which taxes have not been paid.

Miscellaneous.—C. 14 amends the Act respecting Estates of Insolvent Deceased Persons with regard to the rights of creditors, c. 32 amends the Government Liquor Control Act regarding the disposal of moneys, c. 38 provides regulations permitting the licensing of produce dealers, and c. 65 amends the War Relief Act with respect to protection extended to soldiers' wives.

Motor Vehicles.—C. 36 amends the Motor Vehicle Act, chiefly with respect to fees for registration, authority to operate, rented vehicles and lights.

Municipalities.—C. 52 enables municipalities to borrow money to be used for seed purposes, the amount not to exceed \$50,000 in each case. Cc. 67 to 69 amend the Municipal Act in minor particulars.

Public Utilities.—C. 18 amends the Electrical Power Transmission Act, providing numerous regulations governing the expenditure and accounting of moneys under the Act.

Taxation.—C. 24 provides for rebates in certain cases under the Gasolene Tax Act. C. 26 amends the Income Tax Act respecting deductions for dependent children or parents and for Dominion Income taxes. C. 54 amends the Soldiers' Taxation Relief Act with respect to relief of dependants.

Saskatchewan.

(Acts of the 4th Session of the 5th Legislature—Jan. 31, 1924–Mar. 25, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 5 amends the Surrogate Courts Act and provides for the transmission of court documents on the formation of new judicial districts.

Agriculture.—C. 26, the Agricultural Co-operative Association Act, deals with the incorporation, powers and internal management of such associations. C. 28 makes slight amendments to the Crop Payments Act, c. 29 repeals the Egg Marketing Act, c. 32 provides for the prevention and suppression of bee diseases through certification, quarantine and prohibition of sales, and c. 40, the Noxious Weeds Act, provides for the control and destruction of such weeds throughout the province.

Assessment.—C. 24 amends the School Assessment Act regarding the levying of taxes and costs by distress and sale under certain conditions.

Child Welfare.—C. 44 amends the Children's Protection Act with respect to the appointment and salary of officers and to maternity, nursing and other homes.

Education.—C. 25 provides for agreements with any other province or institution for the care and maintenance of blind and deaf children of the province.

Elections.—C. 50 provides for a plebiscite on questions relating to the control and suppression of traffic in alcoholic liquors.

Finance.—C. 1 provides for the expenditure of \$965,872 for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1924, of \$14,425,778 for the fiscal year ending April 30, 1925 and an additional amount of \$2,100,000 for the year ending April 30, 1925. C. 2 provides for the release of certain money by the Provincial Treasurer for the construction of Canadian National Railway branch lines.

Game.—C. 30, the Game Act, sets out the law under the headings of prohibitions, big game, game birds, fur-bearing animals, shipments, exportation, sale, storage, dogs, collections, preserves, licenses, royalties, close seasons, guardians, prosecutions and penalties.

Health.—C. 41 makes slight amendments to the Public Health Act regarding the publishing of notices and regulations.

Insurance.—C. 12 amends the Insurance Act, principally with regard to certificates, variation in conditions, the contract of insurance, insurable interest, policies on the lives of minors, beneficiaries, proof of claim and payment and trustees. C. 19 makes slight amendments to the Municipal Hail Insurance Act with respect to subscriptions for capital stock in limited companies, rates, reports and bank trust accounts.

Lands.—C. 9 amends the Land Titles Act with respect to the cancellation of homesteads and to the assurance fund and fees, and c. 10 amends the Homestead Act with respect to homesteads of deceased persons. C. 21, the Border Areas Act, provides for agreements between areas situated along the borders of the province and various outside authorities. C. 31 provides for the leasing of Dominion lands in the province for grazing purposes. The Reclamation Act is amended by c. 39, in which provision is made for the purchase of Dominion lands in drainage districts.

Miscellaneous.—C. 8 amends the Attachment of Debts Act regarding exemptions from attachment, c. 17 amends the Local Improvements Act in its relations with the Noxious Weeds Act, and c. 27 amends the Stray Animals Act regarding the power of councils to bid at sales of impounded animals and sets out a new schedule of fees. C. 36, the Marriage Act, deals with those who may solemnize marriage, publication of banns, marriage licenses, conditions and restrictions, marriage of minors, civil marriage, marriages of Quakers and Doukhoborts, prohibitions and penalties. C. 37 amends the Landlord and Tenant Act regarding exemptions from seizure, bankruptcy of tenant and proceedings in default of appearance. C. 48 amends the Mechanics Lien Act in minor details. Cc. 51 and 52 validate and confirm certain agreements made with the Saskatchewan Anti-tuberculosis League.

Motor Vehicles.—C. 42, the Motor Vehicles Act, provides for the regulation of the speed and operation of vehicles on highways and deals in detail with registration, liverymen, chauffeurs, dealers and garages, non-residents, regulation of traffic, offences and penalties, fees, inspectors and police officers.

Municipalities.—Cc. 13, 14, 15 and 16 amend the Acts relating to cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities respectively, while c. 22 amends the Municipalities Relief Act, giving the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to reimburse municipalities for losses incurred through advances.

Professions.—C. 33 amends the Medical Profession Act regarding registration and the application of the Act, while c. 34, the Optometry Act, sets out detailed regulations governing the practice of optometry.

Public Utilities.—The Rural Telephone Act is amended by c. 18 with respect to disqualification of shareholders, agreements on order of the Minister, power to enter premises, etc.

Taxation.—C. 20 amends the Arrears of Taxes Act regarding the subdivision of land sold for arrears and the right of purchasers to insure buildings thereon.

(Acts of the 5th Session of the 5th Legislature—Nov. 13, 1924—Jan. 16, 1925.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 11 amends the District Courts Act respecting appeals in civil actions, c. 12 amends the Surrogate Courts Act respecting new security in certain cases and substitution of security, c. 14 provides for the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards, and c. 15 amends the Small Debts Recovery Act with respect to its administration by a justice of the peace.

Agriculture.—C. 35 amends the Dairy Products Act with regard to the basis of the purchase price of milk and cream. C. 42 amends the Noxious Weeds Act, chiefly regarding penalties for non-compliance with regulations.

Companies.—C. 3 amends the Act respecting the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., setting out the powers of the corporation.

Education.—C. 32 amends the School Act respecting disqualification of trustees and c. 33 amends the School Assessment Act regarding rates of assessment and collection of rates.

Finance.—C. 1 authorizes the expenditure of \$504,007, \$13,620,400 and \$2,000,000 for the years ending April 30, 1925, 1926 and 1926 respectively, the last amount to be paid out of the telephone revenue of the province.

Game.—C. 36 amends the Game Act respecting fees for licenses and sets out the boundaries of certain game preserves.

Health.—C. 44 amends and consolidates the law relating to public health, under the headings of interpretation, administration, sanitary provisions, communicable diseases and miscellaneous provisions.

Insurance.—The laws relating to insurance are consolidated in c. 20 under the headings of the superintendent of insurance, general provisions applicable to insurers, insurance contracts, fire, life, automobile, accident and sickness, live stock, hail, weather, and mutual insurance, fraternal societies, mutual benefit societies, reciprocal exchanges, agents and adjusters, amalgamation, transfer, reinsurance and liquidation, and penalties under the Act.

Labour.—C. 46 amends the Employment Agencies Act respecting the establishment of agencies by certain municipalities and reports to the Bureau of Labour. C. 51 amends the Thresher Employees Act with regard to claims and payments.

Lands.—C. 16 amends the Land Titles Act, chiefly with respect to service of notices. C. 17, the Saskatchewan Surveys Act, provides regulations governing the survey of lands in the province. C. 41, amending the Drainage Act, sets out some new duties of the Minister and new powers of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Miscellaneous.—C. 19 amends the Benevolent Societies Act with respect to its relation with the Insurance Act and provides for the registration of such companies. C. 31 provides regulations to be observed in the manufacture and sale of bread. C. 38 amends the Hawkers and Peddlers Act respecting fees for licenses and penalties. C. 39 amends the Produce Merchants Act, empowering the Minister to take proceedings to enforce bonds in certain cases. C. 48 amends the Conditional Sales Act with regard to the registration of motor vehicles. C. 50 provides regulations with respect to threshers' liens, and c. 53 provides for the regulation of the sale of alcoholic liquors in the province.

Municipalities.—Cc. 21, 22, 23 and 24 amend the Acts relating to cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities respectively, chiefly respecting the care of indigent tuberculous patients, finances and public utilities. C. 28 enables the borrowing of money by municipalities in order to grant relief to certain individuals.

Professions.—C. 37 amends the Optometry Act with respect to the composition of the council of the association and the election of its members.

Statistics.—C. 6, the Vital Statistics Act, provides for the collection of statistics of births, marriages and deaths under the direction of the Registrar-General.

Taxation.—C. 8 amends the Corporations Taxation Act regarding exemption in cases of reinsurance, c. 9 amends the Railway Taxation Act with respect to the rights of municipalities under the Act, c. 10 amends the Wild Lands Tax Act, setting out the various classes of lands to be included in the roll, c. 26 amends the Arrears of Taxes Act with regard to tax sales and the rights of interested parties, and c. 30 provides for the remission of penalties under certain conditions.

Alberta.

(Acts of the 4th Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly—Jan. 28, 1924—April 12, 1924.)

Agriculture.—C. 4 establishes the Alberta Farm Loan Board and provides for its personnel and duties in the making of loans. C. 21 provides regulations for the prevention and treatment of contagious diseases among bees, c. 23 enacts regulations governing the enrolment of stallions and c. 24 amends the Live Stock Encouragement Act regarding payment of loans by purchasers.

Assessment.—C. 16 amends the School Assessment Act with respect to unpaid taxes and accrual of interest.

Companies.—C. 5 provides for the incorporation and management of co-operative marketing associations, c. 6 amends the Co-operative Credit Act regarding securities for loans, and c. 7 validates the incorporation of the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd.

Education.—The University Act is amended by c. 15 respecting the refunding of debentures and the making of loans, and the School Act is amended by c. 17 with respect to board meetings, fees and payments in lieu of provision of conveyance.

Elections.—C. 24, the Election Act, provides detailed regulations governing the conduct of elections for the Legislative Assembly.

Finance.—C. 1 authorizes the expenditure of \$632,211 for the calendar year 1923, of \$18,887,528 for the calendar year 1924 and of \$5,821,355 for the year 1925. C. 2 authorizes a loan of \$2,500,000 on the credit of the province for various purposes. C. 8 amends the Treasury Department Act with respect to the administration and publications of the Department. C. 30 provides for the borrowing of amounts up to \$3,500,000 for the improvement of provincial highways.

Game.—C. 22 amends the Game Act regarding close seasons and licenses to dealers and buyers of furs.

Health.—C. 25 amends the Insanity Act regarding admission, fees and forms used. C. 26 amends the Hospitals Act with respect to its application and regarding admissions and fees. C. 27 provides for hospital facilities in connection with the University of Alberta.

Highways.—C. 31, the Vehicles and Highway Traffic Act, under the headings of licenses, inspection, equipment, rates of speed, rules of the road, prohibitions, arrests, procedure and evidence, penalties and rights of municipalities, sets out the law governing the operation of vehicles on highways in the province.

Insurance.—The Life Insurance Act sets out the law respecting life insurance in parts dealing respectively with contracts, insurable interest, policies on the lives of minors, beneficiaries and proof of claim and payment. C. 29 amends the Municipal Hail Insurance Act with respect chiefly to applications, notices and payment of claims and assessments.

Labour.—The Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) is amended by c. 33, principally with respect to levies on employers, defaults in payment, limitation of time for claims, rates of compensation, medical aid, notification of accidents and classes of employment. C. 37 sets out hours of labour of employees of permanent fire departments of municipalities.

Lands.—C. 18 provides for agreements between approved districts or municipalities situated along the borders of the province and outside authorities. C. 32 amends the Irrigation Districts Act with respect to absence of trustees, apportionment of rates and prices of lands.

Legislation.—C. 3 makes numerous minor amendments to several of the revised statutes of 1922. C. 35 amends the Legislative Assembly Act and sets out new boundaries of several of the electoral districts of the province.

Miscellaneous.—C. 10 amends the Conditional Sales Act regarding sales of manufactured goods of a value of \$15 and over, c. 11 sets out the law governing the activities of benevolent and other societies, c. 12 the Landlord's Rights (Bankruptcy) Act, regulates the rights and priorities of landlords after a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors, c. 14 sets out detailed provisions regulating the control and sale of alcoholic liquors by the Government, c. 36 forbids the use and ownership of slot machines in the province and c. 38 provides for the establishment of the two-platoon system for the employees of permanent fire departments.

Professions.—C. 19 amends the Legal Profession Act respecting investigations by committees, reports and resulting actions.

Statistics.—C. 28 amends the Vital Statistics Act with respect to the registration of illegitimate children, post-mortem examinations, divorces and the registration of births, marriages and deaths outside of the province.

(Acts of the 5th Session of the 5th Legislative Assembly—Feb. 19, 1925—Aug. 6, 1925.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 5 enacts regulations to facilitate the reciprocal enforcement of judgments and awards, and c. 14 amends the Jury Act with respect to the selection of panels and verdicts in criminal and civil cases.

Agriculture.—C. 32, amending the Dairymen's Act, provides for the appointment of dairy produce graders and their duties, c. 34 amends the Agricultural Societies Act regarding grants for corn shows and trees planted, c. 36 makes minor changes in the Produce Merchants Act, c. 38 amends the Bee Diseases Act, providing for the quarantining of imported bees in certain cases, and c. 59 amends the Noxious Weeds Act, prohibiting the sale or removal from elevators of certain screenings or providing for their disposal in certain cases.

Assessment.—C. 10 provides for municipal by-laws fixing the assessment on certain properties, c. 11 validates certain assessments made by the Hail Insurance Board, and c. 56 defines unsubdivided farm lands under the School Assessment Act.

Child Welfare.—C. 4 provides for the protection and welfare of children in the province in parts dealing respectively with administration, neglected children, handicapped children, immigrant children, child welfare organizations and general provisions relating to municipal by-laws, shelters, ill-treatment, power of search and interference with children.

Companies.—C. 28 provides for loans to local and terminal elevators under the Alberta Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., Act, c. 53 authorizes loans up to \$130,000 to the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway Co., and c. 54 authorizes loans up to \$520,000 to the Lacombe and North Western Railway.

Education.—C. 55, amending the School Act, provides for the establishment of colleges in affiliation with the University of Alberta, and c. 57 amends the University Act respecting the purchase of inventions and patents, trade marks, trade names and copyrights.

Elections.—The Election Act is amended by c. 25, chiefly with respect to the posting and correction of lists, poll officials' and agents' certificates and forms used.

Finance.—C. 1 provides for the expenditure of \$225,195 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1924, of \$20,211,500 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1925, and of \$5,941,294 for the year ending Dec. 31, 1926. C. 2 authorizes the raising of a loan of \$2,750,000 on the credit of the province.

Hospitals.—C. 41 provides for the licensing of all private hospitals in the province and sets out certain regulations governing their operation. C. 42 amends the Hospitals Act regarding agreements with municipalities for the care of patients and the transfer of incurables. The Municipal Hospitals Act is amended by c. 43, with respect to their establishment and the personnel of hospital boards.

Labour.—C. 23 provides for the payment of minimum wages to women workers and provides for a Minimum Wage Board and its powers.

Lands.—C. 37 amends the Prairie Fires Act regarding the use of fire guards, while cc. 50, 51 and 52 amend the Irrigation Districts Act in numerous details, provide aid for certain drainage districts and amend the Drainage Districts Act respectively.

Mining.—The Mines Act is amended by c. 20, regarding records of employment and wages earned, payment of wages and orders of the Supreme Court covering certain cases. C. 21 outlines regulations governing the sale of coal mined in the province.

Miscellaneous.—C. 3 amends the Government Liquor Control Act, chiefly respecting certain prohibitions and the disposition of fines, c. 12 confirms certain securities taken by the Director of the Debt Adjustment Act, c. 16 amends the Conditional Sales Act respecting the removal of goods to other registration districts, c. 19 amends the Lunatics' Estates Act, principally with respect to the duties of administrators, c. 29 amends the Alberta Co-operative Credit Act, chiefly as to beet sugar co-operative credit societies, c. 39 sets out in detail the law respecting the solemnization of marriage, c. 46 amends the Mental Diseases Act respecting the conveyance of patients to hospital and orders for their reception, c. 47 amends the Mental Defectives Act regarding paroles and forms used, c. 48 amends the 'Venereal Diseases' Prevention Act regarding examinations, disposition of infected persons, fees and hospital accommodation, and c. 62 enacts regulations governing the construction of pipe lines in the province.

Professions.—The Legal Profession Act is amended by c. 13 with respect to qualifications of members, voters' lists, elections and power to direct members to account for certain actions. C. 45 amends the Chiropractic Act regarding interim licenses to practice and their duration.

Public Utilities.—The Public Utilities Act is amended by c. 6, chiefly with regard to assessment appeals and relief in certain cases in respect of tax recovery.

Taxation.—C. 7 amends the Tax Recovery Act, chiefly regarding application proceeds of sales, c. 17 sets out a new scale of taxes imposed on express companies the province, and c. 18 stipulates the penalty for failure to make returns under the Amusements Tax Act.

British Columbia.

(Acts of the 1st Session of the 16th Parliament—Nov. 3, 1924—Dec. 19, 1924.)

Administration of Justice.—C. 12 amends the Court of Appeal Act respecting notices of appeal, and c. 40 amends the Police and Prisons Regulation Act with regard to the policing of municipalities.

Agriculture.—C. 3 amends the Agricultural Act with respect to women's institutes, c. 4 amends the Animals Act regarding damages for sheep killed, c. 13 defines cream-graders under the Creameries and Dairies Regulation Act, c. 21 provides for the registration of certain goats in the province, and c. 46 amends the Noxious Weeds Act regarding the sale of elevator screenings.

Companies.—C. 10 amends the Co-operative Associations Act regarding its application and co-operative marketing contracts. C. 18 amends the Escheats Act in its application to corporations.

Elections.—C. 15 provides new regulations governing elections in municipalities.

Finance.—C. 31 provides for a loan of \$3,500,000 to be used for purposes of the Land Settlement and Development Act and for highway improvement. C. 44 authorizes the expenditures of \$98,951, \$709,107 and \$18,193,698 for the fiscal years ending Mar. 31, 1924, 1925 and 1926 respectively.

Forestry.—The Forest Act is amended by c. 20 with respect to surveys, payment and rates of royalties and grades of timber.

Highways.—C. 23 amends the Highway Act, providing for the carrying of lights on bicycles and traffic regulations pertaining to such vehicles.

Insurance.—C. 25, the Fire Insurance Policy Act, prescribes regulation designed to secure uniform conditions in policies of fire insurance.

Lands.—C. 14 amends the Drainage, Dyking and Development Act regarding recovery of taxes, conduct of sales and subsequent disposal of lands. C. 26 amends the Land Registry Act with respect to re-subdivision of parcels within a block.

Legislation.—C. 9 amends the Constitution Act with regard to vacancies in the holding of polls.

Motor Vehicles.—The Motor Vehicle Act is amended by c. 33 with respect to drivers' licenses, dangerous driving, passengers on motor cycles and convictions.

Miscellaneous.—C. 1 amends the Administration Act with respect to disposal of intestate estates, c. 2 amends sec. 3 of the Adoption Act, c. 5 incorporates the Barbers' Association and provides regulations for its administration, c. 6 amends the Boiler Inspection Act regarding damage by fire and the administration of the Act, c. 19 amends the Fire Marshal Act with respect to absence of owners, c. 2 provides certain restrictions governing the holding of race meetings, c. 27 amends the Landlord and Tenant Act regarding rights of custodians or trustees of leased premises, c. 30 makes minor amendments to the Government Liquor Act, c. 3 provides further definitions to be used in the Mothers' Pension Act, and c. 47 amends the Wills Act with respect to execution of wills made outside the province and revocation by marriage.

Municipalities.—C. 22 incorporates the Greater Vancouver Water District, c. 34 amends the Municipal Act with respect to terms of office of aldermen,

relation to the Electrical Energy Inspection Act, agreements with adjoining municipalities and collection of taxes. C. 35 amends the Local Improvement Act with respect to assessment for such works.

Professions.—The Engineering Act is amended by c. 17 respecting qualifications of engineers, and c. 28 amends the Legal Professions Act, providing for payment of annual dues to the Law Society of British Columbia.

Railways.—C. 41 amends the Railway Act, giving the Minister power to remove obstructions at crossings and provides for compensation.

Taxation.—C. 43 amends the Succession Duty Act with respect to liens for succession duties in favour of the Crown on lands in the province and their duration in certain cases.

III.—PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1925.

Death of Queen Alexandra.—Her Majesty, Queen Alexandra, mother of King George V, died Nov. 20, 1925, aged nearly 81 years. Her Majesty was born Dec. 1, 1844 and was married to King Edward VII (then Prince of Wales) on Mar. 10, 1863. She was crowned with King Edward at Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902.

The Economic and Financial Year.—From the economic and financial point of view, the first half of the year 1925 was rather unsatisfactory; the turn of the tide came at the middle of the year, when it was seen that the crops would be excellent and their prices remunerative to the growers. The stimulus which these developments gave to general business was far from being exhausted at the end of the year, and was naturally communicated to the stock exchanges, so that the Bureau of Statistics' index number of the prices of 50 of the most important Canadian common stocks rose with only slight setbacks from 99.9 in December, 1924 to 122.6 in December, 1925 and 127.4 in January, 1926. The index number of bond prices also rose from 105.0 in December, 1924 to 106.3 in December, 1925.

Wholesale prices during 1925 showed the normal downward trend in the first half of the year and the usual upward course in the autumn and winter. From 65.2 in January, the official index number of the Bureau of Statistics declined to 56.5 in September and rose to 163.8 in January, 1926. Wholesale prices of vegetable products, fibres, textiles and textile products, iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and their products were down in January, 1926, as compared with January, 1925; prices of non-metallic minerals and chemicals and chemical products were practically the same, while prices of animals and animal products and wood and wood products advanced, the former substantially.

The easier conditions with regard to capital were indicated by an increase during the year of over \$81,000,000 in the notice deposits of the chartered banks, which stood at \$1,318,900,000 in December, 1925 (almost the highest point on record), as compared with \$1,237,600,000 in December, 1924. Current loans, on the other hand, declined from \$938,700,000 to \$903,300,000 in the same period, while bank investments in bonds, debentures and stocks rose from \$535,700,000 to \$49,600,000. Bonds sold in Canada during the year, as reported by A. E. Ames Co. on Jan. 2, 1926, amounted to \$249,944,957, while total sales of Canadian bonds were \$496,443,290. This total was substantially lower than in 1924, when bond sales aggregated \$609,430,407, but the difference was accounted for by larger government financing.

Employment, which was below the 1923 or 1924 levels at the commencement of the year, passed the 1924 level in July and the 1923 level in January, 1926. On the average of the year, however, the index number of employment in all industries was only slightly above that in 1924, 92.5 as compared with 92.3, while employment in manufactures was 86.0 as against 85.3.

Notable among the signs of improvement during the year was the increase of some \$15,000,000 in the net operating income of the Canadian National (\$32,264,415 in 1925, as compared with \$17,244,251 in 1924). The gross operating revenue was approximately \$245,000,000 in 1925, as compared with \$235,600,000 in 1924. The net operating income of \$32,264,415 may be compared with the interest charge payable to the general public investor, accrued during 1924, *viz.*, \$38,361,704, (See p. 609).

Dominion General Election.—The fourteenth Parliament of Canada was dissolved on Sept. 5, 1925, and a general election was held throughout the Dominion on Oct. 29, the afternoon of which day was proclaimed a public half-holiday. As the results of the election were inconclusive, no one party having a clear majority in the House of Commons, it was deemed advisable to summon the new Parliament at the early date of Dec. 10, afterwards postponed to Jan. 7, 1926.

Provincial General Elections.—Provincial general elections were held in 1925 in the provinces of Nova Scotia, (June 25), New Brunswick, (Aug. 10), and Saskatchewan, (June 2). In the first two of these, the previously existing Liberal Administrations were defeated, while in Saskatchewan the Liberal Administration was sustained. New Ministries took office in Nova Scotia on July 16, and in New Brunswick on Sept. 14. For their personnel see pp. 76 and 77 of this edition of the Year Book.

Opening of the New Canadian Building in London.—On June 29, the new Canadian building in London, which will assemble the various Canadian official activities in London at a single central point, was opened by His Majesty the King. This building, the former site of the Union Club, has been reconstructed and adapted to its new uses.

Reductions in Postal Rates.—As from Sept. 1, 1925, the domestic letter rate of 3 cents for the first ounce and 2 cents for each additional ounce, will apply to the North American continent, the British, French and other West Indies, instead of to the United States and Mexico only. As from Oct. 1, the rates to the Universal Postal Union countries are reduced from 10 cents for the first ounce and 5 cents for each subsequent ounce to 8 cents and 4 cents respectively.

Trade Agreement with the British West Indies.—A new trade agreement between the Dominion, on the one side, and the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras on the other, modifying and replacing the agreement of 1920, (see p. 744 of the 1920 Year Book), was signed at Ottawa on July 6 by representatives of the contracting parties. The agreement deals in the main with customs duties and steamship services between Canada and the West Indies. As regards the former, duties levied on dutiable goods (other than tobacco, cigars, cigarettes and spirituous or alcoholic liquors) imported into Canada from any of the above-mentioned colonies are not to exceed 50 p.c. of the general tariff rate; Canada also receives tariff concessions in their markets. The agreement also deals with the steamship service between Canada and both the Eastern and Western groups of the West Indian and neighbouring colonies. The agreement is to continue in force for 12 years after it has been ratified and proclaimed by the

Governments concerned. The agreement marks an advance in our dealings with some 2,100,000 British subjects producing commodities which do not come into competition with our own products.

Industrial Disputes.—The only serious industrial dispute in 1925 involved about 12,000 coal miners in Nova Scotia from Mar. 6 to Aug. 10, and resulted from a proposed reduction of 10 p.c. in wages by four subsidiaries of the British Empire Steel Corporation, operating at Glace Bay and its neighbourhood, Sydney Mines, Stellarton and Thorburn in Pictou Co., and Springhill in Cumberland Co. In view of the recent decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council, the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act could not be applied to the dispute, and mediation of the Minister of Labour, the Provincial Government and various persons failed to bring about a settlement, which was not achieved until after the provincial general election, when the new Government proposed an arrangement which was accepted and work resumed on Aug. 10. The wage scale of 1923, 6 to 8 p.c. lower than that of 1924, was accepted for 6 months, pending a thorough-going inquiry by a Royal Commission. Out of a total time loss in 1925 of 1,744,000 days in all industries throughout the Dominion, 1,179,000 were lost in Nova Scotia, or almost 85 p.c. of the total, while the coal production of Nova Scotia, which was 6,180,000 tons in 1923 and 4,973,000 tons in 1924, fell to 3,288,000 tons in 1925, according to the statistics of the Provincial Royal Commission, which made its report on Jan. 8, 1926.

Formation of the United Church of Canada.—On June 10, 1925, the union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches, authorized, so far as the Dominion Government is concerned, by c. 100 of the Statutes of 1924, became effective, after enabling Acts had been enacted in all the Provincial Legislatures except that of Quebec. A few of the Congregational and a considerable number of Presbyterian congregations, principally in Ontario and Quebec, voted not to enter the union. The latter have organized themselves as "The Continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada." The approximate strength of the United Church of Canada is stated as 8,806 congregations, 4,500 ministers (including 650 foreign missionaries), and 693,000 members. The Continuing Presbyterians are estimated to number about 980 congregations, with 150,000 members.

Obituary, 1925.—March 3, Hon. William Pugsley, K.C., D.C.L., Sussex, N.B.* Chairman of Reparations Commission, former Premier of New Brunswick, Member of the Laurier Cabinet, 1907-1911, later Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick. March 6, Hon. Patrick C. Murphy, Tignish, P.E.I., Senator. March 10, Dr. William McInnes, B.A., LL.D., Director of the Victoria Memorial Museum and former Director of the Geological Survey of Canada. March 15, Hon. William H. Bennett, K.C., Midland, Ont., Senator. April 4, Aylmer B. Hunt, M.P. for Compton, Quebec. April 6, S. Frank Glass, London, Ont., ex-M.P. for East Middlesex. April 10, Robert Stewart, ex-M.P., Ottawa, Ont. April 24, Sir Augustus Nanton, Toronto, Ont., President of Dominion Bank. May 5, William James Stewart, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Dominion Hydrographer, Department of Marine and Fisheries. May 11, Colonel Ernest John Chambers, Ottawa, Ont., Gentleman Escher of Black Rod. May 16, Hon. Honoré C. Pelletier, Quebec, Que., former Judge of the Superior Court at Quebec. May 17, Thomas H. Thompson, Madoc, Ont., M.P. for East Hastings. May 20, Major-General George S. Ryerson, Toronto, Ont., Surgeon-General and Colonel-in-Chief of the Canadian Army Medical Corps. May 24, John D. F. Drummond, M.P., Ailsa Craig, Ont. May

26, Dr. Donaldson B. Dowling, B.Sc., F.R.S.C., Geologist, Geological Survey, Dept. of Mines, Ottawa, Ont. May 28, Major-General Sir Edward W. B. Morrison, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Ottawa, Ont. June 6, Col. George Taylor Denison, Toronto, Ont., Police Magistrate of that city for over 40 years. June 10, Hon. Alex. McCall, Senator, Simcoe, Ont. June 12, Sir William Petersen, K.B.E., Chairman of Petersen and Company, Ltd., London shipowners, died at Ottawa. June 21, Hon. F. S. MacLennan, Judge of the Superior Court, Montreal District. June 20, Hon. Albert P. Prowse, Murray Harbour, P.E.I., Member of the Executive Council of P.E.I. without portfolio. June 27, Simeon Lelièvre, LL.B., Assistant Clerk of the Senate, Ottawa, Ont. July 9, Hon. L. George de Veber, Lethbridge, Alberta, Senator. Aug. 12, Joseph Featherston, Controller of Chinese Emigration for Canada, at Hong Kong. Aug. 16, Sir Adam Beck, London, Ont., Chairman of Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Sept. 1, Dr. Daniel M. Gordon, Kingston, Ont., former Principal of Queen's University. Sept. 6, Hon. George H. Bradbury, Selkirk, Man., Senator. Sept. 27, Lloyd Harris, Brantford, Ont., William B. Snowball, Chatham, N.B., ex-M.P. for Northumberland. Oct. 5, Alfred D. DeCelles, LL.D., F.R.S.C., C.M.G., former Parliamentary Librarian. Oct. 19, Hon. William Roche, Halifax, N.S., Senator; Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa, Ont. Oct. 22, William B. Northrup, K.C., M.A., Ottawa, Ont., former Clerk of the House of Commons. Nov. 2, Sir James Lougheed, K.C.M.G., P.C., Calgary, Alberta, at Ottawa. Nov. 5, Joseph E. Marcile, M.P. for Bagot, Que. Nov. 20, Queen Alexandra. Nov. 26, Robert A. Campbell, Ottawa, Ont., late Director of Forestry, Department of the Interior. Dec. 8, John R. Booth, Ottawa, in his 99th year. 1926—Jan. 16, Adam Brown, Hamilton, Ont., formerly Postmaster of Hamilton, in his 100th year.

IV.—EXTRACTS FROM THE CANADA GAZETTE— OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS, COMMISSIONS, Etc.

Privy Councillors.—1925. May 20, Hon. Frederic L. Bédoulet, LL.D., Senator, Montreal, Que. Sept. 5, George N. Gordon, K.C., Peterborough, Ont., Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, George H. Boivin, B.A., K.C., Granby, Que., and Herbert Marler, B.C.L., Montreal, Que., to be Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Sept. 12, Charles Vincent Massey, Toronto, Ont., to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Sept. 25, Walter E. Foster, St. John, N.B., to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. 1926. Feb. 8, Philippe Roy, Doctor of Medicine, Commissioner-General for Canada, Paris, France, to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Feb. 20, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Regina, Sask., to be a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada. Mar. 8, John C. Elliott, K.C., to be a member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Lieutenant-Governors.—1925. Sept. 24, James C. Tory, Guysboro, N.S., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia. Oct. 20, William Egbert, M.D., Calgary, Alberta, to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Alberta. 1926. Jan. 21, Robert R. Bruce, Invermere, B.C., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia. Feb. 22, Hon. Henry W. Newlands, Regina, Sask., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan (second term).

Cabinet Ministers.—1925. Sept. 5, Hon. James A. Robb, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Finance and Receiver-General *vice* the Right Hon. William S. Fielding, resigned. Hon. George N. Gordon, a

Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Immigration and Colonization, *vice* the Hon. James A. Robb, resigned, and Hon. George H. Boivin, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Customs and Excise *vice* the Hon. Jacques Bureau, resigned. Lucien Cannon, K.C., Quebec, Que., to be Solicitor-General of Canada. Sept. 12, Hon. Charles Vincent Massey, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Walter E. Foster, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be the Secretary of State *vice* the Hon. Arthur B. Copp, resigned. 1926. Feb. 20, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Railways and Canals. Mar. 8, Hon. John C. Elliott, a Member of the King's Privy Council for Canada, to be Minister of Labour.

Senators.—1925. Sept. 5, Hon. Charles Murphy, K.C., Ottawa, Ont., Hon. Jacques Bureau, K.C., Three Rivers, Que., Hon. Henri S. Béland, M.D., St. Joseph de Beauce, Que., James J. Hughes, Souris, P.E.I., John Lewis, Toronto, Ont., William A. Buchanan, Lethbridge, Alberta, Prosper E. Lessard, Edmonton, Alberta, and Creelman McArthur, Summerside, P.E.I. Sept. 9, James P. Rankin, Stratford, Ont. Sept. 25, Hon. Arthur Bliss Copp, Sackville, N.B.

New Members of the House of Commons.—1925. A list of the Members of the House of Commons as elected at the general election of Oct. 29, 1925, will be found in the appendix, pp. 1053-1057.

Imperial Honours.—1925. Feb. 6, to be a Member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Hon. Francis Alexander Anglin, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada. June 25, Hon. George P. Graham, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Sir William Mulock, K.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Chief Justice of Ontario, to be Members of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

Judicial Appointments.—1925. Jan. 12, His Hon. Neil McQuarrie, Summerside, P.E.I., Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince, P.E.I., to act as Juvenile Court Judge for the said town of Summerside under the provisions of the Juvenile Delinquents Act, 1908. Jan. 23, Joseph L. P. Roy, Winnipeg, Man., barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the County Court for the Central Division of the Eastern Judicial District of Manitoba. May 15, Robert H. Graham, K.C., New Glasgow, N.S., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. May 19, James E. Madden, Napanee, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, Ont. His Honour James E. Madden, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Lennox and Addington, Ont., to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Aug. 19, Hon. Robert H. Graham, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, to be the Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia. Sept. 5, Hon. William R. Riddell, a Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ont., to be a Justice of Appeal of the Second Divisional Court of Ontario, and *ex-officio* a Judge of the High Court Division of the said Court. David I. Grant, Toronto, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for Ontario, to be a Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario, and *ex-officio* a Judge of the Appellate Division of the said Supreme Court of Ontario. Joseph C. Walsh, Montreal, Que., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Quebec, to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the Province of Quebec. Joseph Archambault, Montreal, Que., Advocate, one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Quebec, to be a Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the

Province of Quebec. James E. Thompson, Arnprior, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the County Court of the County of Ontario, in the Province of Ontario. His Honour James E. Thompson, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Ontario, Ontario, to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. James L. Killoran, Goderich, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, in the Province of Ontario. His Honour James L. Killoran, a Judge of the County Court of the County of Perth, Ontario, to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. James E. McGlade, Brockville, Ont., of Osgoode Hall, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ontario. His Honour James E. McGlade, a Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ontario, to be a Local Judge of the High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Ontario. Joseph A. C. Ethier, Ste. Scholastique, Que., Advocate, one of his Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Quebec, to be a Senior Judge (doyen) of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, Que. Russell T. Stackhouse, Montreal, Que., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-in-the-law for the Province of Quebec, to be a Judge of the Circuit Court of the District of Montreal, Que. Hammel M. Pile de Roche, Melville, Saskatchewan, barrister-at-law, to be a Judge of District Court of the Judicial District of Melville, Saskatchewan. Sept. 11, H. A. Fortier, K.C., Hull, Que., to be Puisne Judge of the Superior Court in and for the said Province of Quebec. Oct. 29, William F. Carroll, K.C., Glace Bay, N.S., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; Lewis H. Martell, K.C., Windsor, N.S., to be the Judge of the County Court of District Number Four, comprising the Counties of Kings, Hants and Colchester, N.S.; Walter Crowe, K.C., Sydney, N.S., to be the Judge of the County Court of District Number Seven, comprising the Counties of Cape Breton, Victoria and Richmond, N.S., and Ernest H. Armstrong, K.C., Yarmouth, N.S., to be the Judge of the County Court of District Number Two, comprising the Counties of Lunenburg, Queens and Shelburne, N.S.

Commissioners.—1925. Jan. 24, Thos. M. Fraser, Ottawa, Ont., Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, to be a Commissioner to administer the Oath of Allegiance to Members elected to the House of Commons of Canada. Jan. 29, Thomas L. Richard, Ottawa, Ont., Chief Examiner of Patents, to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem*, to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations required by and in pursuance of the Patent Act, Chap. 69, R.S. of Canada, 1906, and by and in pursuance of the Copyright Act, 1921, and also to administer, take and receive such other oaths, affidavits, declarations and affirmations as by law it is competent to authorize to be administered, taken or received. Feb. 20, Thomas S. Worthington, Montreal, Que., Insurance Adjuster, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in or concerning any proceeding had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. March 13, Russell Carmen, Belleville, Ont., to be a Commissioner to investigate and report upon charges of political partizanship preferred against John McHenry, Keeper of the range lights in Trenton Harbour, in the said province. April 8, Donald H. Ross, Canadian Trade Commissioner and Charles Hartlett, Senior Clerk in the Office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, Australia, to be Commissioners *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths and to take and receive affidavits, declarations and affirmations in the Commonwealth of Australia, in or

concerning any proceedings had or to be had in the Supreme Court of Canada and in the Exchequer Court of Canada. June 19, James Friel, Moncton, N.B., one of His Majesty's Counsel learned-at-law for the said Province, to be a Commissioner to continue and complete the investigations made by the late Hon. William Pugsley into illegal warfare claims and to make report on all such claims. July 6, Lewis Duncan, Toronto, Ont., barrister-at-law, to be a Commissioner under the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act, 1923, (Chap. 9, 13-14 George V), to investigate and report upon a combine alleged to exist with reference to the sale of fruits and vegetables through wholesale commission houses, operating in Ontario and Eastern Canada. Aug. 6, James Craig, Toronto, Ont., a former Judge of the Territorial Court, Yukon Territory, to be a Commissioner to enquire into and report upon all cases from time to time referred to him by the Secretary of State of Canada in which may be considered the revocation of naturalization certificates. Sept. 5, Thomas Vien, K.C., Quebec, Que., M.P., to be a member of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada in the place of the Hon. W. B. Nantel, K.C., whose term of office has expired. Sept. 14, J. W. Ste. Marie, K.C., Hull, Que., to be a Commissioner to investigate charges of political partizanship against Government employees in the Electoral District of Hull, Que., and to report the result of each such enquiry. James McQueen, Shediac, N.B., barrister-at-law, to be a Commissioner to investigate the circumstances connected with the retirement of John J. Kane, ex-Chief Trade Instructor in Dorchester Penitentiary, from his office, and his conduct in the service of the said Penitentiary in so far as the same related to his official duties.

Official Appointments.—1925. Jan. 27, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Group Captain J. S. Scott, M.C., A.F.C., to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp and Lieutenant John R. Chaplin, R.O., 10th (P.W.O.) Royal Hussars, to be an Aide-de-Camp on his Staff. Jan. 24, Alderic H. Beaubien and Joseph W. Baril, from Principal Translators to Parliamentary Translators, Ottawa. Feb. 13, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to issue a Commission, confirming and continuing Col. Henry W. Bowie, Ottawa, Ont., in the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, to which he was appointed by O. in C. (P.C. 349) of the 11th Feb., 1918. Feb. 21, Samuel P. McCavour, from Assistant Receiver-General (Grade 4), Toronto, to Comptroller of Currency, Ottawa. Feb. 28, Walter C. Ronson, from Departmental Accountant, Grade 5, to Assistant to Secretary of Treasury Board, Ottawa. Robert B. Viets, from Departmental Solicitor to Solicitor to the Treasury, Ottawa. March 19, John A. McClelland, Montreal, Que., Vice-President in Canada, International Association of Machinists, to be a member of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. April 2, James M. McCarthy, B.Sc., Quebec, Que., to be a member of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said appointment to terminate on Mar. 31, 1927. The following members of the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, whose term of appointment expires on Mar. 31, 1925, to be re-appointed for a further period of three years, said re-appointments to terminate on Mar. 31, 1928—Henry M. Tory, D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C., Acting President of the Research Council, President of the University of Alberta; Hume Cronyn, B.A., LL.B., General Manager, Huron and Erie Mortgage Corporation, etc.; John C. McLennan, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S., Prof. of Physics and Director of the Physics Laboratory, University of Toronto; Walter C. Murray, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President, University of

Saskatchewan; Arthur S. MacKenzie, Ph.D., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.C., President, Dalhousie University. April 4, Ernest H. Finlayson, from Forest Protection Specialist to Director of Forestry, Ottawa. March 30, Oscar D. Skelton, Kingston, Ont., M.A., Ph.D., to be Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs in the room and stead of Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., etc., to be retired. May 9, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Major George P. Vanier, D.S.O., M.C., to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp. June 29, Major A. R. Thompson, Ottawa, Ont., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod. Aug. 22, Hon. Pierre B. Mignault, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, to be the Deputy of His Excellency the Governor-General. Oct. 29, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. H. W. Snow, C.M.G., D.S.O., to be Private Secretary, *vice* Major P. K. Hodgson, O.B.E., resigned and Capt. the Lord W. W. Montagu-Douglas Scott, M.C., 10th (P.W.O.) Royal Hussars, to be an Aide-de-Camp on his Staff. Dec. 14, Carman Milward Croft, Esq., Trade Commissioner, to be a Commissioner *per dedimus potestatem* to administer oaths, etc. in the Dominion of New Zealand in any proceeding to be had in the Supreme Court or the Exchequer Court of Canada. Dec. 15, His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to issue a Commission under above date, confirming and continuing Joseph H. Grisdale, Ottawa, Ont., Doctor of the Science of Agriculture and Deputy Minister of Agriculture, in the Office of Deputy Minister of Agriculture to which he was appointed by Order in Council of May 19, 1919, (P.C. 1037) 25-1. **1926.** Jan. 5, His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. H. M. Urquhart, D.S.O., to be an Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

Day of General Thanksgiving.—Monday, Nov. 9, 1925, was appointed by proclamation as a “day of general thanksgiving to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest and other blessings with which Canada has been favoured this year.”

APPENDIX.

As the detailed results of the general election of Oct. 29, 1925, were available too late to be inserted in their appropriate place in Section III of this volume, it was decided to include them in an appendix. This appendix contains two tables. The first compares the voters on the list and the votes polled in the last four general elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925, by provinces. The second gives the names and populations of the new electoral districts, as delimited by the Representation Act of 1924, the number of voters on the list and votes polled, and the names and addresses of the Members of the House of Commons in the Fifteenth Parliament, as elected at the general election. Subsequent changes up to the latest possible date are indicated in foot-notes.

1.—Number of Voters and of Votes Polled in the General Elections of 1911, 1917, 1921 and 1925.

Provinces.	Number of Voters on the List.				Number of Votes Polled.			
	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.	1911.	1917.	1921.	1925.
Prince Edward Island.....	1	28,221	46,879	45,454	28,636	32,249	52,556	49,558
Nova Scotia.....	136,994	133,930	294,473	277,073	113,022	106,621	260,860	222,883
New Brunswick.....	101,112	94,456	204,575	211,190	79,072	84,408	156,263	152,652
Quebec.....	455,288	396,666	1,056,792	1,124,908	324,039	301,519	779,591	805,492
Ontario.....	693,485	904,075	1,738,020	1,821,906	480,572	710,077	1,139,635	1,223,027
Manitoba.....	98,588	138,029	255,143	250,505	77,696	109,542	173,941	171,124
Saskatchewan.....	142,414	133,806	333,613	346,791	89,043	99,253	225,236	197,246
Alberta.....	107,228	140,757	273,706	283,529	69,775	107,272	173,824	161,423
British Columbia.....	83,081	122,071	230,451	244,352	43,559	97,994	156,012	183,748
Yukon.....	2,552	1,788	1,658	1,621	2,114	1,442	1,388	1,259
Canada.....	1,820,742	2,693,799²	4,435,310	4,607,419	1,307,528³	1,650,377⁴	3,119,306	3,168,412

¹ No voters' lists in Prince Edward Island.

² Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation. Moreover, military voters were, generally speaking, not on the lists.

³ Not including 3 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation.

⁴ Not including 31 electoral districts in which the return was by acclamation, and excluding 232,952 military votes.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 15th General Election, Oct. 29, 1925.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Prince Edward Island (4 members)—					
Kings.....	20,445	10,141	7,219	Macdonald, J. A.....	Cardigan, P.E.I.
Prince.....	31,520	15,838	11,904	MacLean, A. E.....	Summerside, P.E.I.
Queens.....	36,650	19,475	30,435 ¹	Jenkins, R. H.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
				Messervy, J. A.....	Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Nova Scotia (14 members)—					
Antigonish-Guysborough.....	27,098	15,479	11,733	Macdonald, Hon. E. M....	Ottawa, Ont.
Cape Breton North-Victoria.....	31,325	16,106	11,207	Johnstone, L. W.....	Sydney Mines, N.S.
Cape Breton South.....	58,716	26,946	17,760	MacDonald, Finlay.....	Sydney, N.S.
Colechester.....	25,196	14,265	9,838	MacNutt, G. T.....	Summerside, N.S.
Cumberland.....	41,191	21,341	14,834	Smith, R. K.....	Amherst, N.S.
Digby-Annapolis.....	37,765	20,491	14,927	Short, H. B.....	Digby, N.S.
Halifax City and County.....	97,228	48,908	58,306 ¹	Black, W. A.....	Halifax, N.S.
				Quinn, F. P.....	Halifax, N.S.
Hants-Kings.....	43,462	24,978	19,374	Foster, A. de W.....	Kentville, N.S.
Inverness.....	23,808	12,920	8,865	Macdougall, I. D.....	Strathlorne, N.S.
Pictou.....	40,851	23,379	17,522	Cantley, Thomas.....	New Glasgow, N.S.
Queens-Lunenburg.....	43,686	24,195	18,164	Duff, William.....	Lunenburg, N.S.
Richmond-West Cape Breton.....	17,646	9,841	7,245	Macdonald, J. A.....	St. Peters, N.S.
Shelburne-Yarmouth.....	35,865	18,224	13,108	Hatfield, P. L.....	Yarmouth, N.S.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 15th General Election, Oct. 29, 1925—con.

Provinces and Electoral Districts,	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
New Brunswick					
(11 members)—					
Charlotte.....	21,435	12,792	8,753	Grimmer, R. W.....	St. Stephen, N.B.
Gloucester.....	38,684	17,282	11,639	Robichaud, J. G.....	Shippegan, N.B.
Kent.....	23,916	11,073	8,006	Doucet, A. J.....	Notre-Dame, Kent Co., N.B.
Northumberland.....	33,985	18,357	9,188	Fish, C. E.....	Newcastle, N.B.
Restigouche-Madawaska.....	42,977	21,448	11,349	Culligan, Arthur.....	Culligans, N.B.
Royal.....	32,078	18,171	13,153	Jones, G. B.....	Apoahqui, N.B.
St. John-Albert.....	69,093	41,028	46,912 ¹	MacLaren, Murray.....	St. John, N.B.
				(Bell, Thomas.....	St. John, N.B.
Victoria-Carleton.....	33,900	17,543	11,978	Flemming, J. K.....	Juniper, N.B.
Westmoreland.....	53,387	31,221	19,773	Price, O. B.....	Moncton, N.B.
York-Sunbury.....	38,421	22,275	11,901	Hanson, R. B.....	Fredericton, N.B.
Quebec (65 members)—					
Argenteuil.....	17,165	9,056	7,659	Perley, Hon. Sir G. H....	Ottawa, Ont.
Bagot.....	18,035	7,803	6,402	Marcile, J. E. ²	Actonvale, Que.
Beauce.....	52,701	22,613	16,524	Lacroix, Edouard.....	St. Georges Est, Beauce Co., Que.
Beauharnois.....	19,888	9,421	7,978	Raymond, Maxime.....	Outremont, Que.
Bellechasse.....	21,190	8,949	6,530	Fournier, C. A.....	St. Charles de Bellechasse, Que.
Berthier-Maskinongé...	36,762	17,132	10,987	Gervais, J. C. T.....	Berthier, Que.
Bonaventure.....	29,092	13,457	8,223	Marcil, Hon. Charles.....	Ottawa, Ont.
Brome-Missisquoi.....	31,180	15,764	12,054	Kay, W. F.....	Phillipsburg, Que.
Chambly-Verchères...	34,643	18,212	13,884	Langlois, J. V. A.....	Varennes, Que.
Champlain.....	47,852	21,545	14,542	Desaulniers, A. L.....	Ste. Anne de la Pérade, Que.
Charlevoix-Saguenay...	46,366	18,946	11,610	Casgrain, P. F.....	Westmount, Que.
Châteauguay-Huntingdon...	26,731	13,218	9,368	Robb, Hon. J. A.....	Valleyfield, Que.
Chicoutimi.....	37,578	19,266	13,385	Dubuc, J. E. A.....	Chicoutimi, Que.
Compton.....	32,816	15,035	10,805	Letellier, J. E.....	Lac Mégantic, Que.
Dorchester.....	29,563	12,879	8,869	Cannon, Hon. Lucien.....	Quebec, Que.
Drummond-Arthabaska...	44,372	21,205	14,410	Girouard, Wilfrid.....	Arthabaska, Que.
Gaspé.....	40,375	17,032	11,208	Lemieux, Hon. Rodolphe...	Ottawa, Ont.
Hull.....	39,180	21,038	14,878	Fontaine, J. E.....	Hull, Que.
Joliette.....	25,913	12,276	9,786	Denis, J. J.....	Joliette, Que.
Kamouraska.....	22,014	9,880	7,386	Bouchard, Georges.....	Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, Que.
Labelle.....	35,927	15,651	9,648	Bourassa, Henri.....	Montreal, Que.
Lake St. John.....	35,539	17,751	13,117	Sylvestre, Armand.....	Roberval, Que.
Laprairie-Napierville...	20,065	8,643	6,975	Lancôt, Roch.....	St. Constant, Que.
L'Assomption-Montcalm.....	28,318	13,796	8,776	Séguin, P. A.....	L'Assomption, Que.
Laval-Two Mountains...	28,314	13,137	10,163	Lacombe, Ligori.....	Ste. Scholastique, Que.
Lévis.....	33,323	15,668	12,202	Dussault, J. E.....	Lévis, Que.
L'Islet.....	17,859	7,871	5,975	Fafard, J. F.....	L'Islet, Que.
Lotbinière.....	21,837	9,966	6,632	Verville, J. A.....	St. Flavien, Que.
Matane.....	36,303	16,413	11,621	Dionne, G. L.....	St. Benoît, Que.
Mégantic.....	33,633	14,421	10,248	Roberge, Eusèbe.....	Laurierville, Que.
Montmagny.....	21,997	9,761	7,334	Laflamme, L. K.....	Montmagny, Que.
Nicolet.....	29,695	13,493	9,949	Descoteaux, J. F.....	Ste. Monique, Que.
Pontiac.....	45,682	26,722	15,424	Cahill, F. S.....	Campbell's Bay, Que.
Portneuf.....	34,452	16,788	12,293	Delisle, M. S.....	Notre Dame de Portneuf, Que.
Quebec-Montmorency...	31,000	15,860	12,524	Lavigueur, H. E.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec East.....	40,722	19,604	15,718	Lapointe, Hon. Ernest...	Ottawa, Ont.
Quebec South.....	25,875	14,997	12,040	Power, C. G.....	Quebec, Que.
Quebec West.....	37,562	16,668	13,696	Parent, Georges.....	Quebec, Que.
Richelieu.....	19,548	9,222	7,157	Cardin, Hon. P. J. A....	Sorel, Que.
Richmond-Wolfe.....	42,248	18,887	11,044	Tobin, E. W.....	Bromptonville, Que.
Rimouski.....	27,520	12,259	8,355	Fiset, Sir Eugène.....	Rimouski, Que.
St. Hyacinthe-Rouville.....	36,754	17,616	10,505	Morin, L. S. R.....	St. Hyacinthe, Que.
St. Johns-Iberville.....	23,518	10,807	5,507	Benoit, A. J.....	Iberville, Que.
Shefford.....	25,644	13,164	10,457	Boivin, Hon. G. H.....	Granby, Que.
Sherbrooke.....	30,786	15,903	12,097	Howard, C. B.....	Sherbrooke, Que.
Stanstead.....	23,380	12,401	9,878	Baldwin, W. K.....	Baldwin's Mills, Que.
Temiscouata.....	44,310	19,727	12,709	Pouliot, J. F.....	Rivière du Loup, Que.
Terrebonne.....	33,908	16,908	9,443	Prévost, J. E.....	St. Jérôme, Que.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 15th General Election, Oct. 29, 1925—con.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Quebec—con.					
Three Rivers-St. Maurice	50,845	24,701	18,397	Bettez, Arthur	Three Rivers, Que.
Vaudreuil-Soulanges	21,620	10,879	7,273	Wilson, L. A.	Côteau du Lac, Que.
Wright	25,867	12,691	8,696	Perras, F. W.	Gracefield, Que.
Yamaska	18,507	7,599	6,217	Boucher, Aimé	Pierreville, Que.
Montreal Island—					
Cartier	48,869	20,012	13,227	Jacobs, S. W.	Westmount, Que.
Hochelaga	67,836	27,803	19,574	St. Père, E. C.	Montreal, Que.
Jacques Cartier	70,856	40,086	32,052	Rhéaume, Théodule	Montreal, Que.
Laurier-Outremont	67,682	38,287	23,172	Mercier, J. A.	Outremont, Que.
Maisonneuve	65,466	29,573	21,333	Robitaille, Clément	Montreal, Que.
Mount Royal	39,487	29,066	23,629	White, R. S.	Westmount, Que.
St. Ann.	54,834	26,806	20,982	Guerin, J. J. E.	Montreal, Que.
St. Antoine	33,338	16,415	12,786	Bell, L. G.	Westmount, Que.
St. Denis	75,475	38,889	28,615	Denis, J. A.	Montreal, Que.
St. Henri	44,372	19,937	14,759	Mercier, Paul	Montreal, Que.
St. James	54,741	21,735	16,362	Rinfret, L. E. F.	Montreal, Que.
St. Lawrence-St. George	37,688	16,224	12,258	Cahan, C. H.	Montreal, Que.
St. Mary	63,381	25,464	18,183	Deslauriers, Hermas	Montreal, Que.
Ontario (82 members)—					
Algoma East	37,054	17,367	11,930	Nicholson, G. B.	Chapleau, Ont.
Algoma West	35,509	21,581	10,415	Simpson, T. E.	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Brant	20,085	11,081	7,351	Smoke, Franklin	Paris, Ont.
Brantford City	33,292	18,723	12,392	Ryerson, R. E.	Brantford, Ont.
Bruce North	20,872	12,003	9,851	Malcolm, James	Kincardine, Ont.
Bruce South	23,413	13,688	9,484	Hall, W. A.	Walkerton, Ont.
Carleton	32,673	20,642	13,553	Garland, W. F.	Ottawa, Ont.
Dufferin-Simcoe	40,225	20,745	14,909	Rowe, W. E.	Newton Robinson, Ont.
Durham	24,629	15,363	13,130	Bowen, F. W.	Newcastle, Ont.
Elgin West	35,413	23,608	14,949	McKillop, H. C.	West Lorne, Ont.
Essex East	25,283	16,841	11,935	Morand, Raymond	Windsor, Ont.
Essex South	29,375	17,085	12,893	Galt, E. J.	Amherstburg, Ont.
Essex West	49,418	36,568	19,602	Robinson, S. C.	Walkerville, Ont.
Fort William	27,851	12,489	9,072	Manion, Hon. R. J.	Fort William, Ont.
Frontenac-Addington	30,347	17,340	11,926	Edwards, Hon. J. W.	Sydenham, Ont.
Glengary	20,518	10,989	7,971	Macdonald, A. J.	North Lancaster, Ont.
Grenville-Dundas	33,953	20,370	13,443	Casselman, A. C.	Prescott, Ont.
Grey North	30,667	19,547	13,300	Duncan, M. R.	Owen Sound, Ont.
Grey Southeast	28,384	17,312	11,934	MacPhail, Agnes C.	Ceylon, Ont.
Haldimand	21,287	12,954	9,709	Senn, M. C.	Caledonia, Ont.
Halton	24,899	16,023	12,235	Anderson, R. K.	Milton, Ont.
Hamilton East	54,233	35,222	20,247	Mewburn, Hon. S. C.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hamilton West	53,254	35,577	16,606	Bell, C. W.	Hamilton, Ont.
Hastings-Peterborough	28,999	14,892	10,301	Embury, A. T.	Bancroft, Ont.
Hastings South	37,504	25,127	18,344	Tummon, W. E.	Tweed, Ont.
Huron North	23,540	14,815	10,533	King, J. W.	Bluevale, Ont.
Huron South	23,548	14,572	11,338	McMillan, Thomas	Seaforth, Ont.
Kenora-Rainy River	26,315	14,294	8,410	Heenan, Peter	Kenora, Ont.
Kent	50,638	28,757	20,758	Chaplin, A. D.	Chatham, Ont.
Kingston City	24,104	15,101	11,807	Ross, A. E.	Kingston, Ont.
Lambton East	28,271	16,782	12,226	Armstrong, J. E.	Petrolia, Ont.
Lambton West	30,418	19,203	13,299	Goodison, W. T.	Sarnia, Ont.
Janark	32,993	19,933	12,056	Preston, R. F.	Carleton Place, Ont.
Leeds	34,909	22,041	15,661	Stewart, H. A.	Brockville, Ont.
Lincoln	48,625	30,362	18,073	Chaplin, J. D.	St. Catharines, Ont.
London	53,838	35,067	22,545	White, J. F.	London, Ont.
Middlesex East	27,994	16,811	10,933	Hodgins, A. K.	Lucan, Ont.
Middlesex West	25,033	14,478	11,310	Elliott, J. C.	London, Ont.
Muskoka-Ontario	34,859	20,945	14,830	McGibbon, Peter	Bracebridge, Ont.
Nipissing	49,965	28,354	18,231	Lapierre, E. A.	Sudbury, Ont.
Norfolk-Elgin	35,937	23,017	15,381	Stansell, J. L.	Bayham, Ont.
Northumberland	30,512	19,016	14,517	Maybee, M. E.	Trenton, Ont.
Ontario	31,074	20,941	14,476	Kaiser, T. E.	Oshawa, Ont.
Ottawa	93,740	71,552	81,963	McClennaghan, Stewart (Chabot, J. L.)	Ottawa, Ont.
Oxford North	24,527	15,019	11,923	Sutherland, D. M.	Woodstock, Ont.
Oxford South	22,235	13,615	10,620	Sutherland, Donald	Ingersoll, Ont.
Parkdale	59,545	36,744	19,838	Spence, David	Toronto, Ont.
Parry Sound	27,022	13,809	9,174	Arthurs, James	Parry Sound, Ont.
Peel	23,896	18,225	13,614	Charters, Samuel	Brampton, Ont.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 15th General Election, Oct. 29, 1925—con.

Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Ontario—con.					
Perth North.....	32,461	21,079	14,149	Wright, D. McK.....	Stratford, Ont. ^{red}
Perth South.....	18,382	11,617	8,538	Sanderson, F. G.....	St. Mary's, Ont. ^o
Peterborough West....	34,054	21,623	16,272	Peck, E. A.....	Peterborough, Ont.
Port Arthur-Thunder Bay.....	27,158	14,297	9,499	Langworthy, W. F.....	Port Arthur, Ont.
Prescott.....	26,478	12,375	9,130	Evanturel, Gustave.....	Alfred, Ont.
Prince Edward-Lennox	25,843	15,933	12,176	Hubbs, John.....	Pictou, Ont.
Renfrew North.....	27,079	15,179	9,865	Cotnam, I. D.....	Pembroke, Ont.
Renfrew South.....	27,061	14,930	11,299	Maloney, M. J.....	Eganville, Ont.
Russell.....	43,413	22,900	14,798	Goulet, Alfred.....	Bourget, Ont.
Simcoe East.....	37,122	19,956	14,614	Thompson, A. B.....	Panetanguishene, Ont.
Simcoe North.....	22,100	18,679	13,216	Boys, W. A.....	Barrie, Ont.
Stormont.....	25,134	15,426	11,136	Hamilton, C. J.....	Cornwall, Ont.
Timiskaming North....	26,028	24,261	14,968	O'Neill, J. R.....	Timmins, Ont.
Timiskaming South....	31,747	19,635	11,846	Armstrong, E. F.....	Cobalt, Ont.
Toronto East.....	63,735	40,126	21,774	Ryckman, E. B.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto East Centre....	69,717	33,636	19,113	Bristol, Hon. Edmund....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto-High Park....	50,856	34,870	21,377	Anderson, A. J.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northeast.....	58,319	45,359	29,053	Baker, R. L.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto Northwest.....	61,484	39,527	21,958	Church, T. L.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto-Scarborough....	49,749	40,790	22,843	Harris, J. H.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto South.....	49,291	17,786	8,730	Geary, G. R.....	Toronto, Ont.
Toronto West Centre....	59,197	27,902	18,455	Hocken, H. C.....	Toronto, Ont.
Victoria.....	33,995	21,413	14,950	Stinson, T. H.....	Lindsay, Ont.
Waterloo North.....	41,698	26,074	13,564	Euler, W. D.....	Kitchener, Ont.
Waterloo South.....	33,568	21,652	13,296	Edwards, A. McK.....	Galt, Ont.
Welland.....	66,668	38,074	21,225	Pettit, G. H.....	Welland, Ont.
Wellington North.....	19,833	12,474	7,539	Sinclair, Duncan.....	Harriston, Ont.
Wellington South.....	34,327	23,472	17,219	Guthrie, Hon. Hugh.....	Guelph, Ont.
Wentworth.....	46,080	30,134	18,234	Wilson, G. C.....	Dundas, Ont.
York North.....	36,222	23,524	19,633	Lennox, T. H.....	Toronto, Ont.
York South.....	27,895	21,125	10,197	Maclean, W. F.....	Toronto, Ont.
York West.....	61,655	49,888	31,333	Drayton, Hon. Sir H. L..	Toronto, Ont.
Manitoba (17 members)					
Brandon.....	38,500	18,738	11,887	Forke, Robert.....	Pipestone, Man.
Dauphin.....	38,607	16,899	10,039	Ward, W. J.....	Dauphin, Man.
Lisgar.....	30,604	10,357	5,869	Brown, J. L.....	Pilot Mound, Man.
MacDonald.....	31,877	14,691	8,663	Lovie, W. J.....	Holland, Man.
Marquette.....	34,482	16,778	9,992	Mullins, H. A.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Neepawa.....	29,941	13,773	8,626	Murphy, T. G.....	Neepawa, Man.
Nelson.....	20,868	7,294	4,656	Bird, T. W.....	Swan River, Man.
Portage la Prairie....	35,461	15,505	10,843	Meighen, Rt. Hon. Arthur	Ottawa, Ont.
Provencher.....	29,439	11,156	5,405	Beaubien, A. L.....	St. John Baptiste, Man.
Selkirk.....	41,265	16,900	9,723	Hannesson, H. M.....	Selkirk, Man.
Souris.....	24,439	13,236	8,348	Steedsman, James.....	Deloraine, Man.
Springfield.....	30,836	10,304	5,677	Hay, Thomas.....	Gonor P.O., Man.
St. Boniface.....	35,429	14,082	10,207	Howden, J. P.....	Norwood, Man.
Winnipeg North.....	52,473	15,274	12,393	Heaps, A. A.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg North Centre	39,142	11,779	10,129	Woodsworth, J. S.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South.....	32,943	17,271	15,699	Rogers, Hon. Robert.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Winnipeg South Centre	63,812	26,468	22,968	Kennedy, W. W.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Saskatchewan (21 members)—					
Assiniboia.....	34,789	17,039	9,826	McKenzie, Robert.....	Stoughton, Sask.
Humboldt.....	37,128	16,800	6,758	Totzke, A. F.....	Vonda, Sask.
Kindersley.....	28,997	14,605	7,484	Carmichael, A. M.....	Kindersley, Sask.
Last Mountain.....	34,054	14,460	8,253	Fansher, W. F.....	Govan, Sask.
Long Lake.....	32,308	13,872	7,211	Johnston, J. F.....	Bladworth, Sask.
MacKenzie.....	34,669	15,742	6,127	Campbell, M. N.....	Pelly, Sask.
Maple Creek.....	38,586	19,263	9,920	Spence, George.....	Orkney, Sask.
Melfort.....	30,716	16,113	8,537	McLean, Malcolm.....	Eldersley, Sask.
Melville.....	36,842	16,230	9,381	Motherwell, Hon. W. R..	Abernethy, Sask.
Moose Jaw.....	42,243	18,540	13,847	Ross, J. G.....	Moose Jaw, Sask.
North Battleford.....	34,451	16,203	8,800	McIntosh, C. R.....	North Battleford, Sask.
Prince Albert.....	39,126	17,478	10,388	McDonald, Charles ³	Prince Albert, Sask.
Qu'Appelle.....	33,003	16,481	9,890	Millar, John.....	Indian Head, Sask.
Regina.....	40,625	17,676	15,235	Darke, F. N. ⁴	Regina, Sask.
Rosetown.....	29,341	14,120	7,499	Evans, John.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
Saskatoon.....	40,712	15,934	11,875	Young, A. M.....	Saskatoon, Sask.
South Battleford.....	35,070	17,456	10,284	Vallance, John.....	Onward P.O., Sask.

2.—Electoral Districts, Voters on Lists and Votes Polled, Names and Addresses of Members of the House of Commons, as elected at the 15th General Election, Oct. 29, 1925—concluded.

El.	Provinces and Electoral Districts.	Population, 1921.	Voters on List.	Votes Polled.	Names of Members.	P.O. Addresses.
Saskatchewan—con.						
	Swift Current.....	40,305	16,857	8,266	Bothwell, C. E.....	Swift Current, Sask.
	Weyburn.....	37,431	15,862	8,946	Young, E. J.....	Weyburn, Sask.
	Willow Bunch.....	39,257	21,809	11,196	Donnelly, Thomas.....	Kincaid, Sask.
	Yorkton.....	37,857	14,251	7,523	McPhee, G. W.....	Yorkton, Sask.
Alberta (16 members)—						
	Acadia.....	39,974	15,934	8,430	Gardiner, Robert.....	Excel, Alta.
	Athabaska.....	37,214	18,316	9,444	Cross, C. W.....	Edmonton, Alta.
	Battle River.....	36,737	16,786	8,410	Spencer, H. E.....	Edgerton, Alta.
	Bow River.....	34,169	13,616	8,869	Garland, E. J.....	Rumsey, Alta.
	Calgary East.....	38,076	22,283	11,841	Davis, Fred.....	Irricana, Alta.
	Calgary West.....	40,122	24,517	16,352	Bennett, Hon. R. B.....	Calgary, Alta.
	Camrose.....	38,322	16,279	7,528	Lucas, W. T.....	Lougheed, Alta.
	Edmonton East.....	36,263	19,958	10,274	Bury, A. U. G.....	Edmonton, Alta.
	Edmonton West.....	38,748	23,210	13,182	Stewart, Hon. Charles.....	Edmonton, Alta.
	Lethbridge.....	38,233	16,283	10,091	Jelliff, L. H.....	Raley, Alta.
	Macleod.....	33,826	16,327	11,153	Coote, G. G.....	Nanton, Alta.
	Medicine Hat.....	36,395	12,321	8,853	Gershaw, F. W.....	Medicine Hat, Alta.
	Peace River.....	39,727	21,000	12,047	Kennedy, D. M.....	Waterhole P.O., Alta.
	Red Deer.....	35,318	16,558	8,361	Speakman, Alfred.....	Red Deer, Alta.
	Vegreville.....	30,593	13,191	7,798	Boutillier, A. M.....	Soda Lake, Alta.
	Wetaskiwin.....	34,737	16,350	8,782	Tobin, S. G.....	Leduc, Alta.
British Columbia (14 members)—						
	Cariboo.....	39,834	17,892	12,037	Fraser, J. A.....	Quesnel, B.C.
	Comox-Alberni.....	21,378	9,216	7,107	Neill, A. W.....	Alberni, B.C.
	Fraser Valley.....	28,811	13,116	10,294	Barber, H. J.....	Chilliwack, B.C.
	Kootenay East.....	19,137	9,831	8,007	King, Hon. J. H.....	Ottawa, Ont.
	Kootenay West.....	30,502	13,501	10,552	Esling, W. K.....	Rossland, B.C.
	Nanaimo.....	43,010	23,413	17,651	Dickie, C. H.....	Duncan, B.C.
	New Westminster.....	45,982	23,419	18,133	McQuarrie, W. G.....	New Westminster, B.C.
	Skeena.....	28,934	9,514	7,417	Stork, Alfred.....	Prince Rupert, B.C.
	Vancouver-Burrard.....	56,338	28,090	21,107	Clark, J. A.....	Vancouver, B.C.
	Vancouver Centre.....	60,879	27,707	19,664	Stevens, Hon. H. H.....	Vancouver, B.C.
	Vancouver North.....	24,215	12,947	9,401	Donaghy, Dugald.....	North Vancouver, B.C.
	Vancouver South.....	46,137	22,809	18,239	Ladner, L. J.....	Point Grey, B.C.
	Victoria.....	38,727	16,142	11,652	Tolmie, Hon. S. F.....	Victoria, B.C.
	Yale.....	35,698	16,755	12,484	Stirling, Grote.....	Kelowna, B.C.
Yukon Territory (1 member)—						
	Yukon.....	4,157	1,621	1,259	Black, George.....	Dawson, Yukon.

¹ Each voter could vote for two candidates.

² Died Nov. 5, 1925. Mr. G. D. Morin elected Dec. 7, 1925.

³ Resigned Jan. 15, 1926. Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King elected Feb. 15, 1926.

⁴ Resigned Feb. 20, 1926. Hon. C. A. Dunning elected Mar. 16, 1926.

⁵ Resigned on his appointment as Minister of Labour and re-elected Mar. 29, 1926.

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